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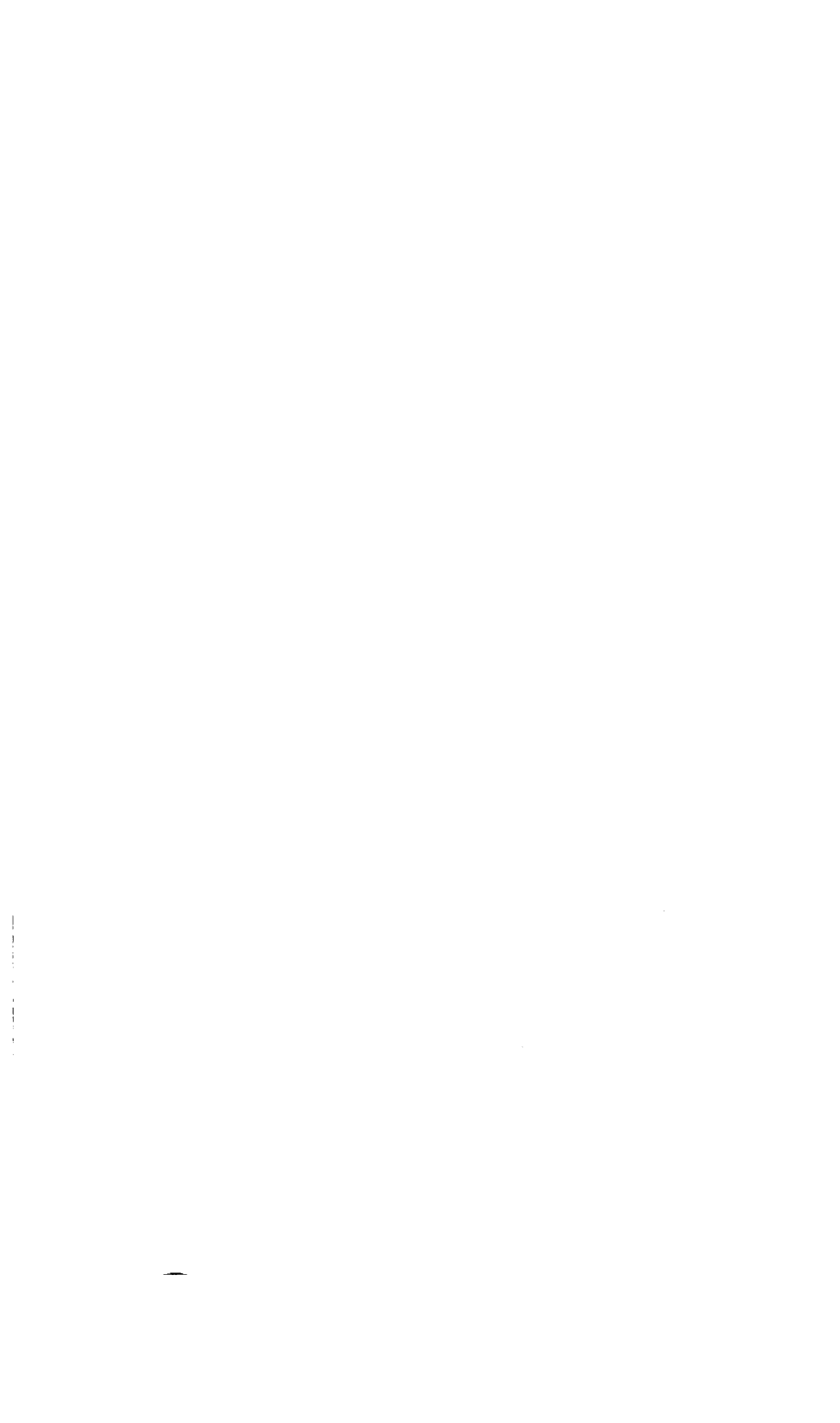
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Rt. e Island Coll. etc.  
May 1878 - Jan. 1879



*John F. Tobey*  
ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1878,

AND THE


ADJOURNMENT THEREOF IN JUNE, 1878.

---

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, JULY, 1878.

---

PROVIDENCE:  
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1878.

 The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1878, (being the 28th day of the month,) in conformity with the provisions of Article IV., of the Constitution as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854; and adjourned on Friday, the 31st day of May, to meet at Providence on the 11th day of June, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., and on the 20th day of June, 1878, adjourned to meet at Providence on the second Tuesday in January, (January 14th,) 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M.

**L 2430**

**DEC 4 1880**



# INDEX.

	PAGE.
Addeman, Joshua M., elected secretary of state.....	77
Adjournment, resolutions of.....	69
Aids to the commander-in-chief, appointed.....	79
Allen, Henry W., account for services allowed.....	67
Ancient Watson Family Cemetery Association, Barrington, charter of.....	50
Andrews, A. L., account allowed.....	67
Apelles, William H., name of William H. Kolb changed to.....	66
Appropriations, additional, for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1878.....	16, 25
Arnold Estate Company, charter amended.....	30
Artillery, Battery B of 1st battalion, appropriation for armory of.....	63
Assignments with preferences to be void.....	23
Attachments and levies, of suspending and dissolving, in certain cases of insolvent debtors.....	21, 22
Auditor, state, report of, ordered printed.....	55
Auditor, state, report of, Appendix, document No. 1.	
Banks, savings, ineligibility of certain persons to office in.....	9, 61
Banks, savings, trustees, etc., forbidden to receive fees, etc.....	9
Banks, savings, of winding up, on application of trustees.....	7
Battery B, 1st battalion of light artillery, appropriation for armory of.....	63
Berbien, Charles, authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Black bass, penalty for taking at times prohibited by law, and evidence of..	17
Bosworth, Lyman B., account allowed.....	66
Boundaries, obscure and uncertain, supreme court to have jurisdiction to define, etc.....	19
Bourn, A. O., account allowed.....	66
Boyden, William H., authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Bristol county, appropriation for repairs on state's sidewalk in.....	58
Bristol county court house, furniture ordered for clerk's room in.....	63
Broad Street Baptist Society, Central Falls, name of Central Falls Baptist Society Changed to.....	48
Brown University, candidates for state scholarships in, nominated.....	79, 80

	PAGE.
Central Falls Baptist Society, etc., name of, changed to Broad Street Baptist Society, etc.....	48
Central Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Co., name of Walton Mining and Smelting Co. changed to.....	46
CHARTERS GRANTED AND AMENDED:	
Ancient Watson Family Cemetery Association, Barrington, charter of.....	50
Arnold Estate Company, charter amended.....	30
Broad Street Baptist Society in the village of Central Falls, Lincoln, name of Central Falls Baptist Society changed to.....	48
Central Falls Baptist Society in the village of Central Falls, Smithfield, charter amended.....	48
Central Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company, see <i>Walton Mining and Smelting Co.</i> .....	46
Gibbs Land Company, charter of.....	31
Jones Estate Company, charter of.....	44
Machinist Tool Company, charter amended.....	46
Manton Windlass Company, name of Machinist Tool Company changed to.....	46
Newport Manufacturing Company, charter of.....	34
Newport Omnibus Company, charter of.....	34
Perseverance Lodge No. 336, Knights of Honor, in the city of Newport, charter of.....	49
Providence Base Ball Association, charter of.....	29
Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, charter amended....	45
Providence Police Association, charter amended.....	51
Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, charter amended.	27
Railway Protective Gate Company, charter of.....	35
Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital of Providence, R. I., charter of.....	49
Rhode Island Printing Company, charter of.....	37
Rhode Island State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, charter amended.....	52
Riverside Worsted Mills, charter of.....	36
Stafford Braid Company, charter of.....	33
Union Cornet Band of Coventry, charter of.....	48
Union Enamel Company, charter of.....	28
Walton Mining and Smelting Company, charter amended.....	46
Warwick Railroad Company, charter amended.....	47
Witchemoket Fire District, charter of.....	38
Woonasquatucket Railroad Company, see <i>Providence and Springfield Railroad Company.</i> .....	27

# INDEX.

V.

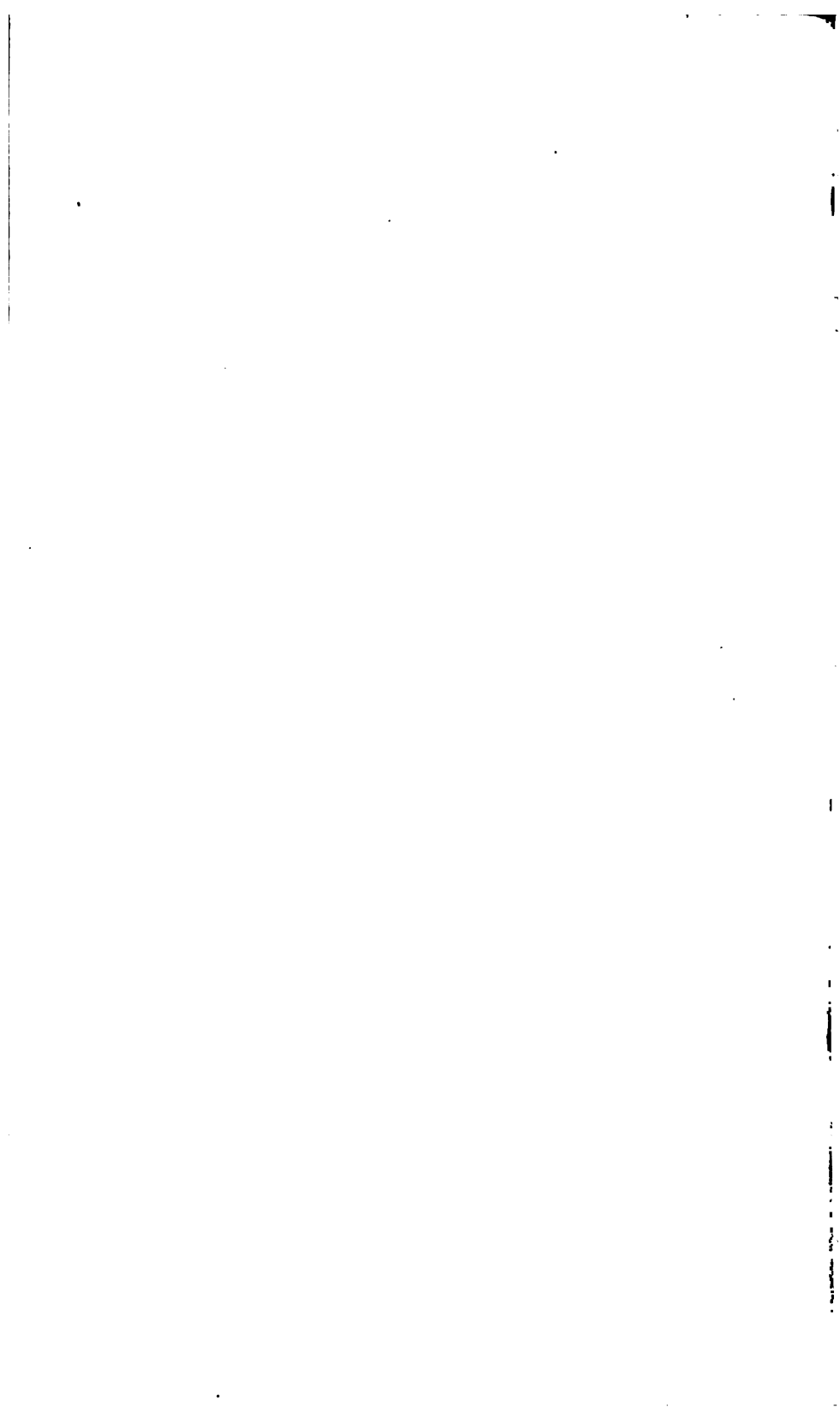
	PAGE.
Cincinnati, Rhode Island Society of, loan of revolutionary colors to, authorized.....	55
Clark, Samuel, elected general treasurer.....	77
Common pleas, court of, clerks elected for the several counties.....	78
Conveyances, etc., by insolvent debtor to be void when.....	23
Convicts, insane, idiotic, etc., of removal to insane asylum.....	11
Corporations, who have not filed returns in secretary of state's office, notification to.....	64
Cranston, town of, additional town meeting to be held annually in.....	25
Creditors, preferences to, act to prevent.....	21, 22
Cushing, S. B., account allowed.....	66
Davis & Pitman, accounts allowed.....	67
Debtors, preferences by, to creditors, forbidden.....	21, 22
Debtor, insolvent, appointment of receiver of property of.....	22
Debtor, poor tort, entitled to citation when.....	2
Dogs, not licensed and collared, fee to special constable for killing.....	1
East Greenwich, appropriation for repairs on state's armory in.....	59
Education, state board of, members elected.....	78
Farrell, James, authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Fauls, John, authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Female visitors to institutions where women are imprisoned, board of.....	79
Ferry, Elizabeth, name of, changed to Elizabeth Ferry Langworthy.....	65
Fish, Eugene A., authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Fisheries, inland, penalty for unlawful taking, etc., of black bass.....	17
Fisheries, scollop, penalty for unlawful taking of.....	18
Freeman & Co., E. L., accounts allowed.....	66, 68
General Assembly, adjournments of.....	69
General Assembly, roll of members of.....	71-74
GENERAL STATUTES, amended, etc.:	
Chapter 68, Of the restraint and cure of the insane.....	11
“ 83, Of dogs.....	1
“ 112, Of the inspection, etc., of inflammable fluids, etc.....	24
“ 130, Of weights and measures.....	10
“ 131, Of gauging.....	24
“ 136, Of the scollop fisheries.....	18
“ 137, Of inland fisheries.....	17
“ 140, Of banks and institutions for savings.....	7, 9
“ 165, Of mortgages of real and personal estate.....	9, 18
“ 216, Of poor tort debtors.....	2
“ 246, Of fees and costs in certain cases.....	15

PUBLIC LAWS, amended or repealed:	PAGE.
Chapter 282, Of inland fisheries (black bass).....	17
"    313, Of board of public works in the city of Providence.....	13
"    333,       "       "       "       "       ".....	13
"    393,       "       "       "       "       ".....	13
"    431,       "       "       "       "       ".....	13
"    453, Of establishment of lost and uncertain boundaries.....	19
"    491, Of supplying the town of Pawtucket with pure water.....	6
"    508, An act to regulate and restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.	12
"    539, Of inland fisheries (black bass).....	17
"    549, Of board of public works in the city of Providence.....	13
"    635,       "       "       "       "       ".....	13
"    656, Of division of Warwick into voting districts.....	14
"    664, Of the scollop fisheries.....	18
"    675, Of sale of intoxicating liquors (repealed).....	12
"    695, Act to prevent debtors giving preferences to creditors, etc. ....	21
"    598, (Of the Statutes,) Charter of city of Providence.....	3, 20
"    942,       "       "       "       "       ".....	21
"    965,       "       "       "       "       ".....	21
GENERAL STATUTES, distribution of, to members of the General Assembly..	56
"       "       supplement to, ordered printed.....	56
General Treasurer, report of, ordered printed.....	55
"       "       "       Appendix, document No. 2.	
Gibbs Land Company, act to incorporate :.....	31
Grand committee, proceedings in.....	74
Harbor commissioner, Nathaniel F. Potter, appointed.....	80
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, inspector of, appointed.....	79
Holden, Thomas M., account allowed.....	67
Howard, Albert C., elected lieutenant-governor.....	77
Hughes, John, authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Indian school and tribe, commissioners of, appointed.....	79
Inland fisheries, penalty for unlawful taking, and having possession of, black bass.....	17
Insane convicts in prison, examination and removal of to some asylum.....	11
Insane convicts, of remanding, on restoration to reason.....	12
Insolvent debtors, attachments and levies on property of, to be suspended and dissolved when.....	21, 22
Insolvent debtors, act to prevent preferences by, etc.....	23
Insolvent debtors, conveyances, etc., by, to be void when.....	23
Insolvent debtors, additional copies of, ordered printed.....	57
Insolvent law, proposed, referred to joint special committee.....	61

Intoxicating liquors, licenses for sale of, to expire July 1, annually, and may be granted for portion of year at proportionate price.....	12
Jones Estate Company, act to incorporate.....	44
Justices of the peace elected by the general assembly.....	88-92
Justices of the peace elected by the towns.....	92-95
Kellogg, John S., account allowed.....	67
Kent county court house, use of grand jury room in, granted to Marcus Lyon et als.....	59
Kolb, William H., name of, changed to William H. Apelles.....	66
Langworthy, Elizabeth Ferry and Josephine Markoy, names changed to.....	65
Levies and attachments, of suspending and dissolving in certain cases of insolvent debtors.....	21, 22
Liquors, assayer of, Henry W. Vaughan appointed.....	79
Liquors, license for sale to expire on July 1, annually, and may be granted for portion of year at a proportionate price.....	12
Machinist Tool Company, name of, changed to Manton Windlass Company..	46
Manchester, George, account allowed.....	67
Manton Windlass Company, name of Machinist Tool Co. changed to.....	46
Manual, legislative, secretary of state to prepare.....	55
Markoy, Josephine, name changed to Josephine M. Langworthy.....	65
Measure or weight, false, penalty for selling by.....	10
Miller, Percy, authorized to peddle without cost.....	68
Mortgagee, of right of, to purchase at sale, and what notice of his intention to be given.....	10, 18
Mortgages of personal property, recording and indexing of.....	9
Mortgages, etc., by insolvent debtors to be void, when.....	23, 24
National affairs, resolutions relative to.....	62
Newport Artillery Company, account allowed.....	66
Newport Light Infantry, account allowed.....	67
Newport, city of, hours for opening and closing ward meetings in.....	7
Newport, state house in, of employment of janitor for.....	15
Newport state house, portraits in, appropriation for preservation of.....	60
Newport, state house in, appropriation for repairs, etc.....	57
Newport jail, appropriation for enlargement of.....	57
Newport Manufacturing company, act to incorporate.....	34
Newport Omnibus Company, act to incorporate.....	34
North Kingstown, early records of town, to be copied and indexed.....	64
Notaries public elected.....	80

	Page.
Officers and attendants of general assembly, resolution for pay of.....	68
Officers, state, report on general election for.....	75
Officers, state, elected by general assembly.....	77
 Pawtucket, town of, of laying out and making common sewers in.....	 4
Pawtucket, town of, authorized to issue additional water loan.....	6
Pawtucket, town of, compensation of officer attending justice court in.....	15
Pawtucket river, Charles E. Chickering appointed commissioner of.....	79
Pendleton, James M., appointed member of board of state charities, etc.....	80
Perseverance Lodge No. 336, Knights of Honor, Newport, charter of.....	49
Petroleum, sale of by weight or for exportation from this state, act relative to	24
Pilots, commissioner of, Silvanus D. Willis appointed.....	79
Poor tort debtors, entitled to citation in certain cases.....	2
Portraits in state houses at Providence and Newport, appropriation for pre- servation of.....	 60
Preferences to creditors by insolvent debtors prohibited.....	22
Prisoners, insane, idiotic, etc., examination, removal and remanding of.....	11
Providence, city of, may appoint commissioners of parks.....	3
Providence, city of, may issue bonds for \$700,000 to fund floating debt.....	3
Providence, city of, of assessments for sewers in.....	13
Providence, city of, appointment of commissioners of highways in.....	20
Providence state house, appropriation for repairs of.....	60
Providence; portraits in state house, appropriation for preservation of.....	60
Providence, justice court in, furniture ordered for clerk's office.....	60
Providence county, sheriff of, to deliver certain furniture to sheriff of Bristol county.....	 63
Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, charter amended.....	27
Providence Base Ball Association, act to incorporate.....	29
Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, charter amended.....	45
Providence Police Association, charter amended.....	51
Public laws, amended, etc., see GENERAL STATUTES.	
 Railway Protective Gate Company, act to incorporate.....	 35
Receiver of insolvent debtor, appointment and duties of.....	23
Receiver of savings bank, appointment of in certain cases.....	8
Representatives in the general assembly, roll of.....	72-74
Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital, act to incorporate.....	49
Rhode Island Printing Company, act to incorporate.....	37
Rhode Island Reports, Vol. XI., distribution of.....	56
Rhode Island State Association for the protection of game and fish, charter amended.....	 52
Riverside Worsted Mills, act to incorporate.....	36
Rules and orders, joint, adopted.....	54

	PAGE.
Rules relative to engrossing public laws suspended.....	54, 68
Sanborn, John P., account allowed.....	67
Savings institutions, of winding up business of, on vote of trustees .....	7
Savings institutions, ineligibility to office in, of persons in certain cases.....	9, 61
Savings institutions, trustees and others, forbidden to receive fees, etc.....	9
Sayles, Willard, elected attorney general.....	77
Scollops, quantity of, which may be taken in any one day.....	18
Senators in the general assembly, roll of.....	71
Sheriffs for the several counties, elected .....	78
Sinking funds, William Binney elected commissioner of.....	78
Soldiers, disabled, authorized to peddle without cost .....	68
Spencer, Joel M., elected state auditor.....	77
Stafford Braid Company, act to incorporate.....	33
State auditor, see <i>Auditor</i> .	
Steere, Henry A., pardoned and released from state prison.....	65
Supreme court authorized to issue citation to trustees of savings bank in certain cases, and to appoint receiver.....	8
Supreme court to have jurisdiction to define uncertain boundaries, etc.....	19
Supreme court to appoint receiver of property, etc., of insolvent debtor.....	22
Supreme court, clerks of, for the several counties, elected.....	78
Tillinghast & Mason News Company, account allowed.....	67
Tobey, John F., accounts allowed.....	67
Tort debtors, poor, entitled to citation in certain cases .....	2
Union Cornet Band of Coventry, act to incorporate.....	48
Union Enamel Company, act to incorporate.....	28
Van Zandt, Charles C., elected governor.....	77
Walton Mining and Smelting Company, charter amended.....	46
Warren, A. H., account allowed.....	66
Warwick Railroad Company, charter amended.....	47
Warwick, town of, of election of school committee and town officers in....	14
Warwick, town of, names of all town officers voted for need not be on same ballot.....	14
Washington county, committee of inquiry into expediency of holding alternate sessions of courts at South Kingstown and Westerly .....	58
Watchemoket Fire District, act to incorporate.....	38
Watson Family Cemetery Association, Barrington, charter of.....	50
Weight or measure, false, penalty for selling by.....	10
Whipple, Henry, sheriff, account allowed.....	67
Wilcox, Charles W., deputy sheriff, account allowed .....	67
Woonasquatucket Railroad Company, charter amended.....	27
Woonsocket, justice court, Charles M. Arnold elected clerk.....	78





# ACTS AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1878,

AND THE ADJOURNMENT THEREOF IN JUNE, 1878.

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[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Statutes, Revision of 1872.]

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## CHAPTER 698.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 83, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF DOGS." Passed May 30,  
1878.

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*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 18, of chapter 83, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Any person may, and every such special constable so appointed, and police officer and constable,

Fee to special constable for killing dogs not licensed and collared.

shall kill or destroy, or cause to be killed or destroyed, all dogs going at large and not licensed and collared according to law ; and for each dog so killed, destroyed and buried, such special constable shall be entitled to receive from the town or city treasurer the sum of two dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 699.

Passed May 30, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 216, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF POOR TORT DEBTORS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Persons imprisoned in actions on penal statutes, etc., entitled to a citation.

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 216, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz : " Any person who shall be imprisoned upon an original writ, *mesne* process, execution, or upon the surrender or commitment by bail in any action for breach of promise of marriage, on a penal statute, or in any action of trover, detinue, deceit, trespass, trespass and ejectment, or trespass *quare clausum fregit*, in which the title to the close was not in dispute between the parties, or in any action of the case for libel, or for words spoken, or for any action otherwise arising in tort, and who shall complain on oath to the keeper of the jail in which he is imprisoned that he has no estate, real or personal, wherewith to support himself in jail or to pay jail charges, shall be entitled to a citation as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 700.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598, OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

Passed May 30,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence may appoint, by concurrent vote of the two branches thereof, one or more commissioners to superintend the maintenance and control of the public parks in said city, and by ordinance may prescribe the duties and fix the term of office of the commissioner or commissioners so appointed, and amend and change said ordinance from time to time; and also, may increase or diminish the number of commissioners by such concurrent vote.

City council of Providence may appoint commissioners of parks.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 701.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ISSUE BONDS FOR BALANCE OF INDEBTEDNESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR IN SAID CITY, AND TO ESTABLISH A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION THEREOF.

Passed May 30,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The city of Providence is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, scrip or certificates of debt, bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, under the corporate name and seal of said city, in such form as the city council may direct, not exceeding the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, said bonds, scrip or certificates to be pay-

City of Providence authorized to issue bonds, not exceeding \$700,000, for funding floating debt.

able in twenty years from the issuing thereof; said bonds, scrip or certificates, and the interest thereon, may be payable in gold or in currency, as may at the time of their issue be directed by the city council; and said bonds, scrip or certificates, and the interest thereon, shall be obligatory upon said city in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said city; and the money derived from the issue of said bonds, scrip or certificates, shall be used and expended by said city for the purpose of paying whatever balance of indebtedness there may be owing by said city at the close of the present fiscal year of said city, which has not been authorized by any special authority of the general assembly, excepting from said amount the sum due from the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, or owing by said city on account thereof; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to authorize said city to incur any further indebtedness.

Appropriation  
for sinking  
fund.

SEC. 2. The city council shall annually appropriate, until said bonds, scrip or certificates are paid in full, besides a sufficient sum to pay the interest thereon, a sum to be placed as a sinking fund sufficient for the redemption of said bonds, scrip or certificates when due, and all premiums arising from the sale of said bonds shall be placed to the credit of said sinking fund.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 702.

Passed May 30,  
1878.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE LAYING OUT AND MAKING OF MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS IN THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town council  
of Pawtucket  
authorized to  
lay main drains  
or common  
sewers.

SECTION 1. The town council of the town of Pawtucket, whenever they shall adjudge it to be necessary, are hereby authorized to lay and make main drains or common sewers in any of the streets of said town,

the cost and expense of which shall be paid in manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever any such main drain or common sewer shall be constructed, an assessment shall be made upon all estates abutting upon that portion of the street in which such main drain or common sewer shall be located, at the rate of fifty cents for each front foot of such estates upon such street, and one cent for each square foot of such estates between such street and a line not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet distant from and parallel with the line of such street, provided however, that, where any estate is situated between two streets, the area upon which such assessment of one cent per square foot is made shall not extend to more than one-half the distance between such streets; and provided also, that where any estate is situated at the corner of two streets, or otherwise so situated as to be assessed for the expense of making a sewer in one of such streets, that portion of such estate assessed for a sewer in one of such streets shall not be liable to be assessed upon its area for the cost of constructing a sewer in the other of such streets, but only for its frontage upon such street.

Of assessments upon abutting estates.

SEC. 3. All the cost and expense of constructing any such main drains or common sewers, in excess of the proceeds of the assessments aforesaid, shall be paid out of the town treasury of said town.

Portion of expense to be paid by the town.

SEC. 4. Said town council may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a board of three commissioners, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of the council, and who shall make all of the assessments aforesaid, and have and exercise such portion of the authority hereby conferred upon the council, except the authority to determine in what streets said common sewers shall be constructed, as shall be specified in said ordinance; or they may provide that said duties shall be performed by, and said authority be conferred upon, the board of water commissioners of said town. They may also fix the compensation of said commissioners or board of water commissioners and prescribe their duties.

Commissioners of assessments, how appointed, etc.

May be board of water commissioners.

Of compensation.

Commissioners to report assessments, which shall be a lien on land, etc.

SEC. 5. Said commissioners or board of water commissioners shall make a report in writing to the town council of all assessments made under the authority of this act, which assessments, after being confirmed by said council, shall be added to the taxes assessed upon said land by the assessors of said town at the next annual taxation thereof, and shall be and remain a lien upon such land until such assessments are paid, and shall be collected in the same way as other taxes assessed upon land in said town.

No estate to be assessed unless abutting on street where sewer is laid.

SEC. 6. No estate or portion thereof, shall be assessed for the construction of any sewer under the provisions of this act, unless such estate, or some portion thereof, shall abut and be bounded upon the street in which said sewer shall have been constructed.

Of connecting with sewer.

SEC. 7. When any such assessment shall be made upon any land for the expense of constructing any such sewer, the owner of the land so assessed shall have the right to connect such land with such sewer under such general rules and regulations as said town council shall prescribe.

Of abatement from assessment.

SEC. 8. The town council may abate from any assessment made as aforesaid, on irregular shaped lots, such portion thereof as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 703.

Passed May 30, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET WITH PURE WATER," BEING CHAPTER 491 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town of Pawtucket may issue additional water bonds, not exceeding \$200,000.

SECTION 1. In addition to the bonds, scrip, or certificates of debt authorized to be issued by the seventh section of chapter 491 of the public laws, the town of Pawtucket may issue from time to time, bonds, scrip or certificates of debt, to an amount not exceeding in the whole, the further sum of two hundred thousand

dollars, for the same purposes and in the same manner and upon the terms and conditions specified in said section, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 704.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO WARD MEETINGS IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT. Passed, May 30, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Ward meetings in the city of Newport shall, on voting days, be opened at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and shall be kept open until and be closed at half-past six o'clock in the afternoon. Hours of opening and closing polls in Newport.

## CHAPTER 705.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 140, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS." Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever the board of trustees of any savings bank or institution for savings shall, by the vote of two-thirds of the whole number, declare that it is expedient to wind up the business of such bank and convert the property and assets into money and divide the same among the depositors in proportion to their respective interests therein, the supreme court sitting in any county, or any justice thereof in vacation, is hereby authorized, upon the petition of the board of trustees of such bank, setting forth the situation of such bank and the reasons upon which the vote to wind up its affairs and business are founded, to issue an injunction to the president, directors, treasurer, and Of winding up savings banks, on application of trustees.

other officers of such corporation, enjoining them from proceeding further in transacting the business of banking, and may in its discretion authorize and empower the board of trustees to collect the debts, dispose of the property, and from time to time divide the proceeds over and above the debts of the corporation and the necessary expenses of winding up its affairs, among the depositors in proportion to their respective interests therein.

Of filing inventory, etc.

SEC. 2. The said trustees shall, within twenty days after the issuing of the injunction order, file an inventory of its assets and property, and a statement of its debts and liabilities, under the oath of its treasurer, in the clerk's office of the supreme court for the county in which such institution for savings is located, and shall on the first day of each succeeding regular term of such court, file a statement under the oath of its treasurer, of the assets which have been converted into money, and what disposition has been made of the same, and of the balance of inventory remaining on hand.

Of examination of trustees.

SEC. 3. The supreme court in term time in any county, or any justice thereof in vacation, is authorized at any time, upon the application of the attorney general, to issue a citation to such corporation, directed to, and to be served upon, the trustees, commanding such trustees to personally appear at a time therein named, before said court, if in term time, or before said justice, if in vacation, to be examined under oath touching the management of the business of winding up the affairs of such corporation; and said court or justice shall have the power, if it shall appear to be for the interest of the depositors in such bank so to do, to appoint a receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects and property of every description belonging to such corporation, which receiver shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties provided in the act to which this is in addition.

Appointment of receiver, etc.

Legal process against banks to be stayed.

SEC. 4. After the issuing of any injunction authorized by this act, all suits and legal process against such corporation for the collection of debts shall be stayed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after passage.



## CHAPTER 706.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 140, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS." Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. No person shall be eligible to any office, either of trust or profit, in any institution for savings, which has heretofore been, or which may hereafter be, chartered by the legislature of this state, who is indebted to said institution for savings. Persons indebted to savings bank ineligible to any office in bank.

SEC. 2. No trustee or other officer of any institution for savings shall, either directly or indirectly, receive any fee, pay, commission or reward from any source other than from such institution for savings, upon any loan or investment of any kind whatever, made by or in behalf of any such institution for savings, and any person violating the provisions hereof, shall be fined five hundred dollars. Trustees and officers of savings bank forbidden to receive fees, etc.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[NOTE.—The operation of section 1 of this act was suspended until the second Monday in January, 1879, by resolution passed June 18, 1878.]

## CHAPTER 707.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 165, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF MORTGAGES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY." Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 10, of chapter 165, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Every town clerk shall record mortgages of personal property in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, with the time when the same are received Mortgages of personal property, etc., how to be recorded and indexed.

and recorded, provided that a mortgage of both real and personal property may be recorded with the record of mortgages of real estate only; in such cases, town clerks shall enter upon the index of personal property records, the books and pages upon which such mortgages are recorded."

Of right of mortgagee, his assigns, etc., to bid at mortgage sale.

SEC. 2. Section 15, of said chapter 165, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "At any sale by public auction, made under and according to the provisions of any deed of mortgage, mortgage bill of sale, or other conveyance by way of mortgage, or of any power of sale contained therein, or annexed thereto, the mortgagee named in such instrument, his or their legal representatives or assignees, or any person for him or them, may fairly and in good faith bid for and purchase such estate or property so put up for sale, or any part thereof, in the same manner as the same may be bid for and purchased by any other persons; provided that notice in writing of such intention to bid shall be given to the mortgagor, his or their legal representatives or assigns, or left at his or their last and usual place or places of abode, twenty days prior to the time of sale at which he or they propose to bid; and that proper evidence that such notice has been given, shall be in possession of the auctioneer at the time the sale takes place."

## CHAPTER 708.

Passed May 31, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14, OF CHAPTER 130, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 14, of chapter 130, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. Every person who knowingly sells any commodity by weight or measure for a greater quantity than is actually delivered to the purchaser there-

Penalty for selling by false weight or measure.

of, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER. 709.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 68, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE RESTRAINT AND CURE OF THE INSANE." Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 24, of chapter 68, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "On petition of the board of state charities and corrections, setting forth that any person convicted of crime and imprisoned for the same in the state prison or in the Providence county jail, or of the clerks of the supreme court or court of common pleas in the other counties of the state, that any person so convicted and imprisoned in the jails of their respective counties, is insane, idiotic or in such a state of impairment of body or mind, or both, as tends directly to insanity, idiocy or dementia, or to a permanent incapacity for mental or physical labor, any judge of the supreme court shall have power to order such examination of said person as in his discretion he shall deem proper."

*Of examination of convicts alleged to be insane, idiotic, etc.*

SEC. 2. Section 25 of said chapter 68 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "If upon such examination said judge is satisfied that the person thus imprisoned is insane or in any of the states of mind or body set forth in the next preceding section, he shall have power to order the removal of such prisoner from the state prison or any of the jails aforesaid, to be detained in the state asylum for the insane, the state alms-house, or in the Butler Hospital, as in his judgment he shall deem best."

*Of removal of such to state asylum for insane, etc.*

Persons re-  
stored to reason  
may be re-  
manded.

SEC. 3. Section 27 of said chapter 68 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Upon restoration to reason, or to a restoration of health both of body and mind, any person removed as aforesaid may, by order of either of the judges of the supreme court in his discretion, be remanded to the place of his original confinement, to serve out the remainder of his term of sentence."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 710.

Passed May 31,  
1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 508, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Licenses for  
sale of liquor  
to expire on  
first day of  
July ensuing;  
and licenses  
may be issued  
for portion of  
year at a pro-  
portionate  
price.

SECTION 1. Whenever any license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be granted, the same shall be granted to expire on the first day of July next succeeding the granting of the same, and any person may obtain at any time, in the discretion of the persons authorized to grant licenses, in the town or city in which he resides, a license to expire on the first day of July next succeeding the granting of the same, and pay therefor a price which shall be in proportion to the length of time which the said license so granted shall continue in force, bears to the price of a license for a year.

Acts repealed.

SEC. 2. Chapter 675 of the public laws, and so much of chapter 508 of the public laws, as is inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 711.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 313, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, BEING "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," PASSED MARCH 28, 1873, AND IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SAID CHAPTER 313, THAT IS, CHAPTER 333, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED MAY 30, 1873; CHAPTER 393, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED MAY 28, 1874; CHAPTER 431, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED FEBRUARY 18, 1875; CHAPTER 549, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED APRIL 20, 1876; AND CHAPTER 635, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED MAY 31, 1877.

Passed May 31,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever a sewer shall be constructed in any street in the city of Providence under the provisions of the acts whereof and whereto this act is in amendment and addition, any estate bounding on said street, or abutting thereon, or having a right of access to said street, by any private gangway, may be assessed for such sewer pursuant to the acts whereof and whereto this act is in amendment and addition, notwithstanding such estate or some part thereof may have been already assessed for a sewer; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall apply to the following descriptions of estates and to them only :

Of assessments  
for sewers in  
Providence.

(1.) Any land or estate already assessed for a sewer tax, whose collection has been forbidden by chapter 635 of public laws, passed May 31, 1877.

(2.) Any land or estate already assessed for a sewer tax, which has been collected, and which shall have been or may be refunded under the provisions of chapter 635 of public laws, passed May 31, 1877.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 712.

Passed May 31, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 656, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF WARWICK INTO DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING," AND OF THE ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of electing  
school commit-  
tee in town of  
Warwick.

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 656, of the public laws, is hereby amended by striking out from the said section the words "and such other town officers as towns now are, or may hereafter be by law authorized to elect," occurring in the said section, and by striking out in section 6, of the said act, the words "of any other officers," occurring therein, and by inserting in each of said sections where the words are stricken out hereby, the words "and for members of the school committee."

Officers to be  
elected by the  
town council.

SEC. 2. All town officers not specifically enumerated in said act, or in acts in amendment thereof, to be voted for in town meeting, shall be elected by the town council.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 713.

Passed May 31, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 656, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF WARWICK INTO DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Election in  
Warwick:  
names of all  
town officers  
need not be on  
same ballot.

SECTION 1. In voting for town officers in the election districts of the town of Warwick, each elector shall give in his ballot for all of the said officers at the same time, but the names of all of the officers need not be on the same ballot.

SEC. 2. So much of chapter 656 of the public laws as requires the names of all the officers voted for at any election to be on the same ballot is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 714.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 246, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES." Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 22 of chapter 246 of the General Statutes is amended by adding to it: "For attending justice court in the town of Pawtucket by the week.....\$2 00" Compensation of officer of justice court, Pawtucket.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 715.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A JANITOR FOR THE STATE HOUSE AT NEWPORT. Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The sheriff of Newport county is hereby authorized and empowered to employ some suitable person to clean and generally care for the state house at Newport, provided that the expense shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars annually, and that the same shall be in full for all expenses of cleaning and attending to said state house. Janitor for Newport state house.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 716.

Passed May 31, 1878. AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Additional ap-  
propriations.

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the state government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of December, 1878, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

Clerk hire,  
Newport county  
courts.

For clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the supreme court for the county of Newport, one hundred dollars.

Ditto.

For clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas for the county of Newport, one hundred dollars.

Janitor, state  
house, New-  
port.

For compensation to the janitor of the state house at Newport, two hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.



# PUBLIC LAWS,

PASSED AT THE

## ADJOURNED SESSION,

Held in Providence, June, 1878.

### CHAPTER 717.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 539, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 32, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED 'AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 187, TITLE XVIII, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF INLAND FISHERIES.'"

Passed June 13,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Chapter 539, of the public laws, is hereby amended by adding to section 1, of said chapter, the following words: "Any person taking any black bass during the time aforesaid shall be fined fifteen dollars for each black bass so taken, and possession

Penalty for taking black bass at times prohibited by law.

by any person of any black bass during the time aforenamed shall be *prima facie* evidence before any court of competent jurisdiction that such black bass was taken in violation of this act, and all fines recovered under this act shall accrue one-half part to the person prosecuting for the same, the remainder to the state."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 718.

Passed June 14,  
1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 664, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 136, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE SCOLLOP FISH-ERIES.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Quantity of  
scollops that  
may be taken  
in a day.

SECTION 1. The first section of chapter 664, of the public laws, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows: "No person shall take in any one day within the public waters of this state more than fifteen bushels of scollops, including the shells, for each sailboat actually employed by him in taking the same. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence."

## CHAPTER 719.

Passed June 30,  
1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 165, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF MORTGAGES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of notice to be  
given by mort-  
gagee of his in-  
tention to bid  
at sale.

SECTION 1. Section 15, of chapter 165, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so the said section shall read as follows: "At any sale by public

auction, made under and according to the provisions of any deed of mortgage, mortgage bill of sale, or other conveyance by way of mortgage, or of any power of sale contained therein, or annexed thereto, the mortgagee in such deed of mortgage or other conveyance, his or their assigns, or his or their legal representatives, or any person for him or them, may fairly and in good faith bid for and purchase such estate or property so put up for sale, or any part thereof, in the same manner as the same may be bid for and purchased by any other persons; provided, that notice in writing of the mortgagee's intention to bid shall be given to the mortgagor, or left at his last and usual place of abode, twenty days prior to the time of sale at which he proposes to bid as mortgagee, and that proper evidence that such notice has been given shall be in the possession of the auctioneer at the time the sale takes place; or that such mortgagee shall in his public advertisement of sale give notice that it is his intention to bid upon such property so advertised for sale."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 720.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 453, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF LOST AND UNCERTAIN BOUNDARIES."

Passed June 30,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1, of said chapter 453, of the public laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever the boundaries of any public or private way, or the boundaries or dividing lines of lands, including lands flowed by tide-water within harbor lines, between two or more adjoining proprietors, shall from any cause be, or shall from any cause

Supreme court  
to have jurisdiction to define uncertain boundaries, etc.

have become, undefined, obscure, or uncertain, the supreme court shall have jurisdiction in equity to define, ascertain and fix the same. And if, in order to define, ascertain or fix said boundaries or dividing lines, it may be, or may be found necessary, to define, ascertain or fix other boundaries or dividing lines in which other persons are interested, such other persons may at any time be made parties to the suit, and such other boundaries or dividing lines may be defined, ascertained and fixed by decree in the cause."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 721.

Passed June 20, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598, OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

City council of Providence empowered to appoint one or more commissioners of highways and assistant commissioners.

Powers and duties.

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence shall have power to appoint by concurrent vote one or more commissioners, or one commissioner, with one or more assistant commissioners, to superintend the paving, grading, curbing and repairing of streets, and the building, altering and repairing of sidewalks; which commissioners, or commissioner, or such one of them as may be by the city council designated, shall have the power given by statute to the surveyor of highways of towns. And the said city council may, by ordinance, prescribe the duties of such commissioners, or commissioner, or assistant commissioners, and of any and each of them, fix their compensation and tenure of office of them, or of any one of them, and change such duties and tenure at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The one or more commissioners and assistant commissioners provided for by the foregoing section may be appointed at such time as the city council may determine, and upon such appointment, or the appointment of any one commissioner, under the authority of this act, the offices of all highway commissioners heretofore elected, or chosen, or appointed by said city council, under chapter 965, of public laws of January, 1872, or 942, of public laws of January, 1871, or any other statute or enactment heretofore enacted, shall be vacant.

Offices of highway commissioners to become vacant, when.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 722.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 695, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PREVENT DEBTORS FROM GIVING PREFERENCES TO CREDITORS, AND TO SECURE THE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DEBTORS AMONG THEIR CREDITORS."

Passed June 20,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said act is amended as follows: In section 1, in the seventh line, the word "dissolve" is stricken out, and the word "suspend" is inserted, and by adding, at the end of said section, the words, "And all attachments and levies so suspended shall be dissolved thirty days thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the supreme court in some proper proceeding."

Of suspending and dissolving attachments.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 723.

Passed June 20, 1878. AN ACT TO PREVENT DEBTORS FROM GIVING PREFERENCES TO CREDITORS, AND TO SECURE THE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DEBTORS AMONG THEIR CREDITORS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Debtor may suspend attachment or levy by making assignment, etc.

SECTION 1. Whenever the property of any debtor shall have been attached or levied upon by any creditor, the debtor may at any time before such property shall be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the claim or judgment upon which such attachment or levy shall have been made, within sixty days after such attachment or levy, suspend such attachment or levy by making and having recorded in the records of the town or city where the assignor resides, or where any of the real estate is located, an assignment of all the property and estate of such debtor, not exempt by law from attachment, to some citizen of this state for the equal benefit of all his creditors in proportion to their respective claims, except as is provided in the third section hereof. And all attachments and levies so suspended shall be dissolved at the expiration of thirty days thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the supreme court in some proper proceeding.

Suspended attachments and levies to be dissolved, when.

Of appointment of receiver of property, etc., of insolvent debtor.

SEC. 2. Whenever any debtor, being insolvent, shall do any act or make any conveyance whereby any one of his creditors shall obtain a preference over any other of his creditors, or knowingly omit to do any act which he might lawfully do to prevent one of his creditors from obtaining a preference over his other creditors, contrary to the intent of this act, any three or more of his creditors holding not less than one-third of the debts in amount of such debtor, may file a petition in equity, either in term time or in vacation, in the supreme court in the county where such debtor resides, but which may be heard in any county, and after notice to the debtor and to the creditors sought to be preferred, of the time and place of hearing thereon, the court, sitting in banc, shall proceed

*and  
sought  
ing*

summarily to hear the parties, and if it shall appear to the court that such debtor is insolvent, and has been giving, or is about to give, a preference to any of his creditors over others of such creditors, the court shall appoint, from the nominations by the creditors, a receiver who shall take possession of all the property, evidences of property, books, papers, debts, choses in action, and estate of every kind of the debtor not exempted by law from attachment, including property attached or levied upon, in the manner and subject to the limitation hereinbefore provided, and all property conveyed in violation of the provisions of this act, and convert the same to money, and marshal and distribute the same among the several creditors of the insolvent, whether their claims are due or to become due, who shall come in and prove their respective claims within such time and in such manner as the court shall direct, and the court shall order such debtor to file a schedule of his debts and to whom due, and of his property, and to do whatever may be necessary and proper to carry this act into effect, and all proceedings therein or thereunder shall be in accordance with the course of equity and such as the court shall by general rule or by special order prescribe.

Duties of receiver.

Debtor to file schedule of debts.

SEC. 3. No assignment hereafter made for the benefit of creditors shall give to any one creditor any preference over the claims of any other creditor, except the creditor be the United States or the state of Rhode Island, or for the wages of labor performed within six months previous to such assignment, not exceeding one hundred dollars to any one person.

Of preferences in assignments.

SEC. 4. Conveyances and payments made and securities given by an insolvent debtor, or by a debtor in contemplation of insolvency, within sixty days of the commencement of proceedings against such debtor under this act, with the view of giving a preference to any creditor upon a preëxisting debt, or to any person under liability for such debtor over another creditor, shall be void as to all creditors receiving the same who shall have reasonable cause to believe that such debtor was insolvent at the time of such preference.

Conveyances, etc., by insolvent debtor to be void, when. [See section 9, *infra*.]

Of joining new parties.

SEC. 5. The court may at any time during the pendency of any petition filed under the second section of this act, allow new parties to come in and be joined in such petition.

Pending proceedings not affected hereby.

SEC. 6. This act shall not apply to any action or proceeding which shall have been commenced before the passage hereof.

Costs of attachment or levy to be preferred.

SEC. 7. Costs in cases upon which attachments or levies are made, which are dissolved under the provisions of this act, shall be preferred and be first paid by the receiver to be appointed hereunder.

Actions, etc., to be prosecuted in name of receiver.

SEC. 8. All actions and proceedings to be commenced under the provisions of this act may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the receiver appointed hereunder.

Conveyances, etc., liable to be set aside within sixty days after being left for record.

SEC. 9. The sixty days mentioned in the fourth section of this act, within which mortgages and other conveyances named in said act shall be liable to be set aside and be made subject to the provisions of said act, shall begin to run from and after the leaving of such mortgage or other conveyance for record at the office of the proper registering officer, provided that such mortgage or conveyance is one required by law to be recorded.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, A. D. 1878.

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## CHAPTER 724.

Passed June 20, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTERS 112 AND 131, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of sale of petroleum.

SECTION 1. Nothing contained in sections 1 and 2, of chapter 112, of the General Statutes, shall be construed or held to apply to the sale of petroleum, or any of its products, for exportation from this state.



SEC. 2. Nothing contained in section 3, of chapter 131, of the General Statutes, shall be construed or held to apply to the sale of petroleum, or any of its products, by weight, or for exportation from this state.

## CHAPTER 725.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR HOLDING AN ADDITIONAL TOWN MEETING, TO BE HELD ANNUALLY IN THE TOWN OF CRANSTON. Passed June 20, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. A town meeting shall hereafter be holden in the town of Cranston, on the third Monday of April in each and every year, at such place in said town as the town council shall designate, and notice shall be given by the town clerk in the warrant for said meeting, for the transaction of such general business of said town as may legally come before said meeting. Additional town meeting in Cranston.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 726.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878. Passed June 20, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the Additional appropriations for present fiscal year.

fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1878, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers:

For the payment and mileage of the members of the general assembly, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the pay of two clerks of the house of representatives, and one clerk of the senate, two hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives, and two pages for the senate, one hundred dollars.

For the pay of the sheriffs and deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, one hundred dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, payment of all accounts allowed by the general assembly, and other expenses not provided for by this act, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

# ACTS

OF A

## Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

## ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

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AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN  
ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONASQUATUCKET RAILROAD COMPANY,'" Passed May 30, 1878.  
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE PROVIDENCE AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The time limited in the act passed at the January session, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Woonasquatucket Railroad Company,'" within which the stock of said company shall be subscribed for, and

the time limited in said act within which the road of said company shall be constructed, is hereby extended to the first day of March, A. D. 1882.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Passed May 31, 1878. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION ENAMEL COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Lorenzo Stone, Andrew J. Harris and A. B. Foster, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of manufacturing and enameling articles of wood, metal and other substances, and for other manufacturing and mechanical purposes connected therewith, by the name of the Union Enamel Company, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time, by the by-laws or vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell the same to any other party, giving said company, in case they should require it, at least ten days in which to decide whether they will take the same or not.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature, due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be over due or payable at a future day, and whether arising from installments, assessments or otherwise howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden,

or any part thereof, may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, and for such other business as may come before the meeting; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation holden thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE BASE BALL  
ASSOCIATION.

Passed May 30,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. John D. Thurston, Henry A. Church, Philip Case, Marshall B. Mead, J. C. B. Woods, and such others as may be admitted members of such association by vote, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Providence Base Ball Association, for the encouragement of athletic exercises and the promotion of physical culture, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be not more than fifteen thousand dollars, to be di-

vided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, the amount to be fixed by vote of the stockholders.

SEC. 3. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to said corporation for all debts and demands due from such stockholder to said corporation, or to become due at a day future, from assessments or installments, and such stock, or so much thereof as said corporation may deem expedient, may be sold by said corporation as the by-laws thereof shall provide, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands the corporation may have its action against the debtor for the balance due.

Passed May 30, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE 'THE ARNOLD ESTATE COMPANY.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Arnold Estate Company" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following sections, viz.:

"Sec. 7. At all meetings of the corporation, stockholders may be represented and may vote by written proxies, or by their attorneys appointed in writing, and each share of outstanding stock shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 8. The corporation may hold personal property not exceeding in value and amount fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to whatever mortgage or other notes or purchase moneys it may at any time receive and hold for real estate sold by it."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GIBBS LAND COMPANY.

Passed May 30,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Lucius Tuckerman, Theodore K. Gibbs, Wolcott Gibbs, Charles Henry Parker, and Robert M. Thompson, together with such persons as shall become stockholders in the corporation hereby constituted, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of the Gibbs Land Company, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, improving and selling lands situated in the city of Newport and town of Middletown, with all the rights and privileges and subject to the requirements of chapter 139 of the General Statutes and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall be located in the city of Newport, and it may hold such lands, not exceeding five hundred acres, and construct and maintain such buildings and other improvements, and lease or sell and dispose of the same as the said corporation may deem for its advantage.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of the corporation shall be such number of shares of the par value of one hundred dollars, not exceeding in amount three hundred thousand dollars, as the stockholders shall fix at their first general meeting.

SEC. 4. The affairs of the company shall be administered by a board of not less than three and not more than five directors, who shall be chosen annually, and be severally holders of at least ten shares of stock.

SEC. 5. Said Lucius Tuckerman, Theodore K. Gibbs, Wolcott Gibbs, Charles Henry Parker, and Robert M. Thompson, shall be a provisional board of directors of the corporation, with power to fill vacancies, to open stock books, assign stock, issue certificates and convene the first general meeting of said corporation at such time and place within this state as they shall determine, and to do all other acts necessary and proper to be done to organize the corporation and conduct its affairs.

SEC. 6. Any person having an interest in lands in the city of Newport, or town of Middletown, as trustee for any of the devisees of Mary Gibbs, or for the executors, administrators or assigns, of any such devisee or devisees, may convey said interest to said corporation in exchange for a like interest in its stock.

SEC. 7. The guardian of any minor having an interest in lands in the city of Newport or town of Middletown, as devisee of Mary Gibbs, or by inheritance or devise from a devisee of Mary Gibbs, may, by and with the consent of the probate court of the city of Newport, convey such interest to said corporation in exchange for a like interest in its stock; and while said stock is held by such guardian it shall be considered, for purposes of inheritance only, real estate.

SEC. 8. The directors of said company shall divide up the net proceeds of all sales of land between the stockholders of said company as soon as conveniently may be after said sales, retaining in the treasury of the company only such sums of money as shall be necessary for the payment of taxes and the expenses of the corporation.

SEC. 9. The stockholders may by by-law authorize the board of directors to lease or sell and convey all or any part of the land at any time belonging to the corporation, and for said purpose to cause deeds to be signed, sealed, executed, acknowledged and delivered as the deeds of the corporation, by any person designated by said directors by vote.

SEC. 10. Upon the sale of all the land purchased by the corporation by the issue of its capital stock, the directors shall pay all the debts of the company, if any there be, and shall dispose of all other property of the company and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the stockholders; and thereupon they shall cause a certificate to be prepared and signed by all the directors, and filed in the office of the secretary of state, setting out that the corporation has parted with all its property, that it owes no debts, and that the stockholders desire it to be dissolved; and thereupon the secretary of state shall cause due notice of said facts to be given by advertisement in some one newspaper published in the



city of Newport, at least once a week for four successive weeks, and if no person shall apply to the supreme court for an injunction against the dissolution of said corporation within six months from the date of the last insertion of said advertisement, or if such application shall be made and refused, said corporation shall be dissolved.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "STAFFORD BRAID COMPANY."

Passed May 31,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** William H. Stafford, Benedict M. Cook, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Stafford Braid Company," for the purpose of manufacturing worsted braids, and for other manufacturing and mechanical business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

**SEC. 2.** The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

**SEC. 3.** No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving said corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock.

**SEC. 4.** The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to said corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments, assessments, or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts

and demands, said corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the town of Woonsocket, at such day in each year, and for the choice of such officers, as the by-laws may prescribe, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the town of Woonsocket.

Passed May 31,  
1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Benjamin Finch, Joshua Sayer, James B. Finch, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of The Newport Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing articles from copper, brass or iron metals, in Newport, and transacting business incident thereto and connected therewith, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, provided in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Newport.

Passed May 31,  
1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT OMNIBUS COMPANY IN NEWPORT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Benjamin J. Burton, James B. Brown, William B. Sherman, their associates and successors,

are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Newport Omnibus Company," to be located in Newport, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the rights, duties and liabilities, provided by chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The said company may acquire omnibuses, horses, wagons, carriages, and all other property requisite and necessary for the purpose of running lines of omnibuses, and may transact other business connected therewith, in the city of Newport, subject, however, to such regulations as the city council of said city may impose.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of the said company shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 4. Said company shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Newport.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RAILWAY PROTECTIVE GATE COMPANY. Passed May 31,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. John E. Goldsworthy, Foster H. Stafford, Daniel G. Littlefield, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of the Railway Protective Gate Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, using and selling railroad and other gates and for other purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be transferable in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may direct.

SEC. 3. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof without first giving said corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to said corporation for all debts and demands owing from such stockholder to said corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments or installments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office in the town of Lincoln, and the annual meetings thereof shall be held at its office at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe. The said first named corporator shall be authorized to call the first meeting, first giving notice of the time and place for holding the same.

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Passed May 31, AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIVERSIDE WORSTED MILLS.  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Edward P. Chapin, Frederic Condit and William C. Chapin, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Riverside Worsted Mills, for the purpose of manufacturing woollen goods, and for other manufacturing and mechanical business connected therewith, with all the powers, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time, by vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the

corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or assessments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and shall hold an annual meeting for the choice of officers on the first Wednesday in March.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND PRINTING  
COMPANY.

Passed May 31,  
1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Jennison C. Hall, John E. Bugbee, George F. Chapman, Charles C. Gray, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of carrying on the printing business, by the name of the "Rhode Island Printing Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters one hundred thirty-nine and one hundred forty-two, of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

**MAY, 1878.**

SEC. 2. The capital of said corporation shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature, due and owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be overdue or payable at a future day, and whether arising from installments, assessments or howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may, at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

**SEC. 4.** Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence.

**SEC. 5.** This act shall take effect on its passage.

**Passed June 13,  
1878.**

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WATCHMOKET FIRE DISTRICT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. All that part of the town of East Providence, beginning on Providence river at a point five hundred feet south of Quarry street (so called) and running easterly parallel with Quarry street to a point five hundred feet east of Lyon avenue, thence running northerly parallel with Lyon avenue, to a point five hundred feet south of Warren avenue, thence running easterly parallel with Warren avenue, to a point five hundred feet east of Broadway, thence running northerly parallel with Broadway, to a point five hundred feet north of Waterman avenue, thence running westerly parallel with Waterman avenue to Seekonk river, thence running southerly, bounding westerly on Seekonk river.

konk and Providence rivers to Quarry street and the place of beginning, is hereby incorporated into a district, to be called "The Watchemoket Fire District;" said district may have a common seal, sue and be sued, and enjoy the other powers generally incident to corporations.

SEC. 2. The taxable inhabitants of said district, qualified to vote in town affairs on propositions to impose taxes, or for the expenditure of money, shall be eligible to vote and act in all meetings of the corporation.

SEC. 3. The annual meetings of said corporation shall be holden on the first Monday of August in each year. The first meeting shall be holden at Watchemoket Hall, on the first Monday of August next ensuing. Special meetings may be holden which, as well as the annual meetings, shall be notified in such manner as they shall prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to call a special meeting upon written application signed by twelve or more such inhabitants; and whenever the subject of ordering a tax is to be acted on, the same shall be mentioned in the notice, unless it be an annual meeting; but no vote except upon an adjournment, shall be taken at any such meeting, unless twenty or more persons entitled to vote shall be present.

SEC. 4. Said taxable inhabitants at each annual meeting and at any other meetings when vacancies occur, may elect officers to serve for one year, or until the next annual meeting, and until others be chosen in their stead; which officers shall consist of a moderator, clerk, treasurer, three assessors and a collector of taxes, whose duties and powers within said district, shall be such as like officers of towns in this state have in their respective towns. They may also elect firewards, engineers and assistant engineers, and such committees with such powers as they may designate.

SEC. 5. Said corporation may raise money by tax on the property in said fire district for the purpose of introducing and supplying the inhabitants of said district with water for domestic, manufacturing or fire purposes, and such taxes shall be assessed by the assessors

of said district on the taxable inhabitants and property therein, according to the last valuation made by the assessors of the town next previous to said assessment, adding, however, any taxable property which may have been omitted by said town assessors or afterward acquired; and in all cases where the town assessors have included property within the district and property without the district in one valuation, the assessors of the district shall make an equitable valuation of that portion of the same lying within the district, and in the assessing and collecting said taxes, such proceedings shall be had by the officers of said district, as near as may be, as are required to be had by the corresponding officers of towns in assessing and collecting town taxes. Provided, however, the tax assessed and payable in any one year shall not exceed three mills on each dollar of said valuation.

SEC. 6. Said taxable inhabitants at any legal meeting, shall have power to enact by-laws, prescribing the duties of firewards, and of the inhabitants of said district in time of conflagration, and for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the commands of the firewards, for suppressing disorder and tumult, guarding or removing property or rendering other services in time of fire, and also for the protection of the water-pipes, hydrants, safety-valves, water-gates, hose, or other apparatus or property of the district, and for breach of any such by-law, may provide a penalty, not exceeding a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered for the use of said district, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, which penalty may be enforced by prosecution on complaint of any member of said board of firewards, before the justice court of East Providence.

SEC. 7. The firewards appointed by said district may order, in time of fire, such buildings to be pulled down, or blown up, as they shall judge necessary to stop the progress of the fire; and if it shall happen that the pulling down or blowing up of any such buildings, by direction as aforesaid shall be the occasion of stopping the progress of such fire, or if the fire *stop* before it come to the same, the owner shall be *reasonably* paid therefor by a tax upon said district,



the amount of which tax shall be adjudged by the court of common pleas for the county of Providence, which court is hereby authorized and empowered, on application to them made in behalf of such owners, to adjudge as to the amount necessary, and cause the same to be certified to the district, and such tax shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are herein required to be assessed and collected in said district. But no building in which any fire shall first break out or begin shall be paid for under this provision.

SEC. 8. Said taxable inhabitants at any annual meeting or other legal meeting, shall have power to choose and appoint so many men as they may think needful, to be formed into a fire engine or hose company or companies, and also a hook and ladder company, and to make all such laws and regulations for organizing and establishing the same as they shall see fit; and such companies shall be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act in relation to firemen and fire companies," and entitled to the exemptions, privileges and remedies therein provided.

SEC. 9. Said district is hereby authorized to receive water from the city of Providence or the town of Pawtucket, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the city council of said city or the town council of said town, and said district, and said city and town are hereby authorized and empowered to supply water to said district and make such agreement.

SEC. 10. Said district may distribute the water throughout the district or authorize the same to be done, regulate its use and the price to be paid therefor, within and without the district within the limits of the town of East Providence. Said district for the purposes aforesaid, may carry any works to be constructed, or authorized to be constructed by them, over or under any highway, turnpike, railroad or street, in such manner as not to permanently obstruct or impede travel thereon; and may enter upon and dig up any highway, turnpike road or street, for the purpose of laying down pipes or building aqueducts upon or beneath the surface thereof, or for the purpose of repairing the same.

SEC. 11. Said district shall have the exclusive right of the water aforesaid, taken by said district for the purposes aforesaid, and may maintain an action against any person for using the same without the consent of said district; and may establish such public hydrants in such public places as they may see fit, and prescribe for what purposes the same shall be used; all which they may change at their discretion.

SEC. 12. The owner and also the occupant of any tenement shall be liable for the payment of the price or rent for the use of the water in such premises, but the owner thereof shall not be liable therefor unless he shall have given his written assent to the introduction of water into said premises.

SEC. 13. If any person shall maliciously or wantonly destroy or injure any drain pipe or aqueduct, conduit or machinery, or other property used or situated in said district for the purposes provided in this act, such person or persons, and his or their aiders and abettors, shall each forfeit to said district, to be recovered in an action of trespass or trespass on the case, treble the amount of damage which shall appear to have been sustained thereby, and shall also be liable to indictment therefor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 14. The pipes, drains, aqueducts, conduits, machinery and general property of said district, or used by said district for the purposes provided for by this act, shall be exempt from all taxes for state, town or district purposes.

SEC. 15. For the purpose of raising money to carry the provisions of this act into effect, said district is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds under its corporate name and seal, and bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, at such times not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and for such sums as said district may in district meeting by such vote decide; the amount for which said district may issue bonds, not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars; said bonds shall be obligatory upon said district in the same manner

and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said district; provided, however, that no more than fifteen hundred dollars in amount of the principal of said bonds shall be made due and payable in any one year.

SEC. 16. No greater amount than the said sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be expended by said district under the provisions of this act, except such sums of money as may be received for taxes assessed under the provisions of section 5 hereof, and for the use of water, over and above the interest upon said bonds.

SEC. 17. The bonds hereby authorized shall be signed by the district treasurer and countersigned and registered by the clerk of said district.

SEC. 18. Said district may enact all by-laws by them judged necessary and expedient for carrying the provisions of this act into effect; provided that no greater penalty be inflicted thereby than is prescribed in the thirteenth section hereof, and provided the same be not in violation of or repugnant to the laws of this state.

SEC. 19. The town clerk of the town of East Providence shall give notice, in the same manner as town meetings are notified by law, to all persons who are interested in the establishment of the "Watchemoket Fire District," to appear at a meeting to be holden at Watchemoket Hall on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1878. The moderator of the said town shall preside at said meeting. The taxable inhabitants of said district qualified to vote in town affairs on propositions to impose taxes or for the expenditure of money, and all inhabitants of said town so qualified, who are the owners of real estate within said district shall be entitled to vote at said meeting, and none other.

A vote by ballot shall be taken at said meeting upon the proposition "Shall the Watchemoket Fire District be established according to the act of incorporation passed by the general assembly of the state?" If a majority of the persons so voting shall vote "Yes," and at the first annual meeting of said district this act of incorporation shall be by them accepted, then this act shall take effect immediately thereafter. If a ma-

jority of the persons so voting shall vote "No," or at the first annual meeting of said district this act of incorporation shall not be accepted, then this act shall become null and void.

SEC. 20. This act shall go into effect immediately.

Passed June 18, 1878. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE JONES ESTATE COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William Jones Hoppin, Hamilton Hoppin and Augustus Hoppin, their associates and successors, are hereby created a corporation by the name of "The Jones Estate Company," for the purpose of buying, selling, using, improving and managing real estate; and by that name shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and may be divided into such number of shares as the by-laws shall prescribe. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. The guardian of any minor having an interest in lands in the city of Providence, as devisee of

William Jones, may, by and with the consent of the probate court of the city of Providence, convey such interest to said corporation in exchange for a like interest in its stock; and while said stock is held by such guardian it shall be considered, for purposes of inheritance only, real estate.

SEC. 5. Every conveyance of land made by said corporation shall be under its seal, executed by its treasurer, and acknowledged by him as its deed, and shall be recorded in the town where the land lies which is described in such conveyance.

SEC. 6. No by-laws shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given at a previous meeting of the stockholders of the proposed change.

SEC. 7. The corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday of January, of each year, at its place of business, which shall be in the city of Providence, for the election of officers and such other business as may come before them. The validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY, A. D. 1821, IN RELATION TO THE PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY." Passed June 18, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company may insure buildings and the contents of dwelling houses against loss or damage by lightning.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its acceptance by vote of a majority of the members of said company present and voting at a meeting legally called for that purpose, and until so accepted shall be wholly inoperative.

Passed June 18, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WALTON MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1874.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The name of the Walton Mining and Smelting Company shall be changed to that of "The Central Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company," and the said corporation, by the latter name, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, to which it would have been entitled or subjected had not this act been passed.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand shares, the par value of which shall be ten dollars each.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect whenever the same shall have been accepted by the said corporation at a meeting of the stockholders thereof, called for that purpose, by giving each stockholder personal notice of the time and place of such meeting.

Passed June 20, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MACHINIST TOOL COMPANY.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The name of the corporation created by an act to incorporate the "Machinist Tool Company," is hereby changed to the "Manton Windlass Company," and among the purposes for which said corporation was created, shall be included the manufacture of windlasses, steerers and other ship appurtenances ; and the said corporation, by the latter name, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, to which it would have been entitled and subject had this act not been passed.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect whenever the same shall have been accepted by the said corporation, at a meeting of the stockholders thereof, called for that purpose, by giving such stockholders personal notice of the time and place of such meeting.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK RAILROAD COMPANY," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. Passed June 20, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. So much of section 1, of the act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Warwick Railroad Company, passed June 18, 1875, and so much of section 1 of the act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Warwick Railroad Company, passed at the January session, 1878, as requires the consent of the owners of land to be taken by any new location of said railroad, from a point at or near the present junction of said railroad with the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, to a point on the railroad of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, at or near the Cranston Print Works, is hereby repealed; provided said company shall not locate any portion of their railroad, under this act, within one hundred feet west of the westerly line of Elmwood avenue; and provided that nothing in this act contained, or in the act to which this is an amendment, or any act in amendment thereof, shall be construed to authorize the said company to construct its railroad across the railroad of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company at grade; and provided, further, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to permit any new location of any part of said railroad in the town of Warwick, or the abandonment of any part thereof within said town.

Passed May 30, 1878. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "UNION CORNET BAND OF COVENTRY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Henry L. Briggs, George H. Spink, Elisha Studley, Charles Seekel, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Union Cornet Band of Coventry," for mutual improvement and study of music, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Passed May 30, 1878. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CENTRAL FALLS BAPTIST SOCIETY IN THE VILLAGE OF CENTRAL FALLS, SMITHFIELD."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Central Falls Baptist Society in the village of Central Falls, Smithfield," is hereby amended by striking out the words "Central Falls Baptist Society in the village of Central Falls, Smithfield." wherever they occur in said act, and substituting therefor the words "Broad Street Baptist Society in the village of Central Falls, Lincoln."

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.



AN ACT TO INCORPORATE PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 336, Passed May 31, 1878.  
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. George J. Campbell, Harvey D. Mack, Richard Stafford, William T. Rutherford, John B. F. Denman, James H. Taylor, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of Perseverance Lodge, No. 336, Knights of Honor, of Newport, for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to any amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The first meeting of said lodge after this act takes effect shall be the first meeting of the corporation, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution of said lodge.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. Passed May 31, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Stephen Knight, Henry W. Gardner, Elizabeth Andrews, Emily Waterman, William Von Gottschalck, A. A. Wightman, I. B. Mason, Benjamin Wall, Nathaniel Grant, Robert Hall, Walter Richmond, Sarah P. Blake, Henry Howard, Nath. B. Waldron, Fred. V. Marcy, Charles E. Carpenter, Abiel Sampson, Russell A. Denison, their associates and suc-

cessors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital of Providence, R. I., for the purpose of assisting such poor and unfortunate persons as need medical aid and surgical treatment and are unable to pay therefor, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars.

Passed June 18, 1878. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ANCIENT WATSON FAMILY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF BARRINGTON.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. S. T. Watson, J. W. Watson, H. H. Watson, R. S. Watson, G. R. Watson, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Ancient Watson Family Cemetery Association, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a cemetery in the town of Barrington, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may purchase and hold land, not exceeding twenty acres, and erect such buildings and make such improvements thereon as shall be requisite for the maintenance of such cemetery.

SEC. 3. A board of three trustees shall be elected by the corporation at the first meeting thereof, and at the annual meetings thereafter, who shall hold their offices until others shall be elected in their places. Said trustees shall appoint a president and treasurer of said corporation, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and shall elect others to fill va-

cancies in their own number until an election shall be held by the corporation. Said trustees shall have full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation.

SEC. 4. All conveyances of lots in said cemetery made by said corporation or owners of lots shall be by deed. Such deed duly executed by the treasurer of the corporation shall vest in the purchaser the ownership of the lot conveyed; and all deeds of lots shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by the treasurer. No transfer of a lot by the owner thereof shall be valid unless approved by a majority of the trustees.

SEC. 5. The property of said corporation and the lots in said cemetery, owned by individuals, shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or by any executor or administrator, or to be applied to the payment of debts under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by virtue of any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

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AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE POLICE ASSOCIATION." Passed June 20, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said act is hereby stricken out and repealed, and the following inserted in place thereof, viz:

"Section 1. The following members of the police force of the city of Providence, namely, Thomas J. A. Gross, Benjamin A. Newhall, Frederick W. Perry, James W. Sanders, Joseph Marston, James U. Warner, together with such others only as now are, or may hereafter, under the ordinances of said city, be nominated and confirmed as members of the police force of the said city, are hereby created a body politic and

corporate, by the name of "The Providence Police Association," for the purpose of rendering aid and assistance to any persons who are authorized to become members of this corporation and who may have been injured or disabled in the line of their duty, or who by reason of sickness or other casualty shall be in need of such aid and assistance; and by that name shall be capable to take, hold and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, which said real and personal estate shall be exempt from taxation, and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, so far as the same are applicable to a charitable or benevolent association."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and immediately after the passage thereof.

Passed June 30,  
1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE 'THE RHODE ISLAND STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH,'" PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1875.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Rhode Island State Association for the protection of game and fish is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint as many members of said society, as they may think proper, not exceeding one for each town of this state, as special constables, who shall be sworn to faithful discharge of their duty, whose duty it shall be to apprehend and prosecute any person or persons violating the provisions of chapter 84 of the General Statutes, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto, and in substitution therefor, and the provisions of any of the General Statutes now or hereafter passed relating to **P**reservation of game and fish. A certified copy of

the record of such appointment under seal of said association, attested by the signatures of the president and secretary of said association, shall be held to be sufficient evidence of the regular and lawful appointment of any and all such special constables.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

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No. 1.  
Passed May 28,  
1878.

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RESOLUTION to adopt joint Rules and Orders.

*Resolved*, That the joint rules and orders adopted and in force for the government of the two houses of the general assembly for the last political year, be adopted for the government of the two houses for the current political year.

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No. 2.  
Passed May 29,  
1878.

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RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.

*Resolved*, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended so far that all public laws passed during the present session at Newport shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

**RESOLUTION** instructing the Secretary of State to prepare a Legislative Manual.

No. 3.  
Passed May 29,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be instructed to prepare, for the use of the general assembly, a legislative manual, containing the rules and orders of the general assembly, and such other matter as he may deem expedient, and that he cause eight hundred copies thereof to be printed. Also one hundred and fifty copies in pocket size, containing the roll of members, the committees, and the rules and orders of the two houses, with such other matter as he may see fit.

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**RESOLUTION** for printing the reports of the State Auditor and General Treasurer for the year ending April 30th, 1878, in the schedules.

No. 4.  
Passed May 30,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That the state auditor and the general treasurer be and they are hereby directed to prepare for printing with the schedules of the present session a detailed report of their several departments from May 1st, 1877, to April 30th, 1878, both inclusive, in order that the schedules shall contain the continuous doings of said officers.

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**RESOLUTION** for loan of colors to the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

No. 5.  
Passed May 30,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That the colors presented by the members of the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati to the general assembly on February 28th, 1784, be loaned to said corporation for the centennial celebration of the battle of Rhode Island, 29th of August next, and upon the anniversaries of American Independence and other appropriate occasions.

No. 6.  
Passed May 30,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** providing for the distribution of Volume XI., Rhode Island Reports.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is directed to distribute to each of the members of the present general assembly that were not members of the last general assembly, and to each of the clerks of the two houses, one copy of volume XI. of the Rhode Island reports.

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No. 7.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** for distribution of the General Statutes and Public Laws.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to distribute to the members of the present general assembly, who have not already received the same, copies of the General Statutes and of the supplements containing the public laws, so far as he is able to furnish the same.

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No. 8.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

**RESOLUTIONS** for printing a supplement to the General Statutes.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state cause to be published, with proper index thereto, one thousand copies of the public laws, that have been passed since the General Statutes of 1872, and including the laws of the present session, except appropriation and other executed acts, and that he be directed to distribute the same in the manner provided in sections 5, 6 and 8 of chapter 19 of the General Statutes, and to retain the residue in his office for sale at the actual cost price thereof, and for distribution as may be provided by law or ordered by the general assembly.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is authorized to omit the publication of the biennial supplement, as required by section 8, chapter 19, of the General Statutes.

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**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Secretary of State to have printed additional copies of the Insolvent law prepared by the Insolvent Commission. .

No. 9.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is authorized to have printed such number of additional copies of the insolvent law, reported to the general assembly at its present session, as he may deem necessary, for the use of the assembly at its next June session.

**RESOLUTION** making appropriation for the State House in Newport.

No. 10.  
Passed May 30,  
1878.

*Resolved*, That T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, of the senate, and Messrs. William Gilpin and Clark H. Burdick, of Newport, of the house of representatives, are hereby appointed a joint special committee with instructions to cause water to be introduced into the state house in Newport, together with suitable stand pipe and hose for fire purposes, and to make such repairs as may be necessary on said state house, and also to procure suitable book-cases for the books of the clerk of the supreme court and of the general assembly, and that a sum not exceeding five hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for the foregoing purposes, payable to the order of said committee on the presentation of proper vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** making appropriation for Newport Jail.

No. 11.  
Passed June 13,  
1878.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Augustus P. Sherman, Henry H. Fay and Clark H. Burdick, all of Newport, of the house of representatives, and Messrs. T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, and Thomas C. Watson, of Jamestown, on the part of the senate, are hereby appointed a joint special committee with instructions to cause

the Newport jail to be enlarged so as to furnish additional rooms for the keeper thereof, provided the expense shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, which sum or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated therefor, payable to the order of said committee, out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

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No. 12.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** for appropriation for repairs on State's sidewalk, between the Jail and Court House, in Bristol County, and for curbing and concreting in front of said Court House.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring,) That a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for repairs on state's sidewalk, between the jail and court house, in Bristol county, and for curbing and concreting in front of said court house, the same to be expended under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. William H. Spooner, and Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, on the part of the house, and Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, on the part of the senate; and the state auditor is hereby empowered to draw his order on the general treasurer for the expense of the same, not exceeding the above amount, in favor of said committee.

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No. 13.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** relative to the place of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in Washington County.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring herein,) That a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Charles E. Chickering, of Pawtucket, Thomas H. Peabody, of Westerly, and David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingstown, upon the part of the house, and Messrs. Daniel Sherman, of South Kingstown, and Samuel H. Cross,

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of Westerly, upon the part of the senate, be appointed to inquire into the expediency of holding alternate sessions of the supreme court and court of common pleas in the county of Washington at South Kingstown and Westerly in said county; to inquire into the localities from whence the legal business of said county mostly comes; to inquire into the relative expense to parties litigant in said county at each of said places, and to inquire into the additional expense, if any, to the state provided any change should be made; and to report to the next January session of the general assembly with their recommendation upon the subject matter of this resolution.

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**JOINT RESOLUTION** granting use of Grand Jury Room in Kent County Court House to Marcus Lyon and his associates for religious purposes.

No. 14.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, (the honorable senate concurring herein,) That permission to use the grand jury room in Kent county court house, under the direction of the sheriff of Kent county, be, and is hereby granted to Marcus Lyon and his associates for religious purposes..

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**RESOLUTION** providing for repairs on the State's Armory at East Greenwich.

No. 15.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That Joseph W. Congdon, of East Greenwich, of the house of representatives, and Thomas G. Allen, of East Greenwich, of the senate, are hereby appointed a joint select committee to cause such repairs as may be necessary to be made on the state's armory in East Greenwich, provided the expense of such repairs shall not exceed three hundred and fifty dollars, which sum or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the foregoing purpose.

No. 16.  
Passed May 31,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the preservation of the portraits in the State Houses at Providence and Newport.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of restoring and preserving the several portraits in the state houses at Providence and Newport, to be expended under the direction of the governor, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions of said sum as may be required from time to time, upon the orders of the governor.

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No. 17.  
Passed June 18,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** making a further appropriation for repairs on the State House in Providence.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated in addition to the amount appropriated by resolution "No. 33," passed at the last January session, for repairs and alterations of the state house in Providence, to be expended by said committee in the same manner as provided by said resolution; provided, however, that the shutters be made of *wood*, (instead of *iron*,) as specified in estimate "fourth," given in the communication of Messrs. Stone & Carpenter.

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No. 18.  
Passed June 20,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** providing for the procuring of furniture for the Clerk's office of the Justice Court of the City of Providence.

*Resolved*, That the sheriff of the county of Providence be, and he hereby is authorized to procure suitable furniture for the clerk's office of the justice court of the city of Providence, at an expense not to exceed

three hundred dollars, and the state auditor is authorized and instructed to draw his order in favor of the sheriff of Providence county on the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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**RESOLUTION** creating a Joint Special Committee to examine "An Act to establish a uniform system of insolvency" and any proposed amendments thereof.

No. 19.  
Passed June 11,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That the "Act to establish a uniform system of insolvency" and any proposed amendments thereof be referred to his excellency the governor, his honor the lieutenant-governor, and Messrs. Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, John F. Tobey, of Providence, Charles H. Fisher, of Scituate, Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, and Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, of the senate; and Messrs. Claudius B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket, Abraham Payne, of Providence, William P. Sheffield, of Newport, Henry J. Spooner, of Providence, Elisha C. Clarke, of South Kingstown, James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, Charles Sidney Smith and Andrew Comstock, both of Providence, on the part of the house, with instructions to examine and report thereon.

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**RESOLUTION** suspending the operation of Chapter 706 of the Public Laws.

No. 20.  
Passed June 13,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, (the senate concurring with the house in the passage hereof,) That the operation of section 1, of chapter 706 of the public laws, entitled "An act in addition to chapter 140 of the General Statutes, 'Of banks and institutions for savings,'" be, and the same is hereby suspended until the second Monday in January, A. D. 1879.

No. 31.  
Passed June 14,  
1878.

## RESOLUTIONS relative to National Affairs.

WHEREAS, The industries of the entire country and the manufacturing and business interests of Rhode Island have for a long time been greatly depressed, both labor and capital receiving no adequate remuneration, while deep anxiety as to the future still pervades all classes; and

WHEREAS, Relief from the present state of embarrassment and distress is largely dependent upon wise and judicious national legislation, not only in matters of commerce and finance, but also in the avoidance of all that may tend to create excitement or distrust; and

WHEREAS, Under the leadership of a representative of the state of New York, the house of representatives of the United States have adopted a resolution of investigation into the matter of the late presidential election, which, by its provisions, may be partial and for partisan interests only, and the influence of which must tend to still further depress the business of the country, unsettle its financial policy, and awaken again the spirit of discord and strife over questions which have been settled by law; therefore

*Resolved*, That the senators and representatives of the state of Rhode Island, in general assembly convened, regard it as their duty to the people of this state as well as of the entire country, to protest against the action of the lower house of congress, and in the name of the people to demand that national legislation shall be such as is promotive of the good of the whole country and not for the furtherance of partisan or political ends.

*Resolved*, That all questions affecting the right of Rutherford B. Hayes to the office of president of the United States, having been settled by congress itself through a commission of its own appointment, should not be reopened on any pretence whatsoever.

*Resolved*, That, in behalf of our suffering industries, we deem it the duty of congress to settle without delay all pending legislation on the matter of tariff and revenue, to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the government, and to abstain from all legislation not beneficial to the interests of the whole country.

*Resolved*, That his excellency the governor be requested to cause an attested copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective houses of congress.

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**RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.**

No. 22.  
Passed June 14,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended and that all public laws passed during the present June session shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

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**RESOLUTION instructing the Sheriff of Providence County relative to certain furniture.**

No. 23.  
Passed June 20,  
1878.

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*Resolved*, That the sheriff of Providence county be, and hereby is instructed to deliver to the sheriff of Bristol county such furniture in the state house in Providence as may not be in use in said state house, and as may be necessary and proper for furnishing the clerk's room in the Bristol county court house.

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**RESOLUTION making an appropriation to Battery B, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, to enable them to pay the interest on their mortgage to the Providence County Savings Bank, and for repairing the Armory.**

No. 24.  
Passed June 20,  
1878.

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**WHEREAS**, The armory of Battery B, 1st battalion of Light Artillery, is advertised to be sold at auction on the 6th day of July next, for non-payment of interest on a mortgage to the Providence County Savings Bank for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars; and  
**WHEREAS**, The state of Rhode Island has a second

mortgage of two thousand dollars and a third mortgage of two thousand dollars upon the same property, and certain repairs to the armory being necessary, therefore, in order to protect the interest of the state, it is

*Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to Battery B, 1st battalion Light Artillery, for the purpose of paying the interest past due and to become due on their mortgage to the Providence County Savings Bank, and for necessary repairs on the armory, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions of the sum hereby appropriated as may be required from time to time for the purpose herein stated, payable to the trustees of said Battery B.

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No. 25.  
Passed June 30,  
1878.

RESOLUTION in relation to those corporations who have not complied with the provisions of Section 1, Chapter 366, of the Public Laws.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby required to give notice to those corporations who have not complied with the provisions of section 1 of chapter 366 of the public laws, entitled "An Act in addition to title XIX. of the General Statutes, 'Of corporations,'" by advertising once in the Providence Daily Journal a list of such corporations or by notice mailed to the address of such corporations as are known to him, that this general assembly will at their January session proceed to consider the cancellation of the charters of such corporations as shall not file such certificate before January 1, 1879.

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No. 26.  
Passed June 30,  
1878.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of State to have certain town records copied.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause such portions



of the records of the town of North Kingstown, prior to July 4th, 1776, to be copied, indexed and deposited in his office as in his judgment are necessary to be preserved; and he is hereby authorized to employ suitable assistants for that purpose, provided the total expense incurred under the provisions of this resolution up to May 1st, 1879, shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Henry A. Steere, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

No. 27.  
Passed in Senate,  
June 12,  
1878.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Henry A. Steere, as recommended by his excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed forthwith to release said Henry A. Steere from his said imprisonment.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Alfred A. Langworthy and J. M. Langworthy, his wife, of Hopkinton, for the change of the names of Elizabeth Ferry and Josephine Markoy.

No. 28.  
Passed June 13,  
1878.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the names of the said Elizabeth Ferry and Josephine Markoy be, and the same are hereby respectively changed to the names of Elizabeth Ferry Langworthy and to Josephine Markoy Langworthy, and that the said parties be respectively entitled to all the rights and privileges, by the latter names, as they would respectively have been entitled, and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities to which they would respectively have been subjected had not this resolution been passed.

No. 29.  
Passed June 20,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of William H. Kolb, of Pawtucket, praying, for reasons therein stated, that his name be changed to William H. Apelles.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition is hereby granted, and that the name of the said William Henry Kolb be, and hereby is changed to William Henry Apelles, and that by the latter name he be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities to which he would have been entitled or subjected had his name not been changed.

**RESOLUTIONS** for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

*Resolved*, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury :

No. 30.	Messrs. E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered for general assembly.....	\$140 89
No. 31.	For expenses incurred on account of industrial school, viz.:	
	A. H. Warren, carriage hire.....	\$7 00
	A. O. Bourn, carriage hire, etc...	6 75
		<hr/> 13 75
No. 32.	Lyman B. Bosworth, for extra services and expenses in arrest of a criminal escaped to Connecticut..	\$16 07
	S. B. Cushing, services in survey and for making plats, by direction of commissioners of shell fisheries.....	93 00
	Newport Artillery Company, for election expenses.....	335 25

Henry Whipple, sheriff, Washington county, for warning members of general assembly.....	\$31 35		
John F. Tobey, for repairs upon "screen" in state house, Providence .....	14 20		
	<hr/>	\$489 87	
Davis & Pitman, for printing list of committees, etc.....	\$7 25		No. 33.
Newport Light Infantry Company, for services of Newport Band at election.....	100 00		
	<hr/>	107 25	
John F. Tobey, for services as secretary of the commission to prepare an insolvent law.....		200 00	No. 34.
Davis & Pitman, for printing for the general assembly.....	\$18 98		No. 35.
Davis & Pitman, for same.....	25 00		
Davis & Pitman, for printing election programme.....	19 25		
John P. Sanborn, for printing election programme.....	12 50		
Charles W. Wilcox, deputy sheriff, services and expenses.....	10 45		
Thomas M. Holden, for jury fees paid wrongfully by mistake.....	42 40		
	<hr/>	128 58	
Tillinghast & Mason News Company, for stationery, etc.....	\$23 81		No. 36.
George Manchester, sheriff, Newport county.....	4 00		
	<hr/>	27 81	
Henry W. Allen, for services as assistant attorney general.....		30 00	No. 37.
John S. Kellogg, for 115 copies of index to acts and resolves of the general assembly, state of Rhode Island .....			No. 38.
		200 00	
A. L. Andrews, for three maps furnished per order of committee on state industrial school.....		56 50	No. 39.

No. 40.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing..	\$37 85
No. 41.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 245, 246 and 247.....	75 83

**RESOLUTIONS** authorizing disabled soldiers to peddle without cost for license.

*Resolved*, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to issue to the following disabled soldiers:

No. 43.	Charles Berbien, 25th Reg. N. Y. Cavalry,
No. 43.	William H. Boyden, Co. H, 18th Conn. Vols.,
No. 44.	James Farrell, Co. A, 24th Reg. Vet. Res. Corps,
No. 45.	John Fauls, Co. K, 13th Conn. Vols.,
No. 46.	Eugene A. Fish, 5th R. I. H. A.,
No. 47.	John Hughes, Co. I, 4th R. I. Vols.,
No. 48.	Percy Miller, Co. C, 2d R. I. Vols.,

licenses to personally peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said persons, and that said licenses be not transferable.

No. 49.  
Passed June 30,  
1878.

**RESOLUTION** to pay officers and attendants of the general assembly, at the May and June sessions, A. D. 1878.

*Resolved*, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly, at the May and June sessions, A. D. 1878:

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas .....	\$85 00
George Lewis Gower.....	70 00
Arthur D. Payne.....	85 00
Henry W. Allen.....	15 00

George Manchester.....	\$12 00
Henry N. Ward.....	8 00
W. D. Lake.....	8 00
B. E. Remington Ward.....	9 00
James Coggeshall.....	9 00
Pardon S. Kaul.....	9 00
Horatio G. Wood.....	9 00
John O. C. Ellis.....	9 00
Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	9 00
Christopher Holden.....	21 00
Lyman Upham.....	14 00
Frederick N. Goff.....	14 00
Clarence A. B. Sherman .....	16 50
Hollis D. Holden.....	16 50
Forrest O. Goodell.....	16 50
Earl T. Walker.....	16 50
Otto W. Monroe.....	16 50
William I. James.....	16 50

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

#### RESOLUTIONS of adjournment.

The general assembly by concurrent vote adjourned:

From Friday, May 31, to Tuesday, June 11, to meet No. 50.  
in the state house at Providence;

From Friday, June 14, to Tuesday, June 18. No. 51.

#### RESOLUTION of adjournment.

No. 52.

*Resolved*, That when the general assembly adjourns this 20th day of June, it adjourn to meet on the second Tuesday of January, A. D, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the state house in Providence.

MAY, 1878.

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Providence, Rhode Island.

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of  
the state, this       day of  
A. D.

## APPENDIX.

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### ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport on the last Tuesday of May (being the 28th day of the month), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of independence the one hundred and second.

#### PRESENT.

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieut. Governor, and *ex-officio* senator.

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#### SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, - - - T. MUMFORD SEABURY.  
Providence, - - - JOHN F. TOBEY.  
Portsmouth, - - - EDWARD T. DE BLOIS.  
Warwick, - - - FRANKLIN TREAT.  
Westerly, - - - SAMUEL H. CROSS.  
New Shoreham, - RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.  
North Kingstown, JOHN H. SPINK.  
South Kingstown, DANIEL SHERMAN.  
East Greenwich, - THOMAS G. ALLEN.

Jamestown, - - THOMAS CARR WATSON.  
 Smithfield, - - JABEZ W. MOWRY.  
 Scituate, - - - CHARLES H. FISHER.  
 Gloucester, - - - PHILIP W. HAWKINS.  
 Charlestown, - STANTON S. GREENE.  
 West Greenwich, JOHN A. BROWN.  
 Coventry, - - - ASAHIEL MATTESON.  
 Exeter, - - - - GEORGE W. REMINGTON.  
 Middletown, - - ROBERT S. CHASE.  
 Bristol, - - - - AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.  
 Tiverton, - - - JOHN F. CHASE.  
 Little Compton, - JEDIAH SHAW.  
 Warren, - - - - CHARLES H. HANDY.  
 Cumberland, - - DEXTER CLARK.  
 Richmond, - - - JOHN L. KENYON.  
 Cranston, - - - JOSEPH W. SWEET.  
 Hopkinton, - - - ELISHA P. CLARK.  
 Johnston, - - - - RODNEY F. DYER.  
 North Providence, WILLIAM H. ANGELL.  
 Barrington, - - - HARRISON H. RICHARDSON.  
 Foster, - - - - JAMES M. WRIGHT.  
 Burrillville, - - HORACE A. KIMBALL.  
 East Providence, MILES B. LAWSON.  
 Pawtucket, - - - PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.  
 Woonsocket - - - CHARLES NOURSE.  
 North Smithfield, SMITH THAYER.  
 Lincoln, - - - - ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

#### REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

##### *Newport.*

William P. Sheffield,  
 Henry H. Fay,  
 William Gilpin,  
 Augustus P. Sherman,  
 Clark H. Burdick.

##### *Providence.*

Stillman White,  
 Abraham Payne,  
 Henry J. Spooner,  
 Charles Edward Paine,  
 James E. Chace,



Charles Sidney Smith,  
 Andrew Winsor,  
 Nicholas A. Fenner,  
 Andrew Comstock,  
 Walter B. Stiness,  
 Charles E. Carpenter,  
 George H. Burnham.

*Portsmouth.*

Stephen A. Watson.

*Warwick.*

Benjamin Buffum,\*  
 Caleb Westcott,  
 Thomas McGuire, Jr.,  
 Dan O. King.

*Westerly.*

James M. Pendleton,  
 Thomas H. Peabody.

*New Shoreham.*

Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.

*North Kingstown.*

David S. Baker, Jr.

*South Kingstown.*

Elisha C. Clarke.

*East Greenwich.*

Joseph W. Congdon.

*Jamestown.*

Isaac B. Briggs.

*Smithfield.*

Simon S. Steere.

*Scituate.*

Albert Johnson.

*Glocester.*

Fenner B. White.

*Charlestown.*

Billings D. Macomber.

*West Greenwich.*

John Rathbun.

*Coventry.*

Dexter B. Potter,  
 Henry S. Vaughn.

*Exeter.*

William B. Tillinghast.

*Middletown.*

Nathaniel Peckham.

*Bristol.*

Samuel P. Colt,

William H. Spooner.

*Tiverton.*

Andrew H. Manchester.

*Little Compton.*

Albert T. Seabury.

*Warren.*

George Lewis Cooke.

*Cumberland.*

Joseph A. Whipple,

Joseph E. Tingley.

*Richmond.*

George Carmichael, Jr.

*Cranston.*

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

*Hopkinton.*

George B. Carpenter.

*Johnston.*

Herbert B. Wood,

Daniel O. Angell.

*North Providence.*

James C. Collins.

*Barrington.*

John C. Burrington.

*Foster.*

Cyrus F. Cooke.

*Burrillville.*

Edwin L. Tucker,

Smith Angell.

*East Providence.*

Alvord O. Miles.

*Pawtucket.*

Claudius B. Farnsworth,

James Davis,

\* Did not take his seat. Died June 28, 1878.

Charles C. Burnham,  
 Edwin Jenckes,  
 Charles E. Chickering,  
 Daniel A. Clark.

*Woonsocket.*

Amos Sherman,  
 Horace A. Jenckes,  
 Thomas B. Staples,  
 John A. C. Wightman.

*North Smithfield.*  
 Charles A. Smith.  
*Lincoln.*

William Newell,  
 Ranslear L. Mowry,  
 John P. Gregory,  
 Henry A. Stearns.

DEXTER B. POTTER, Speaker.

GEO. LEWIS GOWER, }  
 ARTHUR D. PAYNE, } Clerks.

## PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

NEWPORT, TUESDAY, May 28th, 1878.

The two houses of the general assembly met in grand committee for the purpose of receiving, sorting and counting the votes for general officers, given in at the annual election held on the first Wednesday in April, 1878, and for declaring the result and inducting the officers elected into office.

His excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, governor, in the chair.

The ballots were delivered by the secretary of state.

On motion the following select committee were appointed to assort and count the votes, and declare the result of said election, viz. :

COMMITTEE TO COUNT THE VOTES.

*Newport County.*—Jediah Shaw, Clark H. Burdick,  
 Andrew H. Manchester.

*Providence County.*—Alfred H. Littlefield, Horace A. Kimball, George H. Burnham, Edwin Jenckes, Amos Sherman.

*Washington County.*—Elisha P. Clarke, David S. Baker, Jr., Thomas H. Peabody.

*Kent County.*—Henry S. Vaughn, Joseph W. Congdon, Asahel Matteson.

*Bristol County.*—Charles H. Handy, John C. Bur-  
rington, Samuel P. Colt.

The secretary and clerks of the two houses were added to the committee.

The grand committee took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M., and on re-assembling the following report was presented, viz.:

The committee appointed to count the votes for general officers beg leave to submit the following

#### REPORT:

That the whole number of electors voting for governor is 19,709, and that 9,855 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 11,454 electors voted for Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport;

That 7,639 electors voted for Isaac Lawrence, of Newport;

That 590 electors voted for William Foster, Jr., of Providence;

That 26 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport, is elected governor by a majority of 3,199 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for lieutenant-governor is 19,712, and that 9,857 votes are necessary for a choice;

That 11,571 electors voted for Albert C. Howard, of East Providence;

That 7,556 electors voted for Thomas Davis, of Providence;

That 575 electors voted for Jason P. Hazard, of West Greenwich;

That 10 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Albert C. Howard, of East Providence, is elected lieutenant-governor by a majority of 3,430 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for secretary of state is 19,818, and that 9,910 votes are necessary for a choice;

That 11,756 electors voted for Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence;

That 7,486 electors voted for Henry H. Robinson, of Woonsocket;

That 576 electors voted for Henry Appleton, of Providence.

They further report that Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, is elected secretary of state by a majority of 3,694 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for attorney-general is 19,235, and that 9,618 votes are necessary for a choice;

That 11,743 electors voted for Willard Sayles, of Providence;

That 7,466 electors voted for Charles H. Page, of Scituate;

That 26 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Willard Sayles, of Providence, is elected attorney-general by a majority of 4,251 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for general treasurer is 19,829, and that 9,915 votes are necessary for a choice;

That 11,679 electors voted for Samuel Clark, of Lincoln;

That 7,572 electors voted for Thomas W. Segar, of Westerly;

That 577 electors voted for Andrew B. Moore, of Richmond;

That 1 elector voted scattering.

They further report that Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, is elected general treasurer by a majority of 3,529 votes over all others

The committee, in conformity with their report, recommend the passage of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the following-named persons be, and they are hereby declared elected to the following offices for the ensuing year :

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, governor.

ALBERT C. HOWARD, of East Providence, lieutenant-governor.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, of Providence, secretary of state.

WILLARD SAYLES, of Providence, attorney-general.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Lincoln, general treasurer.

For the committee,

A. H. LITTLEFIELD,  
Chairman.

The foregoing report was read, received, and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The oath of office was administered by the secretary of state to the governor and lieutenant governor ; and by the governor to the secretary of state, the attorney general and general treasurer.

Proclamation of the officers elected was made in accordance with ancient usage.

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IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 29, 1878.

His excellency the governor in the chair.

The following state officers were elected :

*State Auditor*.—Joel M. Spencer, of Coventry.

*Inspector of Beef and Pork*.—Henry M. Kimball, of Providence.

*Inspector of Scythe Stones.*—Thomas H. Hughes, of Johnston.

*Inspector of Lime.*—Stephen Wright, of Lincoln.

*Inspector of Cables.*—George H. Pettis, of Providence.

*Commissioner of Sinking Funds.*—William Binney, of Providence.

#### CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Newport County.*—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

*Providence County.*—Charles Blake, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—John G. Clarke, of South Kingstown.

*Bristol County.*—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

*Kent County.*—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

#### CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

*Newport County.*—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

*Providence County.*—George E. Webster, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—Charles H. Aldrich, of South Kingstown.

*Bristol County.*—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

*Kent County.*—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

#### SHERIFFS.

*Newport County.*—George Manchester, of Portsmouth.

*Providence County.*—Christopher Holden, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—Henry Whipple, of Westerly.

*Bristol County.*—Lewis T. Fisher, of Barrington.

*Kent County.*—Thomas J. Tilley, of East Greenwich.

*State Board of Education.*—Rev. George L. Locke, of Bristol, and Charles H. Fisher, M. D., of Scituate, each for three years.

*Clerk of the Justice Court of the town of Woonsocket.*—Charles M. Arnold, of Woonsocket, for three years.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz:

Percy S. Burbank, Providence.

Albert Greene, Westerly.

Henry W. Jones, Bristol.

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IN SENATE, MAY 29, 1878.

The governor announced the following executive appointments, viz:

*Commissioner of the Indian Tribe*.—Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly.

*Commissioner of the Indian School*.—Rev. Charles S. Weaver, of Charlestown.

*Commissioner of Pilots*.—Captain Silvanus D. Willis, of New Shoreham, for three years.

*Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad*.—George A. Spink, of Warwick.

*Sealer of Weights, Measures and Balances*.—John H. Appleton, of Providence.

*State Assayer of Liquors*.—Henry W. Vaughan, of Providence.

*Commissioner for Pawtucket River*.—Charles E. Chickering, of Pawtucket.

*Board of Female Visitors to Institutions where women are imprisoned*.—Mrs. Eliza C. Weeden, of Westerly; Mrs. Harriet A. Cook, of Burrillville; Mrs. Emily A. Hall, Mrs. Anna E. Aldrich, Mrs. Susan B. P. Martin, and Mrs. Sarah A. Greene, all of Providence; Mrs. Eliza Rogers Gould, of Newport.

*Aids to the Commander-in-Chief*.—Samuel R. Honey, of Newport; Charles Potter, of Newport; A. Prescott Baker, of Newport; William J. Cozzens, of Newport; George T. French, of Bristol; Frank G. Allen, of Providence.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, made the following appointments :

*Board of State Charities and Corrections.*—James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, for six years.

*Harbor Commissioner.*—Nathaniel F. Potter, of Providence, for three years.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, June 12, 1878.

Henry A. Townsend was nominated as a candidate for a state scholarship in Brown University.

The following notaries public for the state, and justices of the peace for the cities and towns named, were elected during the session, viz.:

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

### PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Charles P. Adams,	Francis Armington,
J. M. Addeman,	Charles C. Armstrong,
Edwin Aldrich,	Frank S. Arnold,
Jefferson Aldrich,	Stephen C. Arnold,
William D. Aldrich,	William G. Arnold,
Alfred Allen,	Edward C. Ashley,
Frank G. Allen,	Ira C. W. Aylsworth.
Henry W. Allen,	
Edward C. Ames,	Harmon S. Babcock,
Samuel Ames,	William M. Bailey, Jr.,
Albert L. Andrews,	William H. Baker,
John Angell,	Charles E. Ballou,
Louis L. Angell,	Charles F. Ballou,
Charles F. Anthony,	Daniel R. Ballou,



Edgar F. Ballou,  
 Henry L. Ballou,  
 Herbert N. Ballou,  
 John H. Ballou,  
 G. Walter Barnefield,  
 Thomas P. Barnefield,  
 George L. Barnes,  
 C. Henry Barney,  
 Walter H. Barney,  
 Edwin Barrows,  
 George B. Barrows,  
 Charles H. Bartlett,  
 Edward D. Bassett,  
 Henry Bassett,  
 Thomas S. Battey,  
 Maurice Baumann,  
 Albert D. Bean,  
 Stephen Gano Benedict,  
 E. Sylvester Binford,  
 William Binney,  
 James W. Blackwood,  
 Samuel L. Blaisdell,  
 Charles Blake,  
 Ellis L. Blake,  
 George N. Bliss,  
 Benjamin J. Bliven,  
 Samuel C. Blodgett,  
 W. W. Blodgett,  
 John H. Bongartz,  
 Bailey E. Borden,  
 Robert C. Bourn,  
 Charles Bradley,  
 Charles R. Brayton,  
 John M. Brennan,  
 Frederick A. Brigham,  
 Benjamin F. Brown,  
 Charles Henry Brown,  
 Cyrus C. Brown,  
 George T. Brown,  
 James W. Brown,  
 George H. Browne,  
 James W. Bullock,

Thomas Burgess,  
 George H. Burnham.  
  
 Duncan Campbell,  
 Roger F. Capwell,  
 Albert P. Carpenter,  
 Ansel Carpenter,  
 George M. Carpenter, Jr.,  
 William A. Carpenter,  
 John W. Case,  
 Oliver Chaffee,  
 Irving Champlin,  
 William A. Champlain,  
 Philip S. Chase,  
 William C. Chase,  
 Joseph A. Chedel,  
 Edward S. Cheney,  
 John Chorlton,  
 Nelson E. Church,  
 William H. Clapp,  
 Horace Clarke,  
 Langford P. Clarke,  
 Walter L. Clarke,  
 James C. Collins,  
 Francis Colwell,  
 Edmund L. Cook,  
 Edward Cooke,  
 James E. Cook,  
 Lorin M. Cook,  
 Samuel P. Cook,  
 Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,  
 Daniel J. Cordery,  
 James M. Cosgrove,  
 William H. Covell,  
 Michael Craddock,  
 Walter H. Crowninshield,  
 Andrew J. Currier,  
 Adoniram J. Cushing.  
  
 David L. Daboll,  
 Edwin Darling,  
 Olney Darling,

Oliver P. Davis,  
 John J. Dempsey,  
 Arthur W. Dennis,  
 A. B. Dike,  
 James R. Dorrance,  
 Henry F. Douglas,  
 Samuel T. Douglas,  
 William W. Douglas,  
 Louis J. Doyle,  
 Thomas A. Doyle,  
 Henry J. Dubois,  
 William Duffy.

John Eddy,  
 William W. Eddy,  
 Joseph C. Ely,  
 George A. Emerson,  
 Carl W. Ernst,  
 Stephen Essex.

Alexander Farnum,  
 Samuel Fessenden,  
 O. E. Fitzgerald,  
 John B. Fitzpatrick,  
 Daniel A. Follett,  
 George Fuller.

John A. Gardner,  
 Fred W. Gilmore,  
 Patrick S. Gleeson,  
 E. K. Glezen,  
 Fred N. Goff,  
 Isaac L. Goff,  
 James C. Goff,  
 John E. Goldsworthy,  
 Osmond C. Goodell,  
 James B. Gooding,  
 William H. Gooding,  
 Charles E. Gorman,  
 Arnold Green,  
 Oliver E. Greene,  
 Warren C. Greene,

Welcome A. Greene,  
 William H. Greene,  
 John H. Gregory,  
 John P. Gregory.

John F. Haberlin,  
 Christopher A. Hall,  
 George W. Hall,  
 Henry J. Hall,  
 William H. Hall,  
 William B. W. Hallett,  
 B. B. Hammond,  
 H. A. Harrington,  
 Samuel A. Haswell,  
 Aaron S. Haven,  
 William D. S. Havens,  
 Daniel F. Hayden,  
 Henry W. Hayes,  
 Charles L. Hazard,  
 John Healey,  
 Samuel Hedly,  
 Thomas W. Hedly,  
 William H. Herrick,  
 James C. Hidden,  
 William Hill,  
 William H. Hodges,  
 William F. Holland,  
 Henry A. Horton,  
 Horace F. Horton,  
 Sylvanus D. Horton,  
 James I. Hotchkiss,  
 Lester Howard,  
 Albert Hubbard,  
 John L. Humbert,  
 Daniel A. Hunt.

Oliver A. Inman,  
 Frank A. Irons.

Elias M. Jenckes,  
 Joseph E. Jenckes,  
 Thomas A. Jenckes,

Alonzo L. Jenks,  
Ethan A. Jenks,  
Frank Jenks,  
Francello G. Jillson,  
Allen T. Johnson,  
George H. Johnson,  
Joseph G. Johnson,  
Ralph Jolley,  
Gilman E. Jopp,  
Henry V. A. Joslin.

George A. Kent,  
David S. Kenyon,  
Peter Kiernan,  
Andrew A. Kimball,  
Bradford F. Knapp,  
Arthur Knight,  
Charles L. Knight,  
Henry C. Knight.

B. N. Lapham,  
Cyrus E. Lapham,  
Oscar Lapham,  
Simon S. Lapham,  
Joseph A. Latham,  
George Lawless,  
Royal Lee,  
Frank Leonard,  
J. Erastus Lester,  
Eugene H. Lincoln,  
Freeman P. Little,  
Eben N. Littlefield,  
Nathan W. Littlefield,  
John F. Lonsdale,  
John S. Lynch.

James G. Markland,  
Henry Marsh, Jr.,  
George E. Martin,  
Horace Martin,  
John G. Massie,  
Arnold P. Mathewson,

Rollin Mathewson,  
Patrick J. McCarthy,  
Bernard McGuinness,  
H. A. McKenney,  
Josephus R. Merriam,  
Edwin Metcalf,  
George Metcalf, Jr.,  
William A. Metcalf,  
Augustus S. Miller,  
Joseph A. Miller, Jr.,  
Thomas A. Millett,  
Francis W. Miner,  
Charles P. Moies,  
William P. Morton,  
Edmund T. Moulton,  
Wilson P. Moulton,  
Alvah Mowry,  
Marquis D. L. Mowry,  
Spencer Mowry,  
Patrick H. Mulholland,  
George A. Mumford,  
Thomas Murphy,  
John F. Murray.

Sparrow H. Nickerson,  
William W. Nichols,  
Samuel A. Nightingale,  
John L. Noyes.

Joseph O'Connor,  
Francis L. O'Reilly,  
Franklin P. Owen.

Charles H. Page,  
Simon S. Page,  
George T. Paine,  
Joseph H. Paine,  
John Palmer,  
C. F. Parkhurst,  
Charles H. Parkhurst,  
Herbert S. Parmelee,  
Alonzo Passmore,

Andrew J. Patt,  
 Andrew B. Patton,  
 Arthur D. Payne,  
 Allen M. Peck,  
 Samuel W. Peckham,  
 John C. Pegram,  
 Warren R. Perce,  
 Joseph H. Perkins,  
 Marsden J. Perry,  
 Peter Phalen,  
 George W. Phillips,  
 William A. Phillips,  
 Horace M. Pierce,  
 Isaac W. D. Pike,  
 Andrew J. Pitcher,  
 John T. Pitman,  
 Joseph S. Pitman,  
 Raymon G. Place,  
 Cornelius C. Plummer,  
 Charles H. Plummer,  
 Henry P. Porter,  
 D. B. Potter,  
 Walter L. Potter,  
 William K. Potter,  
 Charles T. Pratt,  
 R. H. Purinton,  
 John C. Purkis.

Stephen O. Randall,  
 Edmund W. Raynsford,  
 F. P. Read,  
 George S. Read,  
 Dewitt C. Remington,  
 Zenas C. Rennie,  
 Christopher Rhodes,  
 Lawrence Rhoades,  
 William W. Rickard,  
 John E. Risley, Jr.,  
 Charles P. Robinson,  
 Henry H. Robinson,  
 Thomas Robinson,  
 Arthur O. Rockwell,

Lucius O. Rockwood,  
 William G. Roelker,  
 Horatio Rogers,  
 Squier H. Rogers.

Charles M. Salisbury,  
 Levi Salisbury,  
 William Sanford,  
 William H. Sandford,  
 Isaac Saunders,  
 Herbert L. Sayles,  
 Simon A. Sayles,  
 W. R. Sayles,  
 Willard Sayles,  
 Charles E. Scott,  
 James M. Scott,  
 Philip C. Scott,  
 Ira O. Seamans,  
 Clinton D. Sellew,  
 Charles H. Sheldon, Jr.,  
 Robert Sherman,  
 Isaac Shove,  
 Samuel Shove,  
 Waldo F. Slocomb,  
 Z. O. Slocum,  
 Charles H. Smith,  
 George H. Smith,  
 John Wilson Smith,  
 Simon T. Smith,  
 Isaac H. Southwick, Jr.,  
 Jonathan L. Spencer,  
 Joseph E. Spink,  
 Henry J. Spooner,  
 Charles Staples,  
 Charles L. Steere,  
 Lyman L. Steere,  
 P. B. Stiness, Jr.,  
 Walter R. Stiness,  
 Raymond Stone,  
 George Stuart,  
 William T. Stuart.

Theodore B. Talbot,  
 Alfred O. Tilden,  
 James Tillinghast,  
 John J. Tillinghast,  
 Joseph W. Tillinghast,  
 Pardon E. Tillinghast,  
 John F. Tobey,  
 Oscar A. Tobey,  
 John C. Tower,  
 Nathan H. Truman,  
 Edward A. Turner,  
 Evarts C. Tyler.

Nathan T. Verry,  
 Walter B. Vincent.

Samuel H. Wales,  
 John P. Walker,  
 Kenrick Walker,  
 David A. Waldron,  
 Walter A. Walling,  
 John F. Ward,  
 Charles A. Warland,  
 Richard Waterman,  
 Charles E. Waters,  
 Leonard Watson,

Frank B. Webster,  
 Clinton R. Weeden,  
 George J. West,  
 Amasa S. Westcott,  
 Jonathan M. Wheeler,  
 Amos A. White,  
 Addison H. White,  
 Samuel Whitney,  
 Henry Whitman,  
 Henry B. Whitman,  
 David R. Whittemore,  
 George W. Wightman,  
 George A. Wilbur,  
 Frank A. Williamson,  
 Charles A. Wilson,  
 James Wilson,  
 Robert Wilson,  
 John A. Winship,  
 William P. Winslow,  
 Ira Winsor,  
 Richard B. Winsor,  
 Alanson P. Wood,  
 Brown S. Wood,  
 Daniel G. Wood,  
 Herbert B. Wood,  
 J. C. B. Woods.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

Samuel Allen,  
 A. Prescott Baker,  
 Darius Baker,  
 Alexander N. Barker,  
 Francis Brinley,  
 Henry Bull, Jr.,  
 Edwin S. Burdick,  
 Albert L. Chase,  
 Philip B. Chase,  
 William C. Cozzens,  
 George N. Durfee,  
 Lemuel H. Foster,  
 William Gilpin,

Charles D. Hammett,  
 Samuel R. Honey,  
 William D. Lake,  
 Isaac Lawrence,  
 Christopher M. Lee,  
 William P. Lewis,  
 Phillip F. Little,  
 Almanza Littlefield,  
 George Manchester,  
 Benjamin Marsh, 2d,  
 Charles B. Marsh,  
 Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,  
 Charles E. Perry,

Frank B. Porter,	Alvin H. Sprague,
James T. Powell,	William G. Stevens,
John G. Sheffield,	Charles N. Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,	John Henry Tilley,
William P. Sheffield, Jr.,	Wm. Lovie Tilley,
Anthony S. Sherman,	John E. Watson,
Walter B. Simmons,	Henry N. Ward,
Alfred Smith,	John H. Willard,
Howard Smith,	Thomas W. Wood.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Ozro C. Barrows,	Nathan Goff, Jr.,
Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.,	George Lewis Gower,
Lyman B. Bosworth,	Nathaniel S. Greene,
Orrin L. Bosworth,	Henry H. Luther,
Joseph B. Burgess,	Benjamin B. Martin,
Henry F. Champlin,	Charles B. Mason,
Luther Cole,	Bennett J. Munro,
Samuel P. Colt,	Nathaniel T. Sanders,
LeBaron B. Colt,	Parmenas Skinner, Jr.,
George L. Cooke, Jr.,	William R. Taylor,
Lewis T. Fisher,	Thomas F. Usher,
George T. French,	Charles A. Waldron,
George T. Gardner,	Mark H. Wood.
Peter Gladding,	

## KENT COUNTY.

Samuel W. K. Allen,	Stephen W. Griffin,
Alpheus F. Angell,	Thomas M. Holden,
Joseph F. Arnold,	Pardon Hopkins,
Vernum A. Bailey,	Benjamin H. Horton,
John A. Bates,	John J. Kilton,
E. C. Capwell,	Enos Lapham,
William Carder,	Charles H. Martin,
Hugh J. Carroll, Jr.,	Elisha R. Potter,
Sam W. Clarke,	John Potter, 2d,
John C. Colvin,	J. Clarence Reeve,
Joseph W. Congdon,	George F. Sheldon,
Albert R. Greene,	Benjamin W. Smith,
Thomas C. Greene,	Charles W. Smith,

William B. Spencer,  
Edward Stanhope,  
Wm. C. Tibbitts,  
Henry S. Vaughn,

Eugene F. Warner,  
John Warner,  
Silas Weaver.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charles H. Aldrich,  
Edwin R. Allen,  
Herbert A. Babcock,  
J. Alonzo Babcock,  
Benjamin Baker,  
David S. Baker, Jr.,  
John A. Brown,  
Alfred B. Burdick,  
Jesse W. Card,  
Nathan S. Carr,  
Benjamin W. Case,  
Henry T. Chadsey,  
Charles H. Chapman,  
R. Taylor Church,  
George H. Clark,  
Elisha C. Clarke,  
Halsey P. Clarke,  
Elisha W. Cross,  
Samuel H. Cross,  
Edward G. Cundall,  
Edward H. Dixon,  
Nathan F. Dixon,  
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,  
Walter P. Dixon,  
James P. Dockray,  
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,

Joseph Eaton, Jr.,  
George N. Ennis,  
Thomas A. Gardner,  
Anson Greene,  
William Hoxsey,  
Alfred W. Kenyon,  
David R. Kenyon,  
John L. Kenyon,  
Nathan B. Lewis,  
Azal Noyes,  
George H. Olney,  
Thomas H. Peabody,  
John B. Peirce,  
Eugene B. Pendleton,  
Millard F. Perry,  
William H. Potter,  
Nathan L. Richmond,  
William F. Segar,  
George W. Sheldon,  
Charles Sisson,  
N. P. S. Thomas,  
Robert Thompson,  
George H. Utter,  
Enoch W. Vars,  
Henry Whipple.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

*City of Providence.*

Henry W. Allen,  
 Herbert Almy,  
 Samuel Ames,  
 Byron H. Arnold,  
 Frank S. Arnold,  
 Nathan T. Arnold,  
 William H. Ayer,  
 Charles F. Baldwin,  
 William F. Baldwin,  
 John H. Ballou,  
 Edgar F. Ballou,  
 George E. Barnard, Jr.,  
 Edward D. Bassett,  
 William B. Beach,  
 Daniel Beckwith,  
 Albert D. Bean,  
 James W. Blackwood,  
 John H. Bongartz,  
 Charles Bradley,  
 William W. Brayton,  
 Arthur L. Brown,  
 Charles Henry Brown,  
 Cyrus C. Brown,  
 James W. Brown,  
 Samuel W. Brown,  
 George H. Burnham,  
 Edgar D. Burrill,  
 Ervin T. Case,  
 Irving Champlin,  
 John Chorlton,  
 Samuel Clough,  
 J. S. G. Cobb,  
 Richard B. Comstock,  
 Lorin M. Cook,

Erastus H. Cook,  
 Thomas F. Cosgrove,  
 Henry R. Davis,  
 T. Paige Dodge,  
 James R. Dorrance,  
 Samuel T. Douglas,  
 William W. Douglas,  
 Louis J. Doyle,  
 Thomas A. Doyle,  
 Henry J. Dubois,  
 Carl W. Ernst,  
 Stephen Essex,  
 Alexander Farnum,  
 William Foster, Jr.,  
 A. W. Godding,  
 Charles E. Gorman,  
 Arnold Green,  
 Oliver E. Greene,  
 William H. Greene,  
 William B. W. Hallett,  
 Edward I. Ham,  
 Chas. N. Harrington, Jr.,  
 Charles Hart,  
 Frederick A. Hatch,  
 Otis A. Hawkins,  
 Henry W. Hayes,  
 Everard Holmes,  
 Edmund S. Hopkins,  
 William L. Hopkins,  
 Seth L. Horton,  
 Peter F. Hughes,  
 Elias M. Jenckes,  
 George W. Kennedy,  
 John M. Knowles,  
 William Knowles,



Simon S. Lapham,  
 John F. P. Lawton,  
 D. F. Longstreet,  
 Wm. F. Macomber,  
 James G. Markland,  
 Edwin Metcalf,  
 Walter B. Metcalf,  
 Francis W. Miner,  
 Ezra J. Morris,  
 William P. Morton,  
 Elisha C. Mowry,  
 George B. Nichols,  
 Myer Noot,  
 Frank F. Olney,  
 Josiah H. Ormsbee,  
 Charles H. Parkhurst,  
 Arthur D. Payne,  
 Edward W. Penney,  
 Warren B. Perce,  
 George H. Pettis,  
 Edwin C. Pierce,  
 Hiram C. Pierce,  
 John C. Purkis,  
 John H. Purkis,  
 John R. Randolph,  
 Frederic A. Ray,  
 Edmund W. Raynsford,  
 Christopher Rhodes,  
 Alfred Rickard,  
 J. M. Ripley,  
 Lycurgus Sayles,  
 Charles H. Scott,  
 Philip C. Scott,  
 Milton H. Shattuck,  
 F. J. Sheldon,  
 A. B. Slater,  
 Walter C. Smith,  
 Edwin H. Snow,  
 Henry J. Spooner,  
 Charles Staples,  
 Charles M. Stone,  
 A. Marshall Terence,

Charles H. Thurber,  
 John D. Thurston,  
 James Tillinghast,  
 John F. Tobey,  
 Nicholas Van Slyck,  
 Frank C. Viall,  
 Nelson Viall,  
 Amos M. Warner,  
 Leonard Watson,  
 George E. Webster,  
 Addington D. Welch,  
 Joseph D. Whitaker,  
 Cornelius A. White,  
 George W. Wightman,  
 G. A. Williamson,  
 John A. Winship,  
 J. C. B. Woods,  
 William H. Wood.

*North Providence.*

William O. Cowing,  
 George Eddy.

*Pawtucket.*

T. P. Barnefield,  
 Stephen Gano Benedict,  
 William H. Clapp,  
 William W. Eddy,  
 Thomas Robinson,  
 Thomas W. Robinson,  
 Isaac Shove,  
 Alden W. Sibley,  
 Pardon E. Tillinghast,  
 Evarts C. Tyler.

*Cumberland.*

Davis Cook,  
 George L. Dana,  
 Horace A. Follett.

*North Smithfield.*

Wellington Aldrich,

Ansel Holman,  
Arlon Mowry,  
William H. Seagrave,  
George W. Smith, Jr.

*Lincoln.*

William D. Aldrich,  
Bailey E. Borden,  
Geo. F. Crowningshield,  
Samuel Fessenden,  
John M. Fournier,  
Frederick N. Goff,  
William H. Gooding,  
Welcome A. Greene,  
John P. Gregory,  
George A. Kent,  
Josephus R. Merriam,  
Daniel Pearce,  
Simon A. Sayles.

*Cranston.*

William Hill.

*Burrillville.*

Nelson Armstrong,  
Henry M. Chase,  
Oliver A. Inman,  
Samuel W. Millard,  
William H. Sheldon,  
Charles L. Steere,  
Francis M. Wood.

*Johnston.*

Horace Clarke,  
Eugene H. Lincoln,  
William A. Phillips,  
Isaac W. D. Pike,  
Robert Wilson.

*Glocester.*

Charles W. Farnum.

*Woonsocket.*

Edwin Aldrich,  
Jefferson Aldrich,  
Alfred Allen,  
Charles M. Arnold,  
Darius D. Farnum,  
Albert E. Greene,  
William H. Jenckes,  
Francis L. O'Reilly,  
Thomas A. Paine,  
Daniel B. Pond,  
George A. Wilbur.

*Foster.*

Daniel N. Paine,  
Herbert A. Potter,  
George S. Tillinghast.

*Scituate.*

George A. Atwood,  
Charles H. Page.

*East Providence.*

Harmon S. Babcock,  
George N. Bliss,  
John A. Flagg,  
Charles E. Scott,  
Oscar A. Tanner.

*Smithfield.*

Emor H. Mowry,  
Wilson S. Mowry,  
William M. Sherman.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

*City of Newport.*

Francis Brinley,  
 William Gilpin,  
 Edward S. Hammond,  
 Benjamin Marsh, 2d,  
 Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,  
 James G. Topham,  
 Henry N. Ward,  
 Thomas W. Wood.

*Little Compton.*

Beriah W. Brigham,  
 Frederick R. Brownell,  
 Isaac B. Cowen,  
 Frank W. Simmons.

*Tiverton.*

Joshua T. Durfee.

*Middletown.*

Felix A. Peckham,  
 Jethro Peckham.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

*Bristol.*

LeBaron B. Colt,  
 Samuel P. Colt,  
 Silas H. Munro,

George H. Reynolds.

*Warren.*

Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.

## KENT COUNTY.

*Warwick.*

Joseph F. Arnold,  
 Albert K. Barnes,  
 John F. Brown,  
 Henry C. Budlong,  
 Sam W. Clarke,  
 Thomas W. D. Clarke,  
 Patrick Fitzpatrick,  
 Albert R. Greene,  
 Thomas M. Holden,  
 Henry A. Holmes,  
 Ira O. Seamans,  
 William V. Slocum,  
 Charles W. Smith,  
 John C. Sweet,  
 Daniel Warner,  
 Caleb Westcott.

*East Greenwich.*

Samuel W. K. Allen,  
 George M. Carpenter, Jr.,  
 Joseph W. Congdon,  
 Lowell Pitcher,  
 Elisha R. Potter,  
 Christopher A. Shippee,  
 Thomas J. Tilley,  
 Samuel L. Tillinghast,  
 Sidney S. Tillinghast,  
 Walter B. Vincent.

*West Greenwich.*

John A. Bates,  
 John T. Lewis.

*Coventry.*

Resolved Harvey,  
 Oliver Lewis.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*South Kingstown.*

Charles H. Aldrich,  
John L. Brown,  
Benjamin W. Case,  
Elisha C. Clarke,  
Robert Thompson.

*North Kingstown.*

James N. Arnold,  
Harrison G. O. Gardner,  
Edwin R. Johnson,  
Allen Reynolds,  
Thomas S. Wightman.

*Charlestown.*

Charles Cross,  
Samuel B. Hoxsie,  
Edwin A. Kenyon,  
William F. Tucker.

*Exeter.*

Clark S. Greene.

*Hopkinton.*

John J. Babcock,  
George H. Olney,  
Nathan L. Richmond.

*Richmond.*

Nelson K. Church,  
Abel Tanner.

*Westerly.*

Albert B. Crafts,  
Samuel H. Cross,  
Edward H. Dixon,  
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,  
Walter P. Dixon,  
Thomas H. Peabody,  
Thomas Vincent.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY  
TOWNS.

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

*City of Providence.*

(Elected November 27, 1877.)

Thomas D. Deming,  
Elias M. Jenckes,  
John F. Tobey,  
Cyrus C. Armstrong,  
Elias B. Hathaway,  
George H. Burnham,  
George T. Paine,

Gilbert E. Whittemore,  
John T. Jackson,  
Walter R. Stiness.

*East Providence.*

(Elected April 3, 1878.)

Amasa Humphreys,  
Oscar A. Tanner,  
Harmon S. Babcock,

Charles E. Scott,  
Nathaniel Cole,  
William W. Ellis.

*Pawtucket.*

(Elected May 6, 1878.)

Royal Lee,  
Charles P. Adams,  
Charles E. Chickering,  
George E. Bamford.

*Scituate.*

(Elected May 15, 1878.)

John C. Colvin,  
Daniel Howland,  
Daniel H. Remington,  
Daniel A. Clarke, Jr.,  
Martin S. Smith,  
Auldis Barden,  
Thomas S. Olney,  
Caleb W. Johnson,  
Charles H. Page,  
Henry H. Slocum.

*Foster.*

(Elected May 27, 1878.)

Daniel N. Paine,  
Herbert A. Potter,  
James B. Wooddell,  
Cyrus F. Cooke,  
Clarke H. Johnson.

*North Providence.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

John Angell,  
George Eddy,  
Henry F. Brown,  
John Livingston,  
Joseph W. Naylor.

*Cranston.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Orlando S. Hill,  
Joseph A. Latham,  
Albert E. Howard,

Marcellus J. Flanders,  
Samuel H. Angell,  
Lyman B. Stone.

*Burrillville.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Arnold H. Smith,  
John Q. Darling,  
Adin L. Steere,  
William H. Sheldon,  
Edward F. Ryan.

*Woonsocket.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Daniel B. Pond,  
Charles F. Ballou,  
Thomas F. Galvin,  
Henry H. Robinson,  
Seth S. Getchell,  
James Reagan,  
David A. McKay.

*North Smithfield.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Ansel Holman,  
William H. Seagrave,  
George Johnson,  
Edwin A. Mowry,  
Augustus M. Aldrich.

*Cumberland.*

(Elected June 5, 1878.)

William H. Tobey,  
Davis Cook,  
Charles E. Howes,  
Jason Newell,  
Horace A. Follett.

*Lincoln.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Daniel Pearce,  
Geo. F. Crowningshield,  
William D. Aldrich,  
Samuel Fessenden,  
John Aigan,

## APPENDIX.

John E. Goldsworthy,  
Jeremiah L. Smith.

*Glocester.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Reuben J. Brown,  
Henry A. Randall,  
William Simmons,  
Edward Smith,  
Clovis W. Steere.

*Smithfield.*

(Elected June 3, 1878.)

Emor H. Mowry,

Oscar A. Tobey,  
Wilson S. Mowry,  
Martin Mann,  
William Mowry.

*Johnston.*

(Elected June 5, 1878.)

Robert Wilson,  
Andrew B. Patton,  
David A. Tourtellotte,  
George A. Bates.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

*Portsmouth.*

(Elected April 3, 1878.)

Charles H. Potter,  
John Roberts,  
Joseph Coggeshall,  
Asa B. Anthony.

*Middletown.*

(Elected April 3, 1878.)

Nathaniel Peckham,  
George A. Brown,  
George Coggeshall.

*Tiverton.*

(Elected April 3, 1878.)

Isaac D. Manchester,  
William Hunt,  
George N. Durfee,  
George A. Howland,  
Benjamin C. Borden,  
Charles A. Durfee,  
Allen Hart.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

*Warren.*

(Elected March 9, 1878.)

George Lewis Cooke, Jr.,  
Charles B. Mason,  
Nathaniel T. Sanders,  
Henry F. Champlin.

Isaac F. Cady,  
Hiram F. Perry.

*Bristol.*

(Elected April 13, 1878.)

Bennett J. Munro,  
George T. French.

*Barrington.*

(Elected April 3, 1878.)

Mark H. Wood,

## KENT COUNTY.

*East Greenwich.*

(Elected June 1, 1878.)

Joseph W. Congdon,  
John C. Ellis,  
Lowell Pitcher.

*West Greenwich.*

(Elected May 27, 1878.)

John T. Lewis.

*Coventry.*

(Elected June 2, 1878.)

Charles E. Andrews,  
Israel Whaley,  
James H. Johnson.

*Warwick.*

(Elected June 5, 1878.)

William Carder.  
Alfred Fisher,  
Thomas Spencer,  
Theodore B. Talbot,  
Caleb R. Hill,  
John C. Sweet,  
Cyrus Holden,  
Francis Hughes,  
William V. Slocum,  
Stephen W. Thornton,  
John F. Brown,  
Clark Dawley.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*Richmond.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Abel Tanner,  
George H. Clarke,  
James C. Baker,  
John C. Ennis,  
Leander A. Tucker.

*Hopkinton.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Nathan L. Richmond,  
John J. Babcock.

*North Kingstown.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Allen Reynolds,  
Charles Allen,

John Westcott, Jr.,  
Asa B. Waite,  
Daniel G. Allen.

*Exeter.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Moses D. Lewis,  
Clarke Tillinghast,  
Stephen B. Weeden.

*Charlestown.*

(Elected June 4, 1878.)

Charles Cross,  
Samuel B. Hoxsie,  
Edwin A. Kenyon,  
William F. Tucker.





PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 1.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# STATE AUDITOR,

MADE TO THE

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

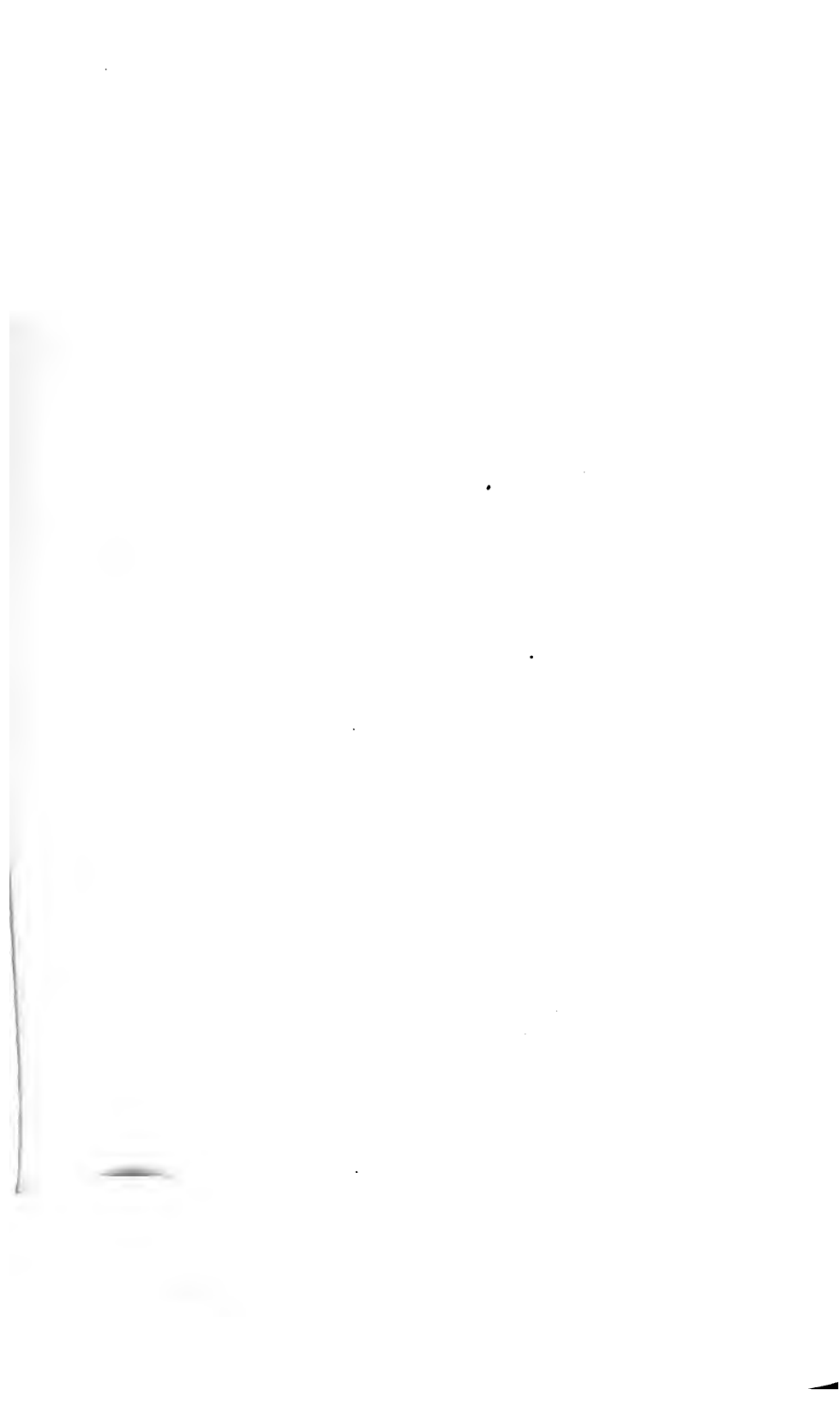
MAY SESSION, A. D., 1878.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



# REPORT.

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STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }  
Providence, R. I., June 3, 1878. }

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :*

In accordance with the requirements of law, I respectfully present the following report of the financial condition of the State Government on the 30th day of April, 1878, as found on examination of the books and accounts of the General Treasurer. Balance in the Treasury May 1, 1877, \$184,424.87; receipts from all sources to April 30, 1878, \$832,980.19, making the total resources \$1,017,405.06. The expenditures were \$994,533.91, including the sum of \$181,000 paid Sinking Fund Commissioners, and \$151,290 for interest on the bonded debt, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$22,871.15. A statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year is appended, also a summary of receipts and expenditures for the past ten years, also summary of payments on account of State bonded debt and list of coupon bonds and registered certificates of indebtedness, with date of issue and when payable, with a general statement of sinking fund account, investments constituting the stock of the permanent school fund, also the Touro Jewish Synagogue fund including the account of the General Treasurer, as agent. The Commissioner of Public Schools, as by law required, has filed in this office the proper vouchers, showing the payment of moneys on account of appropriation for Teachers' Institutes, exhibiting a balance unexpended of \$79.87, which has been returned into the Treasury. A transcript of all orders issued on the General Treasurer is appended, giving date and amount, to whom payable, and the appropriation to which the same was charged.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL M. SPENCER,

*State Auditor.*

## RECEIPTS.

State Tax .....	\$492,360 17
Institutions for Savings.....	124,276 54
State Insurance Companies.....	20,324 58
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	22,919 42
Supreme Court.....	2,966 50
Court of Common Pleas.....	10,425 45
Justice Court, Providence .....	11,063 39
"    Newport .....	523 09
"    Pawtucket .....	413 55
"    Woonsocket.....	1,095 76
Trial Justices .....	1,029 90
Jailers.....	1,801 28
Town Councils.....	58,661 64
Dividends on the School Fund .....	9,091 50
Peddlers' Licenses .....	3,100 00
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries....	6,582 90
Auctioneers .....	2,027 32
Civil Commissions.....	1,666 00
Charters.....	2,705 00
Interest on Deposits of Revenue.....	4,557 65
Charities and Corrections .....	31,261 79
General Statutes.....	267 25
Envelopes .....	33 00
Supplements, Schedules, R. I. Reports and Col. Records...	16 50
State Prison.....	23,097 51
Miscellaneous.....	711 90
	<hr/>
	\$832,980 19
Balance in Treasury May 1, 1877 .....	184,424 87
	<hr/>
Aggregate.....	\$1,017,405 06

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$ 65,563 38
Expenses of the General Assembly .....	14,439 04
Supreme Courts.....	21,741 23
Courts of Common Pleas.....	29,173 83
Trial Justices .....	1,915 15
Officers of Justice Courts.....	9,906 90
Witnesses of Justice Courts.....	3,596 80
Officers in Criminal Cases .....	2,879 05
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
State Normal School.....	9,702 74
"    "    "    mileage.....	1,470 02

Teachers' Institutes.....	450 00
Reform School.....	22,125 43
Public Printing.....	9,354 10
Insane and other Dependent Persons .....	10,298 99
Militia and Military Affairs.....	16,759 29
Court Houses and Jails .....	3,178 11
Jails and Jailers.....	2,006 44
Fuel and Gas.....	2,416 10
Rents.....	3,625 00
Law Library .....	531 20
State " .....	69 55
Orders of the Governor.....	944 34
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	350 00
Narragansett Indians .....	300 00
Care of State House, Providence .....	1,260 00
" " Newport .....	300 00
Care of Elizabeth Building .....	335 74
Care of College Street Court Rooms .....	246 00
Care of Providence County Court House .....	1,495 56
Interest on State Bonds .....	151,290 00
Support of State Farm.....	66,261 79
State Prison.....	23,097 51
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	5,436 21
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	13,549 87
New State Prison.....	123,416 97
Providence County Court House.....	65,000 00
Furniture and fixtures, Providence County Court House.....	27,500 00
Kent County Court House.....	12 12
Safe and vault, Bristol County Court House.....	100 00
Repairs, State House, Providence.....	645 22
Repair of State Library Rooms, State House, Providence.....	186 80
Justice Court Room, Woonsocket.....	227 00
Repairs of road from Providence to State Farm.....	824 67
Soldiers' Cemetery, Dutch Island.....	116 00
Introducing water, Newport Jail.....	200 00
Evening Schools.....	2,091 51
Clapp's Index.....	550 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonials.....	22 46
Inland Fisheries.....	161 68
Additional land, State Farm.....	1,500 00
National Centennial Exhibition.....	4,771 48
Lectures and addresses, Public Schools.....	138 68
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	181,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$994,533 91
Balance in Treasury April 30, 1878.....	22,871 15
	<hr/>
Aggregate.....	\$1,017,405 06

## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

*Summary of Receipts and Expenditures.*

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
For year ending April, 30, 1869.....	\$714,434 66	\$634,165 13
“ “ “ 1870.....	631,886 98	584,880 12
“ “ “ 1871.....	703,215 65	742,618 34
“ “ “ 1872.....	710,476 84	670,177 59
“ “ “ 1873.....	700,132 59	709,500 55
“ “ “ 1874.....	821,194 67	688,648 53
“ “ “ 1875.....	763,276 07	581,731 92
“ “ “ 1876.....	1,026,612 26	1,106,276 96
“ “ “ 1877.....	809,355 91	1,021,116 57
“ “ “ 1878.....	832,980 19	994,533 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,713,565 82	\$7,733 649 62
Add amount in Treasury, May 1, 1868.....	42,954 95	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,756,520 77	
Deduct Expenditures.....	7,733,649 62	
	<hr/>	
Balance in Treasury, May 1, 1878.....	\$22,871 15	

*Summary of Payments on account of Bonded Debt of the State.*

	AMOUNT REDEEMED.	INTEREST.
For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$132,000 00	\$182,384 27
“ “ “ 1870.....	25,000 00	173,209 43
“ “ “ 1871.....	127,000 00	183,170 54
“ “ “ 1872.....	73,000 00	164,618 77
“ “ “ 1873.....	75,000 00	159,249 16
“ “ “ 1874.....	75,000 00	149,949 47
“ “ “ 1875.....	.....	160,530 00
“ “ “ 1876.....	5,000 00	153,900 00
“ “ “ 1877.....	14,000 00	151,920 00
“ “ “ 1878.....	10,000 00	151,290 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$536,000 00	\$1,630,281 64

Coupon Bonds and Registered Certificates of Indebtedness are payable as follows:

Bonds of October, 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$ 500 00
“ Sept. 1, 1862, “ 1882.....	965,000 00
“ April 1, 1863, “ 1883.....	200,000 00
“ July 1, 1863, “ 1893.....	631,000 00
“ August 1, 1864, “ 1894.....	738,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,534,500 00

*General Statement of the Sinking Fund.*

## Amount received from the General Treasurer:

June, 1875.....	\$181,000 00	
" 1876.....	181,000 00	
Jan. 1878.....	181,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$543,000 00
Amount received for interest on investments and deposits.....		84,929 01
Amount received for premiums on gold interest.....		1,087 52
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$579,016 53

*Investments.*

## Bonds of the city of Providence:

Water loan, par value.....	\$300,000 00	
8 per cent. premium.....	24,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$324,000 00

## Bonds of the town of Burrillville:

Par value.....	\$22,000 00	
4 per cent. premium... ..	880 00	
	<hr/>	\$22,880 00

## Bonds of the United States, (4½ per cent.):

Par value.....	\$192,000 00	
3½ per cent. premium.....	7,200 00	
	<hr/>	\$199,200 00

## Bonds of the State of Rhode Island:

Par value.....	\$29,000 00	
Interest.....	\$ 812 19	
Premium.....	2,415 00—	2,727 19
	<hr/>	\$31,727 19

## Deposit in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.....

1,209 84

Total.....	<hr/>	\$579 016 53
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The following investments constitute the Stock of the Permanent School Fund, given at cost:

2,000 Shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
546 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
1,166 ½ " Nat'l Bank of North America, " .....	50,289 57
813 " " Commerce, " .....	42,935 24
331 " Mechanics National Bank, " .....	15,000 00
45 " Rhode Island " " .....	1,534 25
7 " Newport " Newport.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$240,376 37

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount reported May, 1877.....	\$19,392 38
Auctioneers' duties for year ending April 30, 1878.....	2,027 32
	<hr/>
	\$21,419 70

*Touro Fund in account with the Agent.*

To paid Agent.....	\$ 42 00
Deposited in Savings Bank of Newport.....	14,302 58
"    "    Newport National Exchange Bank.....	1,307 15
	<hr/>
	\$15,651 68

*Credit.*

By balance from old account.....	\$14,767 70
Dividend from Savings Bank of Newport.....	820 98
"    "    Newport Natoinal Bank....	68 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,651 68

The following stocks constitutes the

*Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund:*

30 shares	Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32	"    Merchants    "    "    "    ".....	1,788 27
20	"    Weybosset    "    "    "    ".....	1,095 14
10	"    Roger Williams    "    "    "    ".....	841 50
24	"    Commercial    "    "    "    ".....	1,301 00
200	"    Blackstone Canal    "    "    "    ".....	5,106 90
18	"    Lime Rock    "    "    "    ".....	926 40
51	"    Rhode Island    "    "    "    ".....	1,806 53
21	"    Newport    "    "    Newport.....	1,291 85
		<hr/>
		\$17,434 84



A TRANSCRIPT OF ORDERS UPON THE GENERAL TREASURER ISSUED BY THE STATE AUDITOR FROM MAY 1, 1877, TO APRIL 30, 1878, INCLUSIVE, WITH THE AMOUNT, TO WHOM MADE PAYABLE, AND APPROPRIATION TO WHICH THE SAME WAS CHARGED.

## SALARIES.

*Governor.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Henry Lippitt .....	\$ 67 93
Aug. 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	171 20
Nov. 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
Apr. 30.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00

*Lieutenant Governor.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Henry T. Sisson .....	\$ 33 96
Aug. 1.	Albert C. Howard .....	85 60
Nov. 1.	Albert C. Howard .....	125 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Albert C. Howard .....	125 00
Apr. 30.	Albert C. Howard .....	125 00

*Secretary of State.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Joshua M. Addeman .....	\$625 00
Nov. 1.	Joshua M. Addeman .....	625 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00
Apr. 30.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00

*Attorney General.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	\$625 00
Nov. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Apr. 30.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00

*General Treasurer.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Samuel Clark.....	\$500 00
Nov. 1.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
Apr. 30.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00

*Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Thomas Durfee.....	\$1,125 00
Nov. 1.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00

*Associate Justices of Supreme Court.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Elisha R. Potter.....	\$1,000 00
	1. Walter S. Burges .....	1,000 00
	1. Charles Matteson .....	1,000 00
	1. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
Nov. 1.	Elisha R. Potter .....	1,000 00
	1. Walter S. Burges .....	1,000 00
	1. Charles Matteson .....	1,000 00
	1. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Elisha R. Potter .....	1,000 00
	1. Walter S. Burges .....	1,000 00
	1. Charles Matteson .....	1,000 00
	1. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
Apr. 30.	Elisha R. Potter .....	1,000 00
	30. Walter S. Burges .....	1,000 00
	30. Charles Matteson.....	1,000 00
	30. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00

*Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	George A. Brayton.....	\$875 00
Nov. 1.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00
Apr. 30.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00

*State Auditor.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	\$375 00
Nov. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
Apr. 30.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00

*Insurance Commissioner.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	\$250 00
Nov. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00
Apr. 30.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00

*Commissioner of Public Schools.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$625 00
Nov. 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00

*Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Arnold Greene.....	\$125 00
Nov. 1.	Arnold Greene.....	125 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Arnold Greene.....	125 00
Apr. 30.	Arnold Greene.....	142 30

*Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	James C. Collins.....	\$100 00
1.	George N. Bliss .....	100 00
1.	Thomas Arnold .....	100 00
Nov. 1.	James C. Collins.....	100 00
1.	George N. Bliss.....	100 00
1.	Thomas Arnold.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	James C. Collins .....	100 00
1.	George N. Bliss .....	100 00
1.	Thomas Arnold.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	James C. Collins.....	100 00
30.	George N. Bliss .....	100 00
30.	Thomas Arnold .....	100 00

*Assistant Attorney General.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	\$375 00
Nov. 1.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	375 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	375 00
Apr. 30.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	375 00

*Clerk of Secretary of State.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Christopher Rhodes.....	\$250 00
Nov. 1.	Christopher Rhodes.....	250 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Christopher Rhodes.....	250 00
Mar. 9.	Christopher Rhodes.....	150 00
Apr. 30.	Christopher Rhodes.....	300 00

*Clerk of State Auditor.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	\$200 00
Nov. 1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00
Apr. 30.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00

*Sheriff of Newport County.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	George Manchester.....	\$100 00
Nov. 1.	George Manchester.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	George Manchester.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	George Manchester.....	100 00

*Sheriff of Bristol County.*

1877.		
June 15.	C. A. Greene.....	\$42 39
Aug. 1.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	57 61
Nov. 1.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	100 00

*Sheriff of Washington County.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Henry Whipple.....	\$100 00
Nov. 1.	Henry Whipple.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Henry Whipple.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	Henry Whipple.....	100 00

*Sheriff of Kent County.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	\$100 00
Nov. 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	100 00

*Railroad Commissioner.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Henry Staples.....	\$125 00
Nov. 1.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
Apr. 30.	Henry Staples.....	125 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Charles Blake.....	\$625 00
Nov. 1.	Charles Blake.....	625 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Charles Blake..	625 00
Apr. 30.	Charles Blake.....	625 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	George E. Webster.....	\$625 00
Nov. 1.	George E. Webster.....	625 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	George E. Webster.....	625 00
Apr. 30.	George E. Webster.....	625 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Newport Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	\$325 00
Nov. 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	\$100 00
Nov. 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Apr. 30.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Kent Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	\$150 00
Nov. 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Washington Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	John G. Clarke.....	\$75 00
Nov. 1.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
Apr. 30.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Washington Co.*

1877.		
June 16.	Benjamin W. Case.....	\$34 24
Aug. 1.	Charles H. Aldrich .....	40 78
Nov. 1.	Charles H. Aldrich .....	75 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Charles H. Aldrich .....	75 00
Apr. 30.	Charles H. Aldrich .....	75 00

*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Herbert Almy .....	\$300 00
Nov. 1.	Herbert Almy .....	300 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Herbert Almy .....	300 00
Apr. 30.	Herbert Almy .....	300 00

*Assistant Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Franklin P. Owen .....	\$300 00
Nov. 1.	Franklin P. Owen .....	300 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Franklin P. Owen .....	300 00
Apr. 30.	Franklin P. Owen .....	300 00

*Librarian of Law Library.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	\$75 00
Nov. 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	75 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	75 00
Apr. 30.	Daniel W. Fink .....	98 59

*Trial Justice, Providence.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	\$500 00
Nov. 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
Apr. 30.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Providence.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Ervin T. Case .....	\$375 00
Nov. 1.	Ervin T. Case .....	375 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Ervin T. Case .....	375 00
Apr. 30.	Ervin T. Case .....	375 00

*Trial Justice, Woonsocket.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	\$250 00
Nov. 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
Apr. 30.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	William H. Jenckes .....	\$200 00
Nov. 1.	William H. Jenckes .....	200 00
1878.		
Apr. 30.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00

*Trial Justice, Pawtucket.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Isaac Shove .....	\$230 00
Nov. 1.	Isaac Shove .....	250 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Isaac Shove .....	250 00
Apr. 30.	Isaac Shove .....	250 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	William W. Eddy.....	\$ 71 74
1.	William H. Clapp.....	128 26
Nov. 1.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00
Apr. 30.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00

*Trial Justice, Newport.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	James G. Topham .....	\$175 00
Nov. 1.	James G. Topham .....	175 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	James G. Topham .....	175 00
Apr. 30.	James G. Topham .....	175 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Newport.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Henry N. Ward .....	\$200 00
Nov. 1.	Henry N. Ward .....	200 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Henry N. Ward .....	200 00
Apr. 30.	Henry N. Ward .....	200 00

*Crier of Courts, Providence Co.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	James W. Munroe .....	\$150 00
Nov. 1.	James W. Munroe .....	150 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	James W. Munroe .....	150 00
Apr. 30.	James W. Munroe .....	169 70

*Adjutant General.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Heber LeFavour.....	\$150 00
Nov. 1.	Heber LeFavour.....	150 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Heber LeFavour.....	150 00
Apr. 30.	Charles H. Barney .....	69 10

*Quartermaster General.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	\$100 00
Nov. 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00
1878.		
Feb. 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00
Apr. 30.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00

*Paymaster General.*

1877.		
Aug. 1.	Jabez C. Knight.....	\$50 00
Nov. 1.	Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00
, 1878.		
Feb. 1.	Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00
Apr. 30.	Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00

Total.....\$65,563 88

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Pay and Mileage.*

1877.			
June 1.	Wm. H. Angell.....	May Session.....	\$11 44
"	James C. Blake . . . . .	" . . . . .	12 56
"	Aug. O. Bourn.....	" . . . . .	13 20
"	John A. Brown . . . . .	" . . . . .	15 60
"	Stephen C. Browning.....	" . . . . .	17 20
"	Jonathan Chace.....	" . . . . .	11 76
"	Oliver Chaffee.....	" . . . . .	11 76
"	John F. Chase . . . . .	" . . . . .	8 56
"	Robert S. Chase.....	" . . . . .	6 48



1877.

June 1.	Dexter Clark .....	May Session.....	\$ 12 88
"	Chas. B. Coon .....	" .....	11 60
"	Denison K. Crandall .....	" .....	11 20
"	Samuel H. Cross .....	" .....	18 80
"	Thomas Davis .....	" .....	10 80
"	Elisha Dyer, Jr .....	" .....	14 00
"	Rodney F. Dyer .....	" .....	11 28
"	William Ellsbree .....	" .....	12 08
"	Charles H. Fisher .....	" .....	12 40
"	Chris. R. Greene .....	" .....	12 72
"	Horace A. Kimball .....	" .....	13 84
"	Oliver Langworthy .....	" .....	18 80
"	Ray S. Littlefield .....	" .....	10 80
"	Asahel Matteson .....	" .....	13 04
"	Jabez W. Mowry .....	" .....	12 40
"	Charles Nourse .....	" .....	13 36
"	Geo. W. Remington .....	" .....	14 80
"	Harrison H. Richardson .....	" .....	12 40
"	Thomas M. Seabury .....	" .....	6 16
"	Jediah Shaw .....	" .....	10 48
"	Alfred Sisson .....	" .....	7 72
"	Ziba O. Slocum .....	" .....	14 32
"	Smith Thayer .....	" .....	14 32
"	Henry A. Thomas .....	" .....	13 04
"	Pardon E. Tillinghast .....	" .....	11 60
"	Thomas C. Watson .....	" .....	6 96
"	James M. Wright .....	" .....	14 00
"	Dexter B. Potter .....	" .....	13 04
"	Daniel O. Angell .....	" .....	11 92
"	Smith Angell .....	" .....	14 80
"	J. Alonzo Babcock .....	" .....	18 80
"	John Beattie .....	" .....	11 60
"	Joshua S. Blaisdell .....	" .....	13 68
"	Isaac B. Briggs .....	" .....	6 80
"	Joseph F. Brown .....	" .....	10 80
"	Geo. T. Brown .....	" .....	15 60
"	Clark H. Burdick .....	" .....	6 16
"	Charles C. Burnham .....	" .....	11 60
"	Geo. Carmichael, Jr. ....	" .....	16 40
"	Chas. E. Carpenter .....	" .....	10 80
"	Chas. E. Chickering .....	" .....	11 60
"	Daniel A. Clark .....	" .....	11 60
"	James C. Collins .....	" .....	11 76
"	Samuel P. Colt .....	" .....	13 20
"	Raymond P. Colwell .....	" .....	14 00
"	Andrew Comstock .....	" .....	10 80
"	Cyrus F. Cook .....	" .....	14 32

1877.			
June 1.	Geo. Lewis Cooke.....	May Session.....	\$10 48
"	Horace Cook.....	"	13 68
"	James Davis.....	"	11 60
"	James C. Dexter.....	"	11 92
"	Nathan F. Dixon.....	"	18 80
"	Claudius B. Farnsworth ..	"	11 60
"	Henry H. Fay.....	"	6 16
"	Nicholas A. Fenner.....	"	10 80
"	Frederick Fuller.....	"	10 80
"	Allen Greene.....	"	10 80
"	Thomas H. Greene.....	"	17 20
"	Charles Holden.....	"	16 40
"	Edwin R. Holden.....	"	10 80
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	"	11 60
"	Albert Johnson.....	"	13 20
"	Alfred H. Littlefield.....	"	11 60
"	Andrew H. Manchester ..	"	9 04
"	Alvord O. Miles.....	"	11 12
"	Barzilla B. Mitchell.....	"	10 80
"	Thomas Moies.....	"	11 60
"	Renselaer L. Mowry.....	"	12 88
"	William Newell.....	"	11 60
"	Charles Edward Paine.....	"	10 80
"	Nathaniel Peckham.....	"	6 80
"	Elisha P. Phillips.....	"	16 40
"	Thomas A. Pierce, Jr.....	"	13 20
"	Earl C. Potter.....	"	11 60
"	Frederick A. Pratt.....	"	6 16
"	Harris Ralph.....	"	11 60
"	Allen Reynolds.....	"	14 00
"	William G. Roelker.....	"	13 20
"	Albert T. Seabury.....	"	10 00
"	William P. Sheffield.....	"	4 00
"	Amos Sherman.....	"	13 68
"	Aug. P. Sherman.....	"	6 16
"	Daniel Sherman.....	"	15 60
"	Charles C. Slocum.....	"	6 80
"	Albert A. Smith.....	"	14 00
"	Charles A. Smith.....	"	14 00
"	Charles Sydney Smith.....	"	10 80
"	Henry J. Spooner.....	"	10 80
"	William H. Spooner.....	"	13 20
"	Stephen W. Thornton.....	"	12 40
"	Leonard Tillinghast.....	"	14 80
"	John F. Tobey.....	"	10 80
"	Edwin L. Tucker.....	"	14 80
"	Harvey E. Wellman.....	"	10 80

1877.			
June 1.	Caleb Westcott .....	May Session.....	\$ 12 88
"	Andrew B. Whipple.....	" .....	18 04
"	Joseph A. Whipple.....	" .....	12 72
"	Henry Whitman.....	" .....	11 28
"	Herbert B. Wood .....	" .....	11 28
1878.			
April 12.	W. H. Angell.....	Jan. Session.....	77 20
"	James C. Blake .....	" .....	83 60
"	A. O. Bourn .....	" .....	86 80
"	John A. Brown .....	" .....	98 00
"	Stephen C. Browning.....	" .....	106 00
"	Jonathan Chace .....	" .....	78 80
"	Oliver Chaffee.....	" .....	78 00
"	John F. Chase.....	" .....	90 80
"	Robt. S. Chase.....	" .....	105 20
"	Dexter Clark .....	" .....	84 40
"	Charles B. Coon.....	" .....	99 60
"	Denison K. Crandall.....	" .....	102 00
"	Samuel H. Cross .....	" .....	112 40
"	Thomas Davis.....	" .....	75 60
"	Elisha Dyer, Jr.....	" .....	92 40
"	Rodney F. Dyer.....	" .....	76 40
"	William Ellsbree .....	" .....	80 40
"	Charles H. Fisher .....	" .....	82 80
"	Chris. R. Greene .....	" .....	83 60
"	H. A. Kimball .....	" .....	91 60
"	Oliver Langworthy.....	" .....	116 40
"	Ray S. Littlefield.....	" .....	122 00
"	Asahel Matteson.....	" .....	85 20
"	Jabez W. Mowry.....	" .....	82 00
"	Charles Nourse.....	" .....	86 80
"	George W. Remington....	" .....	94 00
"	H. H. Richardson .....	" .....	82 00
"	T. Mumford Seabury.....	" .....	104 40
"	Jediah Shaw .....	" .....	110 00
"	Alfred Sisson.....	" .....	102 00
"	Ziba O. Slocum.....	" .....	90 00
"	Smith Thayer.....	" .....	91 60
"	Henry A. Thomas.....	" .....	85 20
"	P. E. Tillinghast .....	" .....	78 00
"	Thomas Carr Watson.....	" .....	102 00
"	James M. Wright.....	" .....	90 00
"	Dexter B. Potter.....	" .....	85 20
"	Daniel O. Angell.....	" .....	79 60
"	Smith Angell.....	" .....	94 00
"	J. Alonzo Babcock .....	" .....	109 20
"	John Beattie .....	" .....	78 00

1878.			
April 12.	J. S. Blaisdell.....	Jan. Session.....	\$ 87 60
"	I. B. Briggs.....	" .....	102 00
"	Joseph F. Brown.....	" .....	76 40
"	George T. Brown.....	" .....	106 00
"	Clark H. Burdick .....	" .....	104 40
"	Charles C. Burnham.....	" .....	77 20
"	George Carmichael, Jr....	" .....	106 00
"	Charles E. Carpenter .....	" .....	74 80
"	Charles E. Chickering .....	" .....	78 00
"	Daniel A. Clark .....	" .....	77 20
"	James C. Collins.....	" .....	79 60
"	Samuel P. Colt.....	" .....	86 80
"	Raymond P. Colwell .....	" .....	88 40
"	Andrew Comstock.....	" .....	75 60
"	Cyrus F. Cooke .....	" .....	91 60
"	George Lewis Cooke.....	" .....	79 00
"	Horace Cook.....	" .....	87 60
"	James Davis .....	" .....	77 20
"	James C. Dexter.....	" .....	79 60
"	Nathan F. Dixon.....	" .....	106 00
"	C. B. Farnsworth .....	" .....	78 00
"	Henry H. Fay.....	" .....	104 40
"	Nicholas A. Fenner .....	" .....	74 80
"	Frederick Fuller .....	" .....	74 90
"	William Gilpin.....	" .....	104 40
"	Allen Greene.....	" .....	74 80
"	Thomas H. Greene.....	" .....	108 40
"	Charles Holden.....	" .....	102 20
"	Edwin R. Holden .....	" .....	74 80
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	" .....	77 20
"	Albert Johnson.....	" .....	86 00
"	Alfred H. Littlefield.....	" .....	78 00
"	Andrew H. Manchester....	" .....	97 20
"	Alvord O. Miles.....	" .....	75 60
"	B. B. Mitchell.....	" .....	122 00
"	Thomas Moies.....	" .....	78 00
"	Renselaer L. Mowry.....	" .....	85 20
"	William Newell.....	" .....	78 00
"	Charles Edward Paine....	" .....	75 60
"	Nathaniel Peckham.....	" .....	107 60
"	Elisha P. Phillips .....	" .....	100 40
"	Thomas A. Pierce, Jr .....	" .....	86 80
"	Earl C. Potter.....	" .....	82 00
"	Harris Ralph.....	" .....	78 00
"	Allen Reynolds.....	" .....	88 40
"	William G. Roelker.....	" .....	86 80
"	Albert T. Seabury.....	" .....	110 00

1878.			
April 12.	William P. Sheffield.....	Jan. Session.....	98 00
"	Amos Sherman.....	" .....	87 60
"	Aug. P. Sherman.....	" .....	104 40
"	Daniel P. Sherman .....	" .....	101 20
"	Charles C. Slocum.....	" .....	107 60
"	Albert A. Smith.....	" .....	88 40
"	Charles A. Smith.....	" .....	89 20
"	Charles Sydney Smith ....	" .....	75 60
"	Henry J. Spooner .....	" .....	74 80
"	William H. Spooner.....	" .....	86 80
"	Stephen W. Thornton ....	" .....	81 20
"	Leonard Tillinghast .....	" .....	93 20
"	John F. Tobey.....	" .....	74 80
"	Edwin L. Tucker.....	" .....	92 40
"	Harvey E. Wellman .....	" .....	75 60
"	Caleb Westcott.....	" .....	83 60
"	Andrew B. Whipple.....	" .....	82 00
"	Joseph A. Whipple.....	" .....	83 00
"	Henry Whitman.....	" .....	78 00
"	Herbert B. Wood.....	" .....	76 40
April 29.	William H. Angell .....	Special Session.....	4 64
"	James C. Blake.....	" .....	5 92
"	Aug. O. Bourn.....	" .....	6 56
"	John A. Brown .....	" .....	8 80
"	Stephen C. Browning .....	" .....	10 40
"	Jonathan Chace .....	" .....	4 96
"	Oliver Chaffee.....	" .....	4 80
"	John F. Chase.....	" .....	7 36
"	Robert S. Chase.....	" .....	10 24
"	Dexter Clark.....	" .....	6 08
"	Charles B. Coon.....	" .....	9 12
"	Denison K. Crandall....	" .....	9 60
"	Samuel H. Cross.....	" .....	11 68
"	Thomas Davis.....	" .....	4 32
"	Elisha Dyer, Jr.....	" .....	7 68
"	Rodney F. Dyer.....	" .....	4 48
"	William Ellsbree .....	" .....	5 28
"	Charles H. Fisher .....	" .....	5 76
"	Chris. R. Greene .....	" .....	5 92
"	Horace A. Kimball .....	" .....	7 52
"	Oliver Langworthy .....	" .....	12 48
"	Ray S. Littlefield.....	" .....	13 60
"	Asahel Matteson.....	" .....	6 24
"	Jabez W. Mowry.....	" .....	5 60
"	Charles Nourse.....	" .....	6 56
"	George W. Remington..	" .....	8 00
"	Harrison H. Richardson..	" .....	5 60

1878.			
April 29.	T. Mumford Seabury...	Special Session.....	\$10 08
"	Jediah Shaw .....	" .....	11 20
"	Alfred Sisson .....	" .....	9 60
"	Ziba O. Slocum .....	" .....	7 20
"	Smith Thayer .....	" .....	7 52
"	Henry A. Thomas.....	" .....	6 24
"	Pardon E. Tillinghast...	" .....	4 80
"	Thomas C. Watson.....	" .....	9 60
"	James M. Wright.....	" .....	7 20
"	Dexter B. Potter.....	" .....	6 24
"	Daniel O. Angell .....	" .....	5 12
"	Smith Angell.....	" .....	8 00
"	J. Alonzo Babcock.....	" .....	11 04
"	John Beattie .....	" .....	4 80
"	J. S. Blaisdell .....	" .....	6 72
"	I. B. Briggs.....	" .....	9 60
"	Joseph T. Brown.....	" .....	4 48
"	George T. Brown.....	" .....	10 40
"	Clark H. Burdick .....	" .....	12 08
"	Charles C. Burnham....	" .....	4 64
"	George Carmichael, Jr..	" .....	10 40
"	Charles E. Carpenter....	" .....	4 16
"	Charles E. Chickering ..	" .....	4 80
"	Daniel A. Clark.....	" .....	4 64
"	James C. Collins.....	" .....	5 12
"	Samuel P. Colt.....	" .....	6 56
"	Raymond P. Colwell....	" .....	6 88
"	Andrew Comstock.....	" .....	4 32
"	Cyrus Cooke.....	" .....	7 52
"	George Lewis Cooke....	" .....	5 60
"	Horace Cook.....	" .....	6 72
"	James Davis .....	" .....	4 64
"	James C. Dexter.....	" .....	5 12
"	Nathan F. Dixon.....	" .....	10 40
"	C. B. Farnsworth .....	" .....	4 80
"	Henry H. Fay.....	" .....	12 08
"	Frederick Fuller .....	" .....	4 16
"	Nicholas A. Fenner ....	" .....	4 16
"	William Gilpin.....	" .....	12 08
"	Allen Greene.....	" .....	4 16
"	Thomas H. Greene .....	" .....	10 88
"	Edwin R. Holden .....	" .....	4 16
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	" .....	4 64
"	Albert Johnson.....	" .....	6 40
"	A. H. Littlefield.....	" .....	4 80
"	Andrew H. Manchester .	" .....	8 64
"	Alvord O. Milles.....	" .....	4 32

1878.

April 29.	B. B. Mitchell.....	Special Session.....	\$13 60
"	Thomas Moles.....	".....	4 80
"	Renselaer L. Mowry.....	".....	6 24
"	William Newell.....	".....	4 80
"	Charles Edward Paine..	".....	4 32
"	Nathaniel Peckham ....	".....	10 72
"	Elisha P. Phillips .....	".....	9 28
"	Thomas A. Pierce, Jr....	".....	6 56
"	Earl C. Potter.....	".....	5 60
"	Harris Ralph.....	".....	4 80
"	Allen Reynolds.....	".....	6 88
"	William G. Roelker.....	".....	6 56
"	Albert T. Seabury.....	".....	11 20
"	Wm. P. Sheffield.....	".....	8 80
"	Amos Sherman.....	".....	0 72
"	Aug. P. Sherman .....	".....	12 08
"	Daniel Sherman.....	".....	9 44
"	Charles C. Slocum.....	".....	10 72
"	Albert A. Smith .....	".....	6 88
"	Charles A. Smith.....	".....	7 04
"	Charles Sydney Smith ..	".....	4 32
"	Henry J. Spooner .....	".....	4 16
"	William H. Spooner ....	".....	6 56
"	Stephen W. Thornton ..	".....	5 44
"	Leonard Tillinghast ..	".....	7 84
"	John F. Tobey.....	".....	4 16
"	Edwin L. Tucker.....	".....	7 68
"	Harvey E. Wellman ....	".....	4 32
"	Caleb Westcott.....	".....	5 92
"	Andrew B. Whipple....	".....	5 60
"	Joseph A. Whipple.....	".....	5 92
"	Henry Whitman .....	".....	4 80
"	Herbert B. Wood.....	".....	4 48
"	Charles Cross .....	".....	11 14
Total .....			\$11,691 02

*Clerks.*

1877.

June 2.	George Lewis Gower .....	May Session.....	\$25 00
2.	N. P. S. Thomas.....	".....	30 00
2.	Arthur D. Payne .....	".....	25 00
2.	Charles F. Ballou.....	".....	15 00

1878.

April 13.	George Lewis Gower.....	Jan. Session.....	370 00
15.	N. P. S. Thomas.....	".....	370 00
15.	Arthur D. Payne.....	".....	370 00

1878.

April 29.	N. P. S. Thomas.....	Special Session.....	\$20 00
29.	George Lewis Gower ...	" .....	20 00
29.	Arthur D. Payne .....	" .....	20 00
Total.....			\$1,265 00

*Officers.*

1877.

June 2.	George Manchester .....	May Session.....	\$ 12 00
2.	Henry N. Ward.....	" .....	8 00
2.	William D. Lake .....	" .....	8 00

1878.

April 15.	Christopher Holden.....	Jan. Session.....	150 00
15.	Lyman Upham.....	" .....	100 00
15.	Frederick N. Goff.....	" .....	100 00
29.	Christopher Holden.....	Special Session.....	6 00
29.	Lyman Upham .....	" .....	4 00
29.	Frederick N. Goff .....	" .....	4 00
Total .....			\$392 00

*Pages.*

1877.

June 2.	B. E. Remington Ward...	May Session.....	\$ 6 00
2.	P. S. Kaull.....	" .....	6 00
2.	Horatio G. Wood.....	" .....	6 00
2.	James Coggeshall.....	" .....	6 00
2.	Thomas W. Wood, Jr. . .	" .....	6 00
13.	Rodney Jordan.....	" .....	6 00

1878.

April 15.	William I. James.....	Jan. Session.....	111 00
15.	Forest O. Goodell.....	" .....	111 00
15.	Earle T. Walker .....	" .....	111 00
15.	Otto W. Munroe.....	" .....	111 00
15.	Clarence B. Sherman.....	" .....	111 00
15.	Hollis D. Holden.....	" .....	111 00
April 29.	Hollis D. Holden.....	Special Session.....	6 00
29.	Clarence B. Sherman...	" .....	6 00
29.	William I. James.....	" .....	6 00
29.	Forest O. Goodell.....	" .....	6 00
29.	Earle T. Walker.....	" .....	6 00
29.	Otto W. Munroe.....	" .....	6 00
Total....			\$738 00



*Stationery and Stamps.*

1878.			
Jan.	19	J. M. Addeman.....	\$50 00
Mar.	7	Charles R. Brayton, P. M.....	46 20
April	18	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.....	245 31
	29	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.....	11 51
Total.....			\$358 02
Total Expenses of General Assembly.....			\$14,489 04

## JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*Jurors.*

1877.			
May	5	C. A. Waldron, May Term C. C. P., Bristol .....	\$300 00
	7	Thomas M. Holden, March Term S. C., Kent .....	155 10
	7	George E. Webster, " C. C. P., Providence .....	1,586 80
	9	Benjamin W. Case, May Term " Washington .....	500 00
	18	Thomas W. Wood, " " Newport .....	400 00
	18	Charles Blake, March Term S. C. Providence .....	4,000 00
	25	Benjamin W. Case, May Term C. C. P., Washington .....	14 70
June	13	George E. Webster, June Term " Providence .....	2,000 00
	15	Thomas W. Wood, May Term " Newport .....	10 00
Aug.	17	John G. Clarke, August Term S. C., Washington .....	500 00
	25	Thomas M. Holden, " " Kent .....	500 00
Sept.	6	C. A. Waldron, September Term S. C., Bristol .....	400 00
	13	George E. Webster, June Term C. C. P., Providence .....	209 10
	14	Thomas W. Wood, September Term S. C., Newport .....	700 00
	14	George E. Webster, " C. C. P., Providence..	1,500 00
	26	Thomas W. Wood, Special Term " Newport....	62 40
Oct.	6	Thomas W. Wood, September Term S. C., " .....	120 20
	9	Thomas M. Holden, October Term C. C. P., Kent .....	400 00
	25	Charles Blake, " S. C., Providence .....	2,000 00
	26	C. A. Waldron, " C. C. P., Bristol .....	300 00
Nov.	2	C. H. Aldrich, November Term " Washington ...	500 00
	15	Thomas W. Wood, " " Newport .....	400 00
	16	C. A. Waldron, September Term S. C., Bristol .....	300 00
	19	Thomas M. Holden, August Term " Kent .....	300 00
	27	Charles Blake, October Term " Providence .....	2,000 00
	30	Thomas W. Wood, November Term C. C. P., Newport ....	32 80
Dec	10	Charles L. Stanhope, " " " .....	2 70
	11	George E. Webster, December Term " Providence..	3,500 00
1878.			
Jan.	2	Charles Blake, October Term S. C., Providence .....	16 00
	15	John G. Clarke, August Term S. C., Washington .....	143 90

1878.

Feb.	9	C. H. Aldrich, November Term C. C. P., Washington. ....	\$700 00
	17	John G. Clarke, February Term S. C., " .....	500 00
	19	George E. Webster, December Term C. C. P., Providence .	3,000 00
Mar.	1	C. A. Waldron, March Term S. C., Bristol .....	400 00
	12	Thomas M. Holden, " " Kent .....	500 00
	14	Thomas W. Wood, " " Newport .....	600 00
	28	Charles Blake, October Term " Providence .....	30
April	8	Charles Blake, March Term " " .....	2,000 00
	9	Thomas M. Holden, April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	400 00
	18	George E. Webster, March Term " Providence .....	1,695 30
	24	Charles H. Aldrich, November Term C. C. P., Washington..	500 00
Total .....			\$33,148 80

*Officers of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1877.

May	3	Roger W. Potter, March Term S. C., Providence .....	\$60 00
	3	Christopher Holden, " " " .....	90 00
	3	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	48 00
	3	P. Fairbrother, " " " .....	48 00
	3	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	48 00
	3	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	12 00
	5	C. H. Thurber, " C. C. P., " .....	2 10
	8	Joseph F. Arnold, " S. C., Kent .....	4 70
	12	Jotham S. Smith, March Term S. C., Kent, and April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	30 00
	14	Thomas J. Tilley, March Term S. C., Kent, and April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	75 30
	15	J. C. Potter, March Term S. C., Kent, and March Term C. C. P., Providence .....	11 20
	16	Henry R. Congdon, order of C. H. Martin, March Term S. C., Kent .....	25 00
	16	W. F. Easton, March Term C. C. P., Providence ....	1 90
	18	W. D. Lake, May Term " Newport (estimate)...	50 00
	19	C. H. Martin, March Term S. C. and April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	9 30
	21	C. M. Seckell, April Term C. C. P., Kent ....	34 20
	21	C. A. Greene, May Term " Bristol .....	12 85
	25	George W. Greenman, May Term C. C. P., Washington ...	18 00
	25	Herbert A. Potter, March Term " Providence ....	14 25
	28	George Manchester, " S. C., Newport .....	24 00
	28	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	19 80
	28	I. W. R6mes, " " " .....	4 00
	28	John Ward, " " " .....	16 00
	28	Ed. S. Hammond, " " " .....	10 00
	28	Samuel Beaumont, " " " .....	2 00
	28	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	16 00

1877.

June	5	Roger W. Potter, March Term S. C., Providence	\$52 00
	5	Lyman Upham, " " "	48 00
	5	Christopher Holden, " " "	78 00
	5	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " "	14 00
	5	P. Fairbrother, " " "	48 00
	5	S. G. Benedict, " " "	40 00
	7	Lowell Pitcher, March Term S. C., Kent, and April Term C. C. P., Kent	30 00
	7	Searles Capwell, April Term C. C. P., Kent	5 50
	7	L. B. Bosworth, May Term " Bristol	13 90
	7	James Hoard, Jr., " " "	9 00
	7	H. B. Macomber, " " "	8 00
	7	John N. Miller, " " "	8 00
	13	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term " Providence (estimate)	200 00
	15	C. A. Greene, May Term " Bristol	8 55
	16	L. B. Bosworth, March Term S. C., " "	8 15
	16	H. B. Mabomber, " " "	4 00
	16	John N. Miller, " " "	4 00
	16	James Hoard, Jr., " " "	4 00
	16	George Manchester, May Term C. C. P., Newport	20 55
	16	W. D. Lake, " " "	15 80
	16	Henry N. Ward, " " "	12 00
	16	John R. Ward, " " "	10 00
	16	I. R. Romea, " " "	8 00
	16	Ed. S. Hammond, " " "	4 00
	16	John Hambly, " " "	2 10
	19	C. W. Wilcox, " " Washington	18 00
	19	David Douglas, " " "	18 00
	19	Stephen Gardner, " " "	18 00
	19	D. R. Kenyon, " " "	21 80
	19	Perry E. Browning, " " "	2 00
	19	W. E. Tillinghast, " " "	6 20
	19	Charles T. Phillips, " " "	1 00
	19	John Wells, " " "	1 00
	19	John Whitford, " " "	1 00
	19	William Champlin, " " "	1 00
June	19	Henry Whipple, February Term S. C. and May Term C. C. P., Washington	79 20
	19	Henry Whipple, May Term C. C. P., Washington	39 30
	19	W. F. Miller, March Term S. C., Kent	3 70
	19	Josiah Andrews, " " "	1 00
	19	Jonah Titus, " " "	1 00
	19	Otis P. Newton, " " "	3 70
	19	Rhodes Andrew, " " "	5 90
July	2	C. W. Wilcox, February Term S. C., Washington	49 35
	3	D. R. Curtis, " " "	3 45
	3	David Douglas, " " "	32 00

1877.

July	3	Stephen Gardner, February Term S. C., Washington .....	\$36 00
	3	George W. Greenman, " " " .....	36 00
	3	Charles H. Chapman, " " " .....	2 00
	3	B. F. Smith, " " " .....	9 80
	3	Joseph Jordan, " " " .....	2 00
	3	John Gardner, " " " .....	12 00
	3	Joseph C. Church, " " " .....	4 50
	3	Daniel Smith, " " " .....	8 00
	23	Christopher Holden, June Term C. C. P., Providence .....	99 00
	23	O. C. Goodell, " " " .....	66 00
	23	Milton H. Shattuck, " " " .....	63 00
	23	A. C. Johnson, " " " .....	64 00
	23	S. G. Benedict, " " " .....	64 00
	23	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	64 00
	28	R. W. Potter, March Term S. C., Providence .....	60 00
	28	P. Fairbrother, " " " .....	60 00
	28	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	60 00
	28	Christopher Holden, " " " .....	90 00
Aug.	18	Henry C. Pollard, December Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov. ..	27 05
	23	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term C. C. P. and March Term S. C., Providence .....	201 80
	25	Thomas J. Tilley, August Term S. C., Kent, (estimate) ....	50 00
	29	Randall H. Rice, December Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov. ....	3 00
Sept.	6	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term S. C., Bristol .....	25 00
	10	James Wilson, December Term, 1875, C. C. P., Providence ..	14 06
	15	W. D. Lake, September Term S. C., Newport, (estimate) ..	100 00
	25	Henry Whipple, August Term " Washington, " ..	75 00
	26	George Manchester, Special Session C. C. P., Newport ....	16 20
	26	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	1 50
Oct.	4	Christopher Holden, September Term " Providence... ..	69 00
	4	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	42 00
	4	A. C. Johnson, " " " .....	38 00
	4	O. C. Goodell, " " " .....	44 00
	4	Milton H. Shattuck, " " " .....	44 00
	4	Stephen G. Benedict, " " " .....	40 00
	6	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	70
	8	Edward S. Hammond, " S. C., Newport.....	24 00
	8	James G. Albro, Jr., " " " .....	2 00
	9	George Manchester, " " " .....	38 55
	9	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	24 00
	9	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	24 00
	9	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	18 50
	9	John R. Ward, " " " .....	24 00
	9	John Hambly, " " " .....	4 70
	9	F. B. Garnett, " " " .....	8 20
	9	Stephen G. Chase, " " " .....	4 90
	26	Lewis T. Fisher, October Term C. C. P., Bristol .....	20 00

1877.

Nov.	1	C. Holden, October Term S. C., Providence .....	\$81 00
	2	Henry Whipple, November Term C. C. P., Washington ...	25 00
	2	Roger W. Potter, October Term S. C., Providence .....	52 00
	2	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	52 00
	2	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	50 00
	2	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	54 00
	5	Thomas J. Tilley, " C. C. P., Kent.....	9 40
	10	J. S. Smith, " " " .....	14 00
	16	W. D. Lake, November Term " Newport.....	50 00
Nov.	16	C. H. Martin, October Term " Kent.....	12 00
	16	T. J. Tilley, " " " .....	21 00
	16	Lowell Pitcher, " " " .....	17 30
	16	C. M. Seekell, " " " .....	36 00
	16	P. D. Tucker, " " " .....	11 50
	16	B. H. Arnold, " " " .....	4 80
	16	E. F. Locke, " " " .....	5 30
	16	W. F. Miller, " " " .....	3 40
	16	O. O. Colvin, " " " .....	1 00
	19	John A. Brown, June Term " Providence.....	16 60
	22	John A. Brown, " " " .....	2 00
	24	C. H. Martin, August Term S. C., Kent .....	25 40
	26	T. J. Tilley, " " " .....	52 45
	26	Lowell Pitcher, " " " .....	43 20
	26	J. S. Smith, " " " .....	24 00
	28	Israel Andrew, " " " .....	10 70
Dec.	5	George Manchester, November Term C. C. P., Newport....	18 85
	5	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	18 70
	5	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	12 00
	5	John R. Ward, " " " .....	12 00
	5	I. W. Rome, " " " .....	8 00
	5	Edward S. Hammond, " " " .....	2 00
	5	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	36 40
	5	L. B. Bosworth, September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	33 30
	5	H. B. Macomber, September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	22 85
	5	John N. Miller, September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	22 00
	5	James Hoard, Jr., September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	26 90
	5	John B. Pearce, September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	11 90
	5	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., Providence.....	72 00
	5	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	46 00
	5	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	42 00
	5	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	48 00

1877.			
Dec.	5	Roger W. Potter, October Term S. C., Providence.....	\$48 00
	10	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term C. C. P., Prov., (est.)..	200 00
	18	Henry Whipple, November Term C. C. P., Washington....	18 75
1878.			
Jan.	4	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C. and December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	135 00
	4	Lyman Upham, October Term S. C., Providence.....	46 00
	4	W. S. Kent, " " " " .....	46 00
	4	R. W. Potter, " " " " .....	46 00
	4	Frederick N. Goff, October Term S. C. and December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	48 00
	4	J. Aborn Gardiner, October Term S. C. and December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	32 00
	4	Charles H. Scott, December Term C. C. P., Providence....	44 00
	4	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	44 00
	4	S. G. Benedict, " " " " .....	42 00
	4	A. C. Johnson, " " " " .....	42 00
	17	Henry Whipple, August Term S. C., Washington.....	58 65
	17	Edward Tucker, " " " " .....	36 00
	17	C. H. Chapman, " " " " .....	2 00
	17	David Douglas, " " " " .....	36 00
	18	George W. Greenman, August Term S. C., Washington ....	36 00
	18	Stephen Gardner, " " " " .....	36 00
	18	J. C. Church, " " " " .....	7 50
Feb.	5	R. W. Potter, October Term S. C., Providence.....	52 00
	6	Christopher Holden, " " and Dec. Term C. C. P., Providence .....	159 00
	6	Lyman Upham, October Term S. C., Providence.....	34 00
	6	W. S. Kent, " " " " .....	52 00
	6	A. C. Johnson, December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	56 00
	6	C. H. Scott, " " " " .....	54 00
	6	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	54 00
	6	S. G. Benedict, " " " " .....	54 00
	6	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " " .....	54 00
	6	Frederick N. Goff, " " " " .....	36 00
	7	William Carroll, September Term " " .....	2 50
	15	Henry Whipple, February Term S. C., Washington, (est.)..	50 00
	18	J. Aborn Gardner, October Term S. C. and December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	36 80
Mar.	1	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term S. C., Bristol.....	25 00
	4	Christopher Holden, December Term, C. C. P., Providence..	68 00
	4	A. C. Johnson, " " " " ..	38 00
	4	Charles H. Scott " " " " ..	42 00
	4	O. C. Goodell, " " " " ..	42 00
	4	Stephen G. Benedict, " " " " ..	42 00
	4	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " " ..	42 00
	9	Thomas J. Tilley, March Term S. C., Kent, (est.).....	50 00
	12	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term S. C., Bristol, (est.).....	50 00

1878.

Mar.	14	J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term C. C. P., Providence, (est.).	\$200 00
	15	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., " . . .	60 00
	15	W. S. Kent, " " " . . . . .	40 00
	18	Roger W. Potter, " " " . . . . .	40 00
	15	W. D. Lake, March Term " Newport, (est.).	100 00
	28	Christopher Holden, October Term " Providence . . . .	4 25
	28	Lyman Upham, " " " . . . . .	85
	28	W. S. Kent, " " " . . . . .	1 45
April	15	Christopher Holden, March Term C. C. P., " . . . .	78 00
	15	A. C. Johnson, " " " . . . . .	50 00
	15	Charles H. Scott, " " " . . . . .	50 00
	15	O. C. Goodell, " " " . . . . .	50 00
	15	Stephen G. Benedict, " " " . . . . .	50 00
	15	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " . . . . .	48 00
	17	Thomas J. Tilley, April Term " Kent . . . . .	18 70
	23	Frederick N. Goff, December Term " Providence . . . .	2 00

Total . . . . . \$7,415 61

*Witnesses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1877.

May	4	James L. Sherman, Dec. Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov. . . . .	\$1 60
	4	A. G. Whidden . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	3 20
	5	Seth L. Horton . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	6 40
	5	C. H. Thurber . . . . . Mar. Term, 1877, " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	7	S. F. Blanding . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	6 40
	7	Edmund F. Prentiss, " " " " . . . . .	8 00
	7	Lorin M. Cook . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	7	Elias M. Jenks . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	10	Mary Keenan . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	10	George A. H. Collins, " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	11	Catharine White . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	11	A. D. Beane . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	4 40
	14	Edward W. Baker . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	15	Pierce Tuckerman . . Apr. Term, " " Kent . . . . .	13 20
	15	J. C. Potter . . . . . Mar. Term, " " Prov. . . . .	3 20
	18	John H. Hayden . . . Dec. Term, 1876, " " " . . . . .	4 80
	18	A. G. Whidden . . . Mar. Term, 1877, " " " . . . . .	1 60
	18	William D. Lake, May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Newport (estimate). . . . .	150 00
	18	Samuel W. Thomas, Mar. Term, 1877, C. C. P., Prov. . . . .	3 20
	19	W. C. Bowen . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	1 60
	21	J. C. Potter . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	3 20
	21	Martin L. Gray . . . . . " " " " . . . . .	3 20
	23	William Gardiner . . . " " " " . . . . .	3 20
	25	Darius A. Shippee . . . " " S. C., Kent . . . . .	6 35

1877.				
May	25	Benj. L. Gammon...	Dec. Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov.....	\$4 90
June	5	Frank Jenks, order of sundry persons,	" " .....	24 75
	7	Sylvester Rice .....	Apr. Term, 1877, " Kent.....	6 90
	7	A. R. Marsh.....	" " " " .....	13 20
	7	Benjamin Briggs.....	" " " " .....	1 60
	7	George Tarbox .....	" " " " .....	1 30
	7	James Hoard, Jr. ....	May Term, " " Bristol ....	55
	7	Sundry persons (checks delivered clerk)	May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Bristol.....	2 20
	13	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term, 1877, C. C. P., Providence, (estimate) .....		1,000 00
	14	William D. Lake, May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Newport.....		23 30
	15	N. A. Fisher, order of F. K. Smith, March Term, 1877, C. C. P., Providence .....		1 60
	16	Sundry persons (checks delivered to clerk) March Term, 1877, S. C., Bristol.....		2 75
	18	W. E. Tillinghast, May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Washington..		50
	19	John Whitford....	" " " " .....	85
	19	Sundry persons (checks delivered clerk) May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Washington .....		10 90
	19	Henry Whipple, May Term, 1877, C. C. P., Wash. (amount paid witnesses).....		224 40
	19	Sundry persons (checks delivered clerk) March Term, 1877, S. C. Kent.....		16 50
July	3	Sundry persons (checks delivered clerk) February Term, 1877, S. C., Washington.....		24 90
	5	John L. Watson, S. C., Newport .....		55
	23	E. P. Mills, March Term, 1877, C. C. P., Providence.....		1 60
	23	I. J. Whipple, " " " " .....		1 60
	31	Ellis L. Blake, (order of sundry persons) March Term, 1875, C. C. P., Providence .....		8 60
Aug.	2	Lizzie Pratt, December Term, 1875, C. C. P., Providence...		2 20
	2	M. N. Hoag, " " " " .....		2 40
	14	J. F. Woodmansee, June Term, " " " " .....		1 60
	14	Thomas O'Niel, " " " " .....		1 60
	18	Henry C. Pollard, December Term, 1876, " " .....		1 10
	23	J. Aborn Gardiner, amt. pd wit., C. C. P. and S. C., Prov.		10 60
	25	Thomas J. Tilley, August Term, 1876, S. C., (estimate)....		150 00
	29	Randall H. Rice, December Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov....		1 80
	30	F. A. Waldron, " " " " .....		2 40
	30	Herbert A. Phillips, " " " " .....		2 40
	30	James O. Swan, " " " " .....		2 40
Sept.	1	Addison Kinsman, " 1875, " " .....		2 20
	7	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term, " S. C., Bristol, (est.)		75 00
	10	James Wilson, C. C. P., Providence.....		4 85
	13	James H. Chace, December Term, 1876, C. C. P., Prov .....		1 65
	13	John Goodeo, " " " " .....		1 65



1877.

Sept.	15	W. D. Lake, September Term, S. C., Newport, (est.).....	\$ 300 00
	15	J. Aborn Gardiner, " C. C. P., Providence, (est.)...	900 00
	24	Alex. Charnley, March Term, " " .....	1 60
	24	Frank Jenks, June Term, " " .....	4 00
	25	Henry Whipple, August Term, S. C., Washington (est.)....	400 00
	26	W. D. Lake, September Term, " Newport, (add'l est.)..	100 00
Oct.	9	John Thurston, " " " .....	55
	26	Lewis T. Fisher, October Term, C. C. P., Bristol, (est.)....	70 00
	29	John A. Stone, September Term, " Providence .....	1 70
	29	Edward W. Baker, " " " .....	3 20
Nov.	2	W. H. Bowen, " " " .....	1 60
	2	James C. Hubbard, " " " .....	1 60
	2	Henry Whipple, November Term, " Washington (est.)..	200 00
	5	Thomas J. Tilley, October Term, " Kent .....	25 70
	12	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term, C. C. P., Providence.	112 10
	16	W. D. Lake, November Term, " Newp't (est.)	150 00
	16	E. F. Locke, October Term, " Kent .....	1 65
	16	O. O. Colvin, " " " .....	1 10
	16	Sundry persons (checks delivered Clerk), October Term, C. C. P., Kent.....	37 45
	16	Norman N. Mason, October Term, C. C. P., Kent.....	4 00
	19	John A. Brown, June Term, C. C. P., Providence .....	1 10
	19	D. Masterson, October Term, " Kent.....	3 20
	19	John Mahoney, " " " .....	1 60
	22	John A. Brown, June Term, " Providence .....	1 10
	28	Sundry persons (checks del'd Clerk) Aug. Term S. C., Kent.	4 05
Dec.	1	T. T. Arnold, September Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	1 60
	1	L. B. Bosworth, " S. C., Bristol.....	55
	1	John B. Pearce, October Term, C. C. P., " .....	1 10
	3	John S. Durfee, September Term, " Providence.....	6 00
	3	Aldana Lyon, " " " .....	5 60
	4	Sundry persons (checks del'd Clerk) September Term S. C. and October Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	23 35
	5	Sundry persons, (checks del'd to Clerk) October Term, C. C. P., Bristol.....	2 20
	10	Joseph Goodhue, September Term, C. C. P., Providence...	3 60
	10	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term, " " (est.)	1,000 00
	18	Henry Whipple, August Term, S. C., Wash., am't paid wit.	72 20

1878.

Jan.	7	Helen M. Hopkins, order of James C. Collins, State Auditor, October 25, '65.....	1 80
	18	Peter Hoxie, August Term, S. C., Washington.....	70
	18	Henry Champlin, " " " .....	60
	18	Geo. T. Burdick, " " " .....	60
Feb.	15	Henry Whipple, Feb. Term " " (est.).....	200 00
	16	E. C. Brown, September, 1875, and March Term, 1876, C. C. P., Providence.....	4 50

1878.

Feb.	18	J. Aborn Gardiner, October Term, S. C. and December Term, C. C. P., Providence, (amount paid witnesses).....	\$ 970 50
March	1	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term, S. C., Bristol (est.).....	50 00
	9	Thomas J. Tilley, " " Kent.....	100 00
	12	Lewis T. Fisher, " " Bristol (est. add'l) ....	150 00
	14	J. Aborn Gardiner, " C. C. P., Providence (est.)... 1,000 00	
	16	W. D. Lake, " S. C., Newport (est.).....	250 00
April	4	O. S. Pray, September Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	5 00
	8	Duty A. Greene, December Term, C. C. P., " .....	3 40
	13	William M. Hallet, " " " .....	1 70
	17	Thomas J. Tilley, April Term, C. C. P., Kent (am't p'd wit's). 53 60	
	18	Lorin M. Cook, Dec. Term, " Providence.....	1 60
	18	Elias M. Jenckes, " " " .....	1 60
	24	Ann Braman, October Term, " Kent.....	1 10
Total.....			\$8,112 25

*Incidental Expenses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1877.

May	3	Capron & Campbell, April Term C. C. P., Kent.....	\$15 00
	7	Thomas M. Holden, March Term S. C., " .....	6 62
	7	George E. Webster, " C. C. P., Providence.....	2 50
	15	Capron & Campbell, May Term S. C., Kent.....	17 75
	16	C. A. Waldron, " C. C. P., Bristol.....	14 12
	19	Henry Marsh, Jr., March Term S. C., Newport.....	36 00
	21	C. A. Greene, May Term, C. C. P., Bristol.....	21 00
	22	Thomas W. Wood, March Term S. C., Newport.....	2 49
	25	B. W. Case, May Term C. C. P., Washington .....	2 48
	28	Davis & Pitman, March Term S. C., Newport.....	7 00
	28	John P. Sanborn, " " " .....	25 00
	28	Chas. E. Hammett, Jr., " " " .....	4 85
	28	George A. Brown, " " " .....	20 00
	28	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	16 00
	28	L. F. Attleton " " " .....	74 75
June	14	C. A. Waldron, " " Bristol.....	17 27
	15	C. A. Greene, May Term C. C. P., " .....	20 75
	16	John G. Clarke, February Term S. C., Washington .....	32 37
	16	C. E. Hammett, Jr., May Term C. C. P., Newport.....	14 00
	16	Davis & Pitman, " " " .....	2 75
	16	James Atkinson, " " " .....	13 50
	19	D. Gillies, " " Washington .....	13 50
	19	T. A. Gardner, " " " .....	14 48
	20	Bugbee & Hall, March Term S. C., Kent.....	9 39
July	9	W. S. Burges, Nov. Term, 1876, C. C. P., Washington ....	2 25
Aug.	9	George W. Willard, Feb. Term, 1877, S. C., Newport.....	78 50

1877.

Aug.	14	Providence Press Co., June Term C. C. P., Providence	....	\$181 00
	17	E. L. Freeman & Co., " " "	....	108 54
	23	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " "	....	45 45
Sept.	4	O. C. Goodell, March Term " " "	....	10 70
	13	George E. Webster, June Term " " "	....	5 50
	25	W. H. Fenner & Co., " " "	....	20 00
Oct.	4	Charles Blake, March Term S. C., " " "	....	33 25
	5	E. L. Freeman & Co., " " "	....	187 54
	5	Angell, Burlingame & Co., March Term S. C., " " "	....	108 80
	5	Akerman & Co., " " "	....	41 08
	5	Burdick Bros., " " "	....	21 60
	6	C. Holden, October Term, 1876, " " "	....	4 25
	6	P. Fairbrother, March Term " " "	....	1 70
	6	Lyman Upham, October Term, 1876, " " "	....	6 80
	6	Stephen G. Benedict, June and Sept. Term C. C. P., 1876, Providence	.....	5 60
	9	A. J. Ward, September Term S. C., Newport	.....	3 00
	9	Thomas W. Wood, " " "	.....	1 74
	9	John P. Sanborn, " " "	.....	27 00
	9	Davis & Pitman, " " "	.....	3 75
	27	Henry Marsh, Jr., " C. C. P., Providence	.....	15 00
Nov.	5	George E. Webster, " " "	.....	2 50
	16	Bugbee & Hall, Oct. Term " Kent	.....	2 85
	16	Capron & Campbell, Oct. Term " " "	.....	24 25
	16	Samuel W. Clarke, " " "	.....	75
	17	C. A. Waldron, " " Bristol	.....	11 05
	24	" Sept. Term S. C., " "	.....	9 20
	28	Thomas M. Holden, August Term, S. C., Kent	.....	30 25
	28	Bugbee & Hall, " " "	.....	28 95
	30	Thomas W. Wood, November Term C. C. P., Newport	....	58
Dec.	1	Milton H. Shattuck, September Term " Providence	....	1 70
	1	Lewis T. Fisher, " S. C., Bristol	.....	18 00
	1	C. A. Greene, " " "	.....	27 12
	5	C. H. Hammett, Jr., October Term C. C. P., Newport	....	1 75
	5	Joseph Atkinson, " " "	.....	12 00
	5	Davis & Pitman, " " "	.....	1 25
	5	A. J. Ward, " " "	.....	6 00
1878.				
Jan.	15	John G. Clarke, August Term S. C., Washington	.....	19 98
	18	Joseph C. Church, " " "	.....	1 00
March	28	Angell, Hammett & Co., Oct. Term S. C., Providence	.....	119 70
	28	Charles Blake, " " "	.....	72 12
	28	E. L. Freeman & Co., " " "	.....	107 66
	28	Akerman & Co., " " "	.....	52 23
	28	S. S. Rider, " " "	.....	8 25
April	8	Chris. Holden, December Term C. C. P., " "	.....	2 55
	9	E. L. Freeman & Co. " " "	.....	376 97

1878.

April	9	Akerman & Co., December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	\$52 50
	18	Geo. E. Webster, Mar. & Dec. Terms, C. C. P., Prov.....	19 37
	30	O. C. Goodell, March Term C. C. P., Providence.....	11 05
Total.....			\$2,238 40

*Trial Justices.*

1877.

May	5	William Hill .....	\$32 90
	9	George F. Crowningshield.....	21 30
	9	John C. Colvin.....	7 75
	10	Thomas Vincent.....	19 80
	11	C. H. Aldrich .....	52 20
	14	George L. Cooke, Jr .....	3 60
	14	Horace A. Follett.....	17 90
	15	Resolved Harvey .....	12 45
	15	S. L. Tillinghast.....	23 00
	15	Michael Maloney .....	8 70
	18	George N. Bliss.....	56 25
	19	George S. Tillinghast .....	2 10
	21	Horace Clark.....	72 35
	21	Caleb Westcott.....	73 00
	28	George A. Brown.....	2 05
June	7	Bennett J. Munro.....	8 10
	16	George H. Reynolds .....	3 20
	16	George A. Brown.....	1 80
	16	I. D. Manchester.....	2 05
	18	N. K. Church.....	6 30
	19	N. L. Richmond.....	2 80
	19	Stephen B. Weeden.....	2 05
July	3	Oliver D. Clark.....	2 05
	3	John L. Brown.....	5 85
	3	Thomas S. Wightman.....	1 80
	3	Caleb Westcott.....	1 80
	11	George H. Reynolds .....	46 90
	23	Mark H. Wood.....	1 50
Aug.	2	Horace A. Follett.....	40 40
	3	George L. Cooke, Jr .....	11 35
	9	A. L. Andrews .....	9 60
	14	George F. Crowningshield.....	37 20
	15	William Hill .....	1 80
	15	W. V. Slocum.....	1 50
	15	C. W. Farnum .....	16 35
	16	George H. Reynolds .....	15 30
	17	George N. Bliss.....	224 65
	20	Thomas Vincent.....	117 65

1877.			
Aug.	25	Horace Clark.....	\$ 37 55
	28	Michael Maloney.....	3 95
Sept.	1	J. T. Durfee.....	2 05
	8	George A. Bates.....	4 40
Oct.	10	John C. Colvin.....	2 05
Nov.	1	N. L. Richmond.....	5 40
	1	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	11 40
	1	Joshua T. Durfee.....	7 20
	2	George N. Bliss.....	192 30
	3	Horace A. Follett.....	3 55
	14	Ansel Holman.....	7 20
	14	George F. Crowningshield.....	54 85
	14	R. Harvey.....	7 90
	14	Joseph W. Congdon.....	4 10
	16	W. V. Slocum.....	15 90
	16	George A. Bates.....	19 50
	16	C. Westcott.....	44 10
	16	S. L. Tillinghast.....	5 85
	17	Michael Maloney.....	9 25
	17	William Hill.....	12 05
	27	George H. Reynolds.....	19 30
	28	W. V. Slocum.....	1 30
	28	John L. Brown.....	75
	28	R. Harvey.....	2 05
Dec.	1	Bennett J. Monroe.....	20 30
	7	John C. Colvin.....	2 05
	12	Samuel W. Millard.....	84 55
	20	C. W. Farnum.....	2 10
1878.			
Jan.	18	Oliver D. Clarke.....	1 75
	30	Michael Maloney.....	2 95
Feb.	2	George H. Reynolds.....	38 45
	2	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	10 10
	4	George A. Bates.....	52 70
	5	William Hill.....	1 80
	6	George N. Bliss.....	65 00
	7	George A. Bates.....	2 80
	8	Horace A. Follett.....	6 45
	12	Thomas Vincent.....	2 15
	12	N. L. Richmond.....	3 60
	13	George F. Crowningshield.....	29 70
	15	Mark H. Wood.....	52 25
	15	Mark H. Wood.....	1 80
	15	W. V. Slocum.....	3 80
	16	Emor H. Mowry.....	2 30
	16	Joseph W. Congdon.....	51 10
	25	C. H. Aldrich.....	15 50

1878.			
	25	R. Harvey .....	\$6 25
Mar.	25	Thomas S. Wightman.....	5 40
	25	Thomas H. Borden .....	4 40
	25	I. D. Manchester .....	1 80
April	25	John Angell .....	2 80
Total.....			\$1,915 15

*Officers of Justice Courts.*

1877.			
May	1	W. H. Pullen.....	\$18 00
	3	Henry N. Ward.....	22 30
	5	Wm. Hill.....	54 00
	9	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	41 10
	9	A. J. Patt.....	1 30
	9	C. A. Capwell.....	8 00
	9	Leander Hopkins.....	1 00
	9	G. A. Atwood.....	9 10
	10	Thomas Vincent.....	16 70
	14	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	2 20
	14	Horace A. Follett.....	25 95
	15	Michael Maloney.....	2 75
	18	George N. Bliss.....	57 30
	19	C. H. Martin.....	1 20
	21	Horace Clarke.....	104 50
	21	Caleb Westcott.....	12 30
	22	Byron H. Arnold.....	12 00
	24	T. J. Tilley.....	17 00
	24	Charles T. Phillips.....	4 00
June	2	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	7	L. B. Bosworth .....	22 80
	7	James Hoard, Jr.....	20 40
	7	William H. Jenckes.....	1,000 65
	16	Caleb Westcott, order of P. D. Tucker.....	21 90
	16	George A. Brown.....	2 60
	25	Hiram Mann.....	3 00
	26	Jonah Titus.....	3 00
July	2	W. H. Pullen.....	16 00
	3	D. R. Curtis.....	4 05
	10	R. H. Tallman.....	7 55
	14	J. G. Phillips.....	5 20
	14	Rhodes Andrew.....	12 00
	23	Mark H. Wood.....	2 40
Aug.	2	Horace A. Follett.....	33 90
	3	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	3	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	12 70

1877.

Aug.	6	Henry N. Ward .....	\$ 54 40
	9	W. H. Clapp.....	28 10
	14	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	83 10
	15	William Hill.....	4 00
	15	C. W. Farnum.....	30 85
	17	George N. Bliss .....	334 75
	20	Thomas Vincent.....	80 40
	25	Searles Capwell .....	16 70
	27	Horace Clarke.....	44 10
	28	Michael Maloney.....	3 20
	28	James Hoard, Jr.....	4 50
Sept.	1	Joshua T. Durfee.....	9 50
	4	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	8	George A. Bates.....	5 10
	11	C. W. Wilcox.....	7 60
	28	C. E. Potter.....	5 10
Oct.	4	L. B. Bosworth.....	13 50
	6	E. T. Case, order of W. H. Pullen.....	16 00
	10	John C. Colvin.....	1 10
	19	E. T. Case.....	61 40
	24	James V. Corey.....	3 00
Nov.	1	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	9 80
	1	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	1	J. T. Durfee.....	32 00
	2	George N. Bliss.....	229 00
	3	Horace A. Follett.....	4 25
	5	Henry N. Ward.....	76 55
	6	W. H. Clapp.....	45 80
	14	Ansel Holman.....	11 10
	14	George F. Crowningshield.....	71 90
	14	Joseph W. Congdon.....	6 05
	16	C. H. Martin.....	12 90
	16	George A. Bates.....	27 50
	17	E. Locke.....	9 00
	17	Michael Maloney.....	11 50
	17	William Hill.....	17 30
	22	Edward S. Hammond.....	2 90
Dec.	1	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	3	N. O. Bennett.....	3 00
	4	Nelson Viall.....	3 50
	7	Sundry persons (checks delivered Trial Justice).....	17 00
	7	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	8 40
	7	James Hoard, Jr.....	4 40
	10	John C. Colvin.....	2 90
	12	Samuel W. Millard.....	108 90
	20	C. W. Farnum.....	4 30

1878.

Jan.	1	John Hambly.....	\$10 00
	5	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	9	Benjamin F. Smith.....	1 30
	9	D. R. Kenyon.....	8 50
	9	P. E. Browning.....	2 00
	9	William Coon.....	1 00
	11	Thomas Arnold.....	23 30
	30	Michael Maloney.....	5 30
Feb.	2	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	2	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	8 00
	4	W. H. Clapp.....	86 40
	4	George A. Bates.....	90 40
	5	William Hill.....	3 10
	6	L. B. Bosworth.....	20 00
	6	James Hoard, Jr....	12 70
	6	John A. Murray.....	2 70
	6	George N. Bliss.....	50 40
	8	Horace A. Follett.....	4 30
	12	Henry N. Ward.....	81 40
	12	C. H. Chapman.....	1 10
	12	D. R. Kenyon.....	7 10
	12	George F. Barber.....	1 00
	12	W. E. Barber.....	1 00
	13	George F. Crowningshield....	49 70
	15	Mark H. Wood.....	92 30
	15	Mark H. Wood.....	1 50
	16	Joseph W. Congdon....	56 00
	19	Joseph F. Arnold....	7 10
Mar.	2	W. H. Pullen.....	16 00
	8	C. W. Wilcox.....	60 65
	8	John P. Case.....	1 00
	8	Robert Strait.....	1 00
	8	John H. Palmer.....	2 00
	8	John R. Wilcox.....	2 00
	8	Edward Tucker.....	25 50
	8	Charles Fayerweather.....	1 00
	8	Milton P. Saunders.....	4 10
	12	A. W. Colvin.....	4 00
	18	George A. Wilbur.....	62 80
	19	Searles Capwell.....	6 30
	22	John G. Phillips.....	2 30
	25	John Hambly.....	1 50
	25	Greene Tripp.....	3 90
	26	Thomas Arnold.....	4 20
	26	James H. Atwood.....	5 50
	26	Israel Andrew.....	1 50
	26	Daniel Smith.....	7 20



1878.

April	4	W. H. Pullen .....	\$ 16 00
	25	William O. Cowing.....	3 80
	30	W. H. Ayer, Chief of Police, warrant officers' fees.....	5,848 15
	30	W. H. Pullen .....	18 00
Total.....			\$9,906 90

*Witnesses in Justice Courts.*

1877.

May	1	Cyrus Holden .....	\$ 1 05
	3	Henry N. Ward .....	7 70
	5	William Hill .....	11 95
	9	George F. Crowningshield .....	10 20
	9	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice ...	2 15
	9	" " " " " .....	2 70
	10	Thomas Vincent.....	11 00
	11	C. H. Aldrich .....	5 25
	14	George L. Cooke, Jr. ....	55
	14	Horace A. Follett.....	26 50
	15	R. Harvey .....	4 65
	15	P. Tuckerman.....	84 60
	15	George L. Bowman .....	48 40
	15	Michael Maloney .....	9 80
	18	George N. Bliss .....	39 55
	18	James H. Davis .....	5 50
	19	George S. Tillinghast .....	85
	21	Horace Clarke .....	40 55
	21	Caleb Westcott.....	28 95
	25	Darius A. Shippee.....	6 10
June	5	Rhodes Knight.....	4 15
	7	L. B. Bosworth.....	55
	7	James Hoard, Jr. ....	1 10
	7	Norman N. Mason.....	11 00
	7	William H. Jenckes.....	737 40
	13	James T. Phillips.....	70
	13	P. Tuckerman.....	28 80
	15	Caleb Westcott, order of P. D. Tucker.....	2 60
	16	George A. Brown.....	1 95
	21	William Flagg.....	11 00
	26	Jonah Titus.....	6 45
July	14	Rhodes Andrew .....	55
	23	Mark H. Wood.....	2 30
Aug.	2	Horace A. Follett.....	10 80
	2	George B. Vaughn... ..	1 50
	3	George L. Cooke, Jr .....	4 00
	6	Henry N. Ward .....	35 20

1877.		
Aug.	9	W. H. Clapp..... \$ 23 10
	9	A. L. Andrews ..... 4 30
	15	William Hill ..... 2 25
	15	C. H. Farnum..... 6 95
	17	George N. Bliss..... 319 95
	20	Thomas Vincent..... 31 40
	25	Horace Clarke..... 30 15
	28	Michael Maloney..... 1 10
Sept.	1	J. T. Durfee..... 4 25
	8	George A. Bates. .... 1 90
	11	W. A. Munro..... 55
	25	W. C. Tibbitts ..... 5 60
	28	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice ..... 15 75
Oct.	4	W. C. Tibbitts..... 2 80
	10	John C. Colvin..... 2 50
	19	Ervin T. Case..... 497 10
Nov.	1	George L. Cooke, Jr..... 10 45
	1	J. T. Durfee..... 8 50
	2	George N. Bliss..... 642 05
	3	Horace A. Follett..... 4 35
	5	Henry N. Ward..... 38 50
	6	William H. Clapp..... 19 40
	14	Ansel Holman ..... 5 75
	14	George F. Crowningshield..... 24 30
	14	Joseph W. Congdon..... 1 65
	16	George A. Bates ..... 46 00
	17	E. F. Locke..... 6 50
	17	Michael Maloney ..... 11 25
	17	William Hill ..... 6 85
	23	Edward S. Hammond..... 2 75
Dec.	7	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice..... 11 50
	12	Samuel W. Millard ..... 51 90
	14	Aaron Harrop ..... 1 15
	17	Patrick Cummings..... 8 55
	20	C. W. Farnum ..... 55
1878.		
Jan.	9	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice..... 4 00
	12	William A. Harrington..... 3 25
	29	Gilbert Mann..... 1 05
	29	Aldana Lyon ..... 4 40
	30	Michael Maloney ..... 2 70
Feb.	2	George L. Cooke, Jr..... 7 15
	4	William H. Clapp ..... 27 20
	4	George A. Bates ..... 77 40
	6	John A. Murray..... 2 15
	6	George N. Bliss ..... 115 95
	8	I. W. Fairbrother..... 1 35

1878.

Feb.	12	Henry N. Ward .....	\$44 10
	12	George F. Barber .....	85
	12	W. E. Barber.....	85
	12	Daniel Congdon .....	85
	12	Charles F. James .....	85
	12	W. A. Schofield .....	1 35
	13	George F. Crowningshield .....	21 00
	15	Mark H. Wood .....	89 05
	16	Joseph W. Congdon .....	28 05
	25	C. H. Aldrich .....	1 50
Mar.	8	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice.....	36 00
	18	George A. Wilbur .....	20 65
	25	Sundry persons, checks delivered Trial Justice.....	7 85
	25	" " " " .....	24 85
	26	" " " " .....	6 00
	26	Asa Sisson .....	1 80
	26	Samuel G. Browning.....	1 80
	26	W. A. Tillinghast.....	1 80
April	1	Eugene E. Baxter.....	4 20
	25	W. A. Card .....	65
Total.....			\$3,596 80

*Officers in Criminal Cases.*

1877.

May	1	Rhodes Andrew .....	\$ 4 75
	1	L. B. Bosworth.....	5 10
	2	O. A. Inman .....	6 10
	4	Henry C. Pollard .....	6 30
	5	Osmond T. Fuller .....	4 10
	10	Henry C. Pollard.....	7 50
	14	George Manchester .....	18 80
	15	Patrick Crowley .....	2 95
	19	Henry C. Gardner .....	1 50
	21	Frederick J. Clarke.....	2 30
	22	Alexander Steele .....	6 90
	25	Daniel Smith.....	3 50
	25	Henry Whipple.....	26 80
June	2	Frederick N. Goff .....	1 10
	5	O. A. Inman .....	14 10
	5	Osmond T. Fuller .....	11 00
	5	W. F. Miller .....	2 30
	6	John Kenyon.....	1 70
	6	Robert Negus .....	4 10
	7	John A. Boss.....	1 70
	7	Charles H. Hunt.....	94 50

1877.

June	7	Henry C. Pollard.....	\$ 7 60
	13	Thomas Arnold.....	3 90
	14	John A. Brown.....	2 50
	19	J. P. McGaughan.....	5 10
	22	Stephen G. Chase.....	15 00
	23	Frederick N. Goff.....	6 90
	25	W. P. Denman.....	6 90
	27	Samuel W. French.....	1 70
	27	Orrin W. Harris.....	7 80
July	2	C. W. Wilcox.....	5 50
	2	A. R. Farnum.....	2 50
	3	Frederick J. Clarke.....	1 30
	5	C. H. Hunt.....	65 10
	5	Alonzo Healy.....	2 70
	5	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	5	Edward S. Hammond.....	1 80
	5	J. P. McGaughan.....	2 95
	14	C. E. Sisson.....	9 70
	14	Osmond T. Fuller.....	4 10
	16	O. A. Inman.....	14 10
	17	Peter Hackett.....	1 70
	18	John H. Collamore.....	4 60
	19	John A. McGinn.....	6 10
	21	W. H. Scott.....	1 70
	23	H. M. Pierce.....	9 60
	25	Edward Coon.....	10 70
	25	O. W. Harris.....	13 80
	25	O. C. Goodell.....	5 40
	27	Christopher Holden.....	40 05
Aug.	27	W. H. Scott.....	1 70
	28	C. W. Wilcox.....	5 50
	28	C. W. Ackers.....	8 10
	31	Henry C. Pollard.....	2 10
	1	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	2	W. S. Robinson.....	10 10
	3	O. A. Inman.....	10 80
	7	W. H. Scott.....	1 70
	10	J. T. Osfield.....	3 40
	10	L. B. Bosworth.....	5 10
	10	James G. Albro, Jr.....	8 10
	18	George W. Smith, Jr.....	6 10
	14	Owen Goff.....	3 40
	15	C. H. Martin.....	3 10
	15	Alonzo Healy.....	2 70
	23	S. E. Paterson.....	4 00
	23	Enoch Lewis.....	6 20
	23	Owen Goff.....	1 70

1877.

Aug.	28	George M. Leach .....	\$ 3 50
	28	James Hoard, Jr. ....	5 10
	29	Henry C. Pollard.....	8 10
	31	John A. McGinn .....	9 40
	31	Alexander Steele .....	8 10
	31	Thomas Arnold .....	8 50
Sept.	3	C. H. Martin .....	5 40
	4	O. C. Goodell .....	2 70
	6	Robert Negus .....	4 10
	6	Owen Goff .....	1 70
	11	O. A. Inman .....	18 80
	11	James G. Albro .....	8 10
	13	A. J. Patt.....	8 40
	14	F. B. Garnett.....	6 90
	24	James G. Albro.....	6 90
	24	Lowell Pitcher .....	2 10
	24	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
	24	Robert Negus .....	2 70
	24	John H. Collamore .....	1 70
	25	W. S. Robinson .....	2 30
	25	C. H. Martin .....	2 10
	26	D. R. Kenyon.....	19 40
	27	Frank A. Thurber.....	1 45
	28	Henry C. Pollard .....	3 20
	29	Oliver O. Colvin.....	1 70
Oct.	1	George Manchester .....	34 50
	2	James Fletcher .....	1 90
	2	John H. Collamore .....	8 20
	3	Thomas J. Tilley .....	2 10
	3	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
	4	Hiram Mann .....	2 50
	4	L. B. Bosworth.....	5 10
	4	George Manchester .....	8 10
	4	Stephen G. Chase.....	16 20
	4	Thomas G. Freeborn.....	8 10
	4	Osmond T. Fuller .....	5 50
	4	Randall H. Rice .....	25 70
	8	Charles H. Hunt.....	167 50
	9	Israel Andrews .....	3 90
	11	A. F. Arnold.....	4 10
	12	Christopher Holden.....	44 55
	12	B. F. Smith.....	8 10
	12	John Kenyon.....	1 70
	13	Oliver O. Colvin.....	3 30
	15	Edward S. Hammond.....	8 10
	17	O. A. Inman .....	6 10
	23	H. M. Pierce.....	15 10

1877.

Oct.	24	Frank C. Viall .....	\$ 6 70
Nov.	2	Henry Whipple .....	23 10
	8	John A. McGinn .....	15 50
	6	Stephen G. Chase .....	8 10
	6	Lewis T. Fisher .....	3 90
	6	W. O. Corning .....	1 90
	6	Daniel Barnes .....	2 05
	12	Henry Whipple .....	6 70
	13	A. J. Patt. ....	12 30
	13	W. P. Denman .....	6 90
	13	Henry C. Pollard .....	3 35
	17	Albert A. Vaughn .....	3 50
	17	William Hill .....	1 70
	19	Alexander Steele .....	6 90
	22	A. L. Steere .....	4 70
	23	R. G. Howland .....	3 70
	24	John G. Phillips .....	2 30
	26	Edward S. Hammond .....	13 80
	26	Stephen G. Chase .....	8 10
	27	Henry C. Pollard .....	1 45
Dec.	1	Thomas Arnold .....	2 10
	1	Edward S. Hammond .....	8 10
	1	Stephen G. Chase .....	8 10
	3	Joseph C. Church .....	7 80
	3	George Manchester .....	6 90
	4	O. A. Inman .....	12 75
	5	Israel Andrews .....	3 70
	10	George W. Smith .....	10 80
	10	O. A. Inman .....	11 00
	12	Nelson F. Coombs .....	7 10
	12	Joseph F. Arnold .....	2 50
	12	Jonah Titus .....	2 10
	15	John A. Hazard .....	8 10
	18	Henry Whipple .....	5 50
	20	Charles H. Hunt .....	90 30
	21	James Hoard, Jr. ....	10 20
	22	Thomas Duan .....	4 20
	22	Randall H. Rice .....	41 50
	24	Osmond T. Fuller .....	4 10
	24	Osmond T. Fuller .....	5 50
	28	Joseph F. Arnold .....	6 15
	29	James H. Collins .....	13 80
	29	Edward S. Hammond .....	27 00
	31	C. H. Hunt .....	44 10

1878.

Jan.	2	Edward S. Hammond .....	8 10
	3	H. M. Pierce .....	5 50

1878.

Jan.	4	F. A. Thurber.....	3 60
	4	O. C. Goodell.....	2 70
	7	Thomas J. Tilley.....	3 90
	9	John A. McGinn.....	9 40
	14	John Hambley.....	6 70
	14	John A. McGinn.....	5 40
	14	John H. Collamore.....	4 80
	17	Robert Negus.....	3 10
	17	O. A. Inman.....	10 80
	17	W. P. Denman.....	16 20
	18	John Kenyon.....	1 70
	23	Henry C. Pollard.....	3 80
	23	A. C. Johnson.....	2 10
	23	L. B. Bosworth.....	10 20
	23	W. A. Carroll.....	2 60
	31	D. R. Kenyon.....	19 40
	31	Hiram Mann.....	3 70
Feb.	1	Edward S. Hammond.....	8 10
	1	O. A. Inmann.....	6 10
	6	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	7	W. A. Carroll.....	2 15
	8	O. A. Inman.....	4 70
	9	Christopher Holden.....	64 80
	12	Robert Negus.....	8 20
	12	O. A. Inman.....	4 70
	13	Israel Stott.....	3 30
	19	Thomas J. Tilley.....	3 10
	19	O. A. Inman.....	4 70
Mar.	25	Henry Whipple.....	20 10
	2	J. H. Collins.....	6 90
	2	Charles H. Hunt.....	88 20
	2	Walter H. Boss.....	2 90
	7	O. C. Goodell.....	5 40
	7	John A. McGinn.....	6 10
	8	O. A. Inman.....	4 70
	8	Daniel Smith.....	11 10
	8	A. C. Johnson.....	90
	8	J. F. Arnold.....	1 70
	9	Edward Coon.....	10 70
	9	Edward S. Hammond.....	90
	9	Randall H. Rice.....	22 70
	11	John Hambley.....	5 70
	12	O. T. Fuller.....	5 50
	14	W. S. Robinson.....	4 60
	16	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	7 80
	19	Henry C. Pollard.....	2 90
	19	Scarles Capwell.....	4 80

1878.			
	19	James H. Collins.....	8 10
	19	Thomas J. Tilley.....	3 70
	25	John A. McGinn.....	6 10
	26	George Manchester.....	6 90
	30	J. G. Albro.....	13 80
April	4	Edward S. Hammond.....	3 60
	8	Christopher Holden.....	48 15
	10	O. A. Inman.....	6 10
	10	Nelson Coombs.....	3 80
	11	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
	18	Charles H. Martin.....	3 50
	22	H. M. Pierce.....	16 50
	22	O. A. Inman.....	12 20
	27	John H. Collamore.....	6 20
	29	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
	30	A. J. Patt.....	6 60
	30	Edward D. Jones.....	489 60
	30	Charles H. Hunt.....	201 60
	30	J. O. Swan.....	90
	30	P. Eagan.....	90
	30	Joseph Marston.....	90
Total.....			\$2,879 05

*Public Schools.*

1877.			
July 15	Town Treasurer,	Barrington .....	\$ 250 58
"	"	Bristol .....	438 51
"	"	Burrillville .....	939 68
"	"	Charlestown .....	501 16
"	"	Coventry .....	1,127 61
"	"	Cranston .....	626 45
"	"	Cumberland .....	877 03
"	"	East Greenwich.....	313 23
"	"	East Providence .....	501 16
"	"	Exeter .....	814 38
"	"	Foster .....	1,127 61
"	"	Glocester .....	939 68
"	"	Hopkinton .....	751 74
"	"	Jamestown .....	125 29
"	"	Johnston .....	1,003 33
"	"	Lincoln .....	751 74
"	"	Little Compton .....	626 45
"	"	Middletown .....	313 23
"	City	Newport .....	1,440 83
"	Town	New Shoreham .....	313 23



1877.				
July 15	Town Treasurer,	North Kingstown.....	\$1,002	32
"	"	" North Providence.....	187	93
"	"	" North Smithfield.....	689	10
"	"	" Pawtucket.....	501	16
"	"	" Portsmouth.....	501	16
"	City	" Providence ...	1,816	70
"	Town	" Richmond.....	989	68
"	"	" Scituate.....	1,190	25
"	"	" Smithfield.....	626	45
"	"	" South Kingstown.....	1,378	19
"	"	" Tiverton.....	751	74
"	"	" Warren.....	375	87
"	"	" Warwick.....	1,064	96
"	"	" Westerly.....	877	03
"	"	" West Greenwich.....	689	10
"	"	" Woonsocket.....	626	45
Dec. 31	"	" Barrington .....	274	75
"	"	" Bristol.....	1,327	41
"	"	" Burrillville.....	1,381	21
"	"	" Charlestown.....	282	20
"	"	" Coventry.....	1,064	94
"	"	" Cranston.....	1,362	17
"	"	" Cumberland.....	1,475	55
"	"	" East Greenwich.....	712	58
"	"	" East Providence.....	1,130	45
"	"	" Pawtucket.....	4,782	01
"	"	" Foster.....	816	95
"	"	" Gloucester.....	465	09
"	"	" Hopkinton.....	681	09
"	"	" Jamestown....	108	45
"	"	" Johnston.....	1,252	93
"	"	" Lincoln.....	3,134	81
"	"	" Little Compton.....	285	86
"	"	" Middletown.....	227	58
"	City	" Newport.....	3,281	30
"	Town	" New Shoreham.....	281	37
"	"	" North Kingstown.....	810	19
"	"	" North Smithfield.....	758	88
"	"	" North Providence.....	314	47
"	"	" Exeter.....	342	62
"	"	" Portsmouth.....	457	64
"	City	" Providence.....	23,466	41
"	Town	" Richmond.....	443	57
"	"	" Scituate.....	925	22
"	"	" Smithfield.....	718	33
"	"	" South Kingstown.....	1,155	28
"	"	" Tiverton.....	529	64

1877.				
Dec. 31	Town Treasurer,	Warren.....	\$	994 73
"	"	Warwick.....		8,003 23
"	"	Westerly.....		1,339 00
"	"	West Greenwich.....		292 96
"	"	Woonsocket.....		3,704 18
Total.....				\$90,000 00

*R. I. State Normal School.*

1877.				
June	8	Amos C. Barstow.....	\$500	00
	8	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	25	00
	22	James C. Greenough.....	750	00
	22	Susan C. Bancroft.....	250	00
	22	Mary L. Jewett.....	225	00
	22	Sarah Marble.....	187	50
	22	Ida M. Gardner.....	150	00
	22	Charles H. Gates.....	20	25
	22	J. Lewis Diman.....	30	00
	22	Albert J. Manchester.....	2	00
	22	J. A. & R. A. Reid.....	2	00
	22	H. H. Burrington.....	5	38
	22	S. C. Glover & Co.....	13	82
	22	E. A. Calder.....	15	24
	22	James C. Greenough.....	12	75
	22	S. C. Kelley.....	2	40
July	2	Simon Holden.....	50	75
	7	Angell, Burlingame & Co.....	59	05
Sept.	11	E. R. Fitts.....	9	00
	11	William N. Ackley.....	3	20
	11	C. J. Wheeler.....	16	00
	11	Amos C. Barstow.....	500	00
Oct.	5	Angell, Burlingame & Co.....	8	60
Nov.	9	James C. Greenough.....	750	00
	9	Susan C. B. Tillinghast.....	250	00
	9	Mary L. Jewett.....	225	00
	9	Sarah Marble.....	200	00
	9	Ida M. Gardner.....	175	00
	9	Charles H. Gates.....	13	00
	9	J. C. Stockbridge.....	2	00
	9	George P. Hall.....	52	67
	9	N. Bangs Williams.....	54	81
	9	Dutee Arnold, Jr.....	13	52
	9	S. C. Glover & Co.....	13	56
	9	P. & J. Tierney.....	4	00
	9	Aug. D. Small.....	3	00

1877.		
Dec.	6	Amos C. Barstow..... \$500 00
	21	E. C. Davis ..... 18 75
1878.		
Jan.	3	C. J. Wheeler..... 42 49
	25	James C. Greenough..... 750 00
	25	Susan C. B. Tillinghast ..... 250 00
	25	Mary L. Jewett..... 225 00
	25	Sarah Marble..... 200 00
	25	Ida M. Gardner..... 175 00
	25	George P. Hall..... 57 25
	25	James C. Greenough..... 18 23
	25	W. Ware & Co..... 27 00
	25	N. Bangs Williams ..... 26 00
	25	Tibbitts & Randall..... 4 00
	25	Akerman & Co..... 3 75
	25	S. C. Glover & Co..... 16 37
	25	Lee & Shepard..... 2 25
	25	Henry T. Root ..... 34 00
	31	Charles H. Gates ..... 12 00
Feb.	4	E. C. Davis ..... 3 60
	28	A. R. Benson..... 35 00
Mar.	4	Amos C. Barstow..... 500 00
	29	Peck & Salisbury ..... 132 02
April	13	James C. Greenough..... 750 00
	13	Susan C. B. Tillinghast ..... 250 00
	13	Mary L. Jewett..... 225 00
	13	Sarah Marble..... 200 00
	13	Ida M. Gardner ..... 175 00
	13	Charles H. Gates ..... 40 50
	13	George P. Hall..... 54 50
	13	James C. Greenough..... 5 76
	13	Ginn & Heath ..... 12 00
	13	N. Bangs Williams & Co..... 11 50
	13	Dutee Arnold, Jr ..... 17 35
	13	Henry T. Root ..... 3 75
	13	S. C. Glover & Co..... 8 14
	13	L. L. Burbank..... 22 50
	17	E. K. Parker..... 7 50
	17	George L. Locke..... 0 00
	17	C. H. Fisher..... 15 00
	17	Thomas H. Clark..... 0 55
	17	Samuel H. Cross..... 14 80
	19	E. A. Calder..... 8 11
	19	George L. Clafin & Co..... 3 17
	23	F. Brown, assignee ..... 154 90
	25	George H. Whitney..... 50 00
	25	Thomas J. Battey..... 5 50

1878.			
April	27	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	\$ 3 25
	30	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	7 00
	30	B. A. Fowler.....	15 75
Total.....			\$9,702 74

*R. I. State Normal School (Mileage).*

1877.			
June	13	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$750 00
1878.			
Jan.	19	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	720 02
Total .....			\$1,470 02

*Reform School.*

1877.			
June	2	Providence Reform School .....	\$5,292 86
Sept.	1	" " " .....	5,716 57
Dec.	4	" " " .....	5,617 48
1878.			
Mar.	8	" " " .....	5,373 14
April	22	" " " .....	125 48
Total.....			\$22,125 48

*Teachers' Institutes.*

1877.			
Nov.	7	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$150 00
Dec.	15	" .....	200 00
1878.			
Feb.	2	Benjamin V. Gallup .....	100 00
Total.....			\$450 00

*Evening Schools.*

1877.			
Oct.	11	Amos Sherman.....	\$300 00
1878.			
Jan.	15	Thomas Moies.....	150 00
	15	Ezra Gifford .....	125 00
	29	W. W. Burlingame.....	50 00
	29	D. M. Coggeshall .....	350 00
Feb.	7	D. C. Kenyon.....	50 00
	11	James P. Lane .....	300 00
	25	A. W. Taft.....	50 00

1878.

Mar.	8	Thomas C. Watson.....	\$ 50 00
	12	James S. Cook.....	26 51
	18	John W. Rathbun.....	40 00
	18	N. K. Church.....	200 00
	21	W. H. Brown.....	100 00
	21	George T. Newell.....	250 00
	29	Ezra Gifford.....	50 00
Total.....			\$2,091 51

*Insane and other Dependent Persons.*

1877.

May	4	Celinda Greene.....	\$ 25 00
	16	J. W. Homer.....	62 50
July	5	J. W. Homer.....	150 00
	19	Butler Hospital.....	1,403 90
	27	Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind..	20 00
Aug.	18	" " " " ..	2,375 00
	24	Celinda Greene.....	25 00
Oct.	2	American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....	820 03
	11	J. W. Homer.....	262 50
	11	Kimball Brothers.....	19 75
	26	Butler Hospital.....	1,309 08
Nov.	5	Celinda Greene.....	25 00
Dec.	5	Home for the Blind, N. Y.....	25 00
	31	Cash in National Bank of North America.....	25 00

1878.

Jan.	13	J. W. Homer.....	262 50
	29	Butler Hospital.....	1,219 84
	29	Massachusetts School for I. and F. M. Youth.....	95 83
Feb.	5	Celinda Greene.....	25 00
Mar.	20	Home for the Blind, N. Y.....	25 00
April	5	J. W. Homer.....	262 50
	15	American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....	437 50
	22	Butler Hospital.....	1,817 31
	22	Massachusetts School for I. and F. M. Youth.....	106 25
Total.....			\$10,298 99

*Support of State Farm.*

1877.

May	3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, April.....	\$1,436 01
	5	Samuel W. Church,	Cows.....	190 00
	5	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Freight bill, April .....	449 74
	16	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	{ Oxen purchased of W. H.	
			{ Pearce & Son.....	176 50
	23	B. G. Chase & Co.,	Butter.....	37 20

1877.

May	23	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Ox-shoes, etc.....\$	18 50
	23	A. Burgess & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	53 08
	23	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware.....	48 76
	23	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	51 92
	23	Parsons, Cady & Co.,	Groceries .....	60 53
	23	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	" .....	113 72
	23	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	90 33
	23	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	190 29
	23	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	18 17
	23	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal, etc.....	240 43
	23	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	116 43
	23	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Boots and Shoes.....	100 78
	23	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	108 87
	23	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	66 01
	23	Hovey & Co.,	Strawberry Plants.....	19 50
	23	Henry D. Griswold,	Powder, etc.....	23 25
	25	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Kerosene Oil, etc.....	136 19
	25	Quidnick Co.,	Beef.....	88 65
	28	Thomas Pray, Jr.,	Strawberry Plants.....	12 00
	28	Huntoon & Gorham,	Tobacco.....	218 47
June	2	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay Roll, May.....	1,438 04
	2	" " "	Stamps and sundry small bills	38 91
	5	A. McIver,	Repairs.....	10 00
	5	Henry Foster,	Asparagus Plants.....	12 00
	5	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef.....	216 59
	8	W. F. Wright,	Tin Cans, etc.....	22 50
	8	H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight Bills, May.....	22 46
	13	James Smith,	Hay.....	172 65
	16	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat, Jan. 17 to May 18, '77.	409 40
	22	I. Brown,	Drag Planks.....	20 00
	22	Day, Sons & Co.,	Meal, etc.....	189 40
	22	Spicers & Peckham,	Stove, etc.....	57 98
	22	Rose & Sherman,	Leather.....	78 70
	22	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	37 17
	22	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain, etc.....	61 58
	22	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	5 50
	22	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware.....	13 29
	22	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal, etc.....	202 67
	22	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	144 50
	22	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime, etc.....	117 31
	22	Wood & Winsor,	Repairs, etc.....	27 53
	22	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	82 34
	22	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	69 10
	22	Parsons, Cady & Co.,	Groceries.....	103 42
	22	L. D. Anthony & Co.,	Palm-Leaf Hats.....	5 00
	22	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	30 97
	22	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	21 24

1877.

June 22	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, Paint, etc.....\$	44 38
22	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	165 13
23	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee.....	7 75
26	Thurston Capwell,	Drag Plank.....	22 89
26	R. I. Cement & Drain Pipe Co.,	Drain Pipe.....	6 30
27	Edward W. Brown,	Guano.....	31 52
26	B. B. & R. Knight,	Labor, etc.....	5 50
July 3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay Roll, June.....	1,498 32
9	Thomas Coggeshall,	Traveling Expenses.....	33 90
9	H. P. & F. R. R.,	Freight Bills, June.....	34 41
9	Thomas J. Tilley,	Beef.....	615 52
12	Isaac Walker,	Plastering Store-House.....	68 15
12	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure.....	128 00
14	George W. Wightman,	{ Salary, \$350 00; Arrests, \$28 56; Removal of pau- pers, \$146 72.....	525 28
14	Charles H. Hunt,	Arrest of escapes.....	47 00
14	George T. Perry,	{ Salary as Physician, quarter ending June 30, 1877....	75 00
16	James Schanck,	Exchange of Horses.....	250 00
23	Isaac Walker,	Plastering Barn.....	150 00
25	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	{ Sundry small bills and cash items.....	27 49
25	A. J. Sanborn,	Leather.....	17 67
25	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	269 92
25	W. G. R. Mowry,	Lumber.....	36 15
25	Tucker, Swan & Co.,	Coal.....	13 00
25	L. Brayton & Co.,	Castings.....	8 12
25	A. R. Darling & Co.,	Manure.....	104 17
25	Fiddler Brothers & Fessenden,	Hats.....	12 75
25	Tillinghast & Sherman,	Carpets and Mats.....	5 25
25	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Oils, etc.....	56 89
25	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	76 38
25	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	85 83
25	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	11 31
25	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime, etc.....	50 50
25	Day, Sons & Co.,	Meal, &c.....	78 00
25	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	6 61
25	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	13 60
25	Thomas Phillips & Co.,	Repairs.....	6 22
25	W. H. Clark,	Mutton.....	22 21
25	J. N. Francis,	Marketing.....	12 42
25	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	728 99
25	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	52 04
25	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Paris Green, etc.....	15 99
25	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	126 77
25	Henry T. Root,	Flat-heater, etc.....	38 80
25	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	20 26

1877.			
	25	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish..... \$23 24
	25	B. G. Chace & Co.,	Butter..... 24 96
	25	Barden & Keep,	Cheese..... 5 25
	25	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain..... 200 27
	25	S. B. Cushing,	Setting Bounds..... 11 00
	25	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Coats..... 180 00
	25	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery..... 17 81
	25	R. I. Printing Co.,	Postal Cards..... 23 50
	25	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement..... 97 09
	25	George H. Copeland,	Horse hire..... 5 00
	27	James Smith,	Hay, etc..... 331 92
	27	Clapp & King,	Fruit, etc..... 10 72
Aug.	3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay Roll, July..... 1,385 68
	7	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat..... 697 48
	7	A. J. Schrack,	Altering Maps..... 10 00
	9	Jerome Patterson,	{ On account, for contract for addition to Insane Asylum..... 200 00
	9	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Freight bills, July..... 22 96
	20	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain..... 137 85
	20	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 119 68
	20	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement..... 285 95
	20	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 32 86
	20	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	"..... 129 62
	20	B. G. Chace & Co.,	Butter..... 63 40
	20	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish..... 46 30
	20	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 125 37
	20	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Oil, etc..... 79 49
	20	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee..... 10 39
	20	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries..... 437 95
	20	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes..... 32 40
	20	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	"..... 50 94
	20	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 46 23
	20	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware..... 16 07
	20	Comstock & Co.,	Sausages..... 5 06
	20	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines..... 54 20
	20	Edward F. Curtis,	Hay and Grain..... 431 72
	20	T. M. Sweet,	Window-Sills for Barn..... 26 00
	30	Rice, Draper & Co.,	Fertilizers, etc..... 82 95
	30	Robert Hogg,	Plants..... 6 38
	30	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc..... 31 33
	30	Walker Pratt & Co.,	Boiler Casting..... 10 60
	30	Somerset Potters Works,	Stone-Ware..... 10 30
	30	James Tucker, Jr.,	Crockery..... 49 57
	30	L. W. Clarke,	{ Telephone, and rent of same one year..... 29 77
	30	W. H. Dyer,	Trees, etc..... 95 95



1877.

Aug. 31	James Patterson,	{ Building extension to Dining-room of Cottage, Insane Asylum.....	\$ 662 00
Sept. 4	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, August .....	1,320 59
4	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Railroad tickets .....	50 00
6	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Freight bill, August.....	37 22
6	George A. Young,	Labor as Carpenter.....	124 00
6	J. Noonan,	Laying stone for Piggery....	202 50
10	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat.....	567 47
10	Jer. Noonan,	{ Work on shed wall of new Barn.....	75 00
23	I. Walker,	Plastering Barn, etc.....	229 67
25	Stephen D. Andrews,	Hay.....	195 70
25	George L. Clafin & Co.,	Medicine, etc.....	35 00
25	Edward F. Curtis,	Grain.....	66 00
25	W. B. Blanding,	Potash, etc.....	68 99
25	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	13 87
25	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	207 07
25	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	207 58
25	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement.....	130 34
25	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware.....	16 08
25	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	52 21
25	Barden & Keep,	Cheese.....	7 80
25	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes.....	70 75
25	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	85 40
25	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	29 15
25	Morse & Sons,	Galvanized Pails, etc.....	18 25
25	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	316 66
25	Parsons, Cady & Co.,	Groceries.....	119 18
25	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	" .....	127 53
25	Calef Bros.,	Marketing.....	32 68
25	Lincoln Manufacturing Co.,	Soap.....	24 42
25	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	65 49
25	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	47 00
25	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicine, etc.....	31 59
25	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Sundry small bills.....	29 11
25	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime.....	100 35
25	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	138 33
Oct. 1	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, September.....	1,456 52
1	Jer. Noonan,	Building Wall.....	250 00
4	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Freight Bills, September....	40 67
4	George T. Perry, M. D.,	{ Services as Physician, July 1 to October 1, 1877....	75 00
6	Samuel L. Blaisdell,	Four pair Oxen.....	639 45
12	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat.....	462 78
12	George W. Wightman,	{ Salary, \$350; removal of Paupers, \$32 80; Arrest of Escapes, \$5.....	387 80

1877.

Oct.	12	Charles H. Hunt,	{ Expense conveying prisoners to Farm, July 10, to September 29, 1877.....	\$ 20 00
	16	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure, etc.....	57 08
	16	Bristol Co. House of Correction,	Brogans.....	77 40
	25	Jer. Noonan,	{ Building shed and Piggery walls.....	181 54
	25	Brownell & Barrows,	Day-books, etc.....	14 70
	26	Samuel B. Cushing,	Surveying.....	17 20
	26	E. Winsor & Co.,	Wheels.....	17 00
	26	L. D. Anthony & Co.,	Buttons, etc.....	8 15
	26	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	120 54
	26	Brown, Hudson & Co.,	Butter, etc.....	16 68
	26	Clapp & King,	Fruit.....	9 91
	26	T. W. Rounds & Co.,	Harness repair, etc....	11 00
	26	R. I. Printing Co.,	Postal Cards.....	7 00
	26	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	203 67
	26	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	{ Farm Tools, Fertilizers, Seeds, etc.....	570 19
	26	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	132 70
	26	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	71 65
	26	Stephen D. Andrews,	Hay.....	169 76
	26	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement.....	25 27
	26	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	33 31
	26	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	29 64
	26	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery, etc.....	27 81
	26	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	522 22
	26	A. Burgess & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	44 85
	26	Wood & Winsor,	Piping material, etc.....	101 21
	26	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	25 27
	26	Parsons, Cady & Co.,	Butter.....	20 80
	26	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	21 92
	26	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	415 85
	26	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes.....	7 35
	26	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	31 11
	26	L. Brayton & Co.,	Castings.....	8 00
	26	W. H. Fenner & Co.,	Stone Pots.....	11 95
	26	Winsor & Brown,	Lumber.....	293 98
	26	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	59 85
	26	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime.....	45 75
	26	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	152 43
	26	George B. Earle,	Manure.....	40 25
	26	A. Darling & Co.,	".....	62 50
	26	Henry T. Root,	Trimming Gutters, etc....	104 19
	26	James A. Potter & Co.,	Hard Pine.....	26 76
	26	T. Curtis & Co.,	Brushes.....	20 00
	26	Day, Sons & Co.,	Flour, etc.....	433 40
	26	Cleveland Bros.,	Table legs, etc.....	13 40

1877.

Oct.	26	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish, etc.....	\$ 38 02
	26	James H. Munroe,	Inspection of Steam Boilers..	15 00
	29	Michael Golrick,	Slating Piggery roof, etc ...	443 63
	29	F. Ohlids,	Sealing Scales.....	5 00
Nov.	1	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, October.....	1,442 62
	9	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat.....	513 93
	9	Henry D. Griswold,	Powder.....	31 70
	9	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bills, October.....	31 77
	9	S. L. Blaisdell,	{ Expense of cattle from Brighton.....	5 45
	10	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	{ Sundry small bills and cash items.....	26 52
	20	Bristol Co. House of Correction,	Brogans.....	77 28
	20	O. C. Williams,	{ Electric apparatus at Farm, and repairs of Machines, Lines, etc.....	172 70
	21	W. E. Lovegrove,	Tinning roof, etc.....	595 22
	21	F. B. Sanborn,	{ Report of Conference of Charities at Saratoga....	10 00
	24	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	113 31
	24	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee.....	17 87
	24	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	251 85
	24	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime, etc.....	21 75
	24	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	115 13
	24	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	162 49
	24	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	30 24
	24	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	34 66
	24	Morse & Sons,	Tin Ware.....	11 88
	24	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	138 38
	24	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	37 50
	24	Edward F. Curtis,	Hay and Grain.....	468 59
	24	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Paints.....	14 73
	24	Phenix Woolen Co.,	Doeskins.....	59 03
	24	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	28 67
	24	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Boots and Shoes.....	63 25
	24	W. B. Blanding,	Paints, Medicines, etc.....	40 02
	24	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement.....	33 25
	24	A. Burgees & Co.,	Fish, etc.....	38 37
	24	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware.....	37 41
	24	R. E. Hamlin & Co.,	Butter.....	15 18
	24	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	204 31
	24	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	145 80
Dec.	1	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, November.....	1,362 91
	3	Moses Essex,	Cattle.....	150 00
	3	Hazard & Hartwell,	1 cock and 2 hen turkeys ...	7 57
	3	A. Dempster,	Whitening walls.....	39 46
	3	Lincoln Manufacturing Co.,	Soap.....	42 00
	4	S. L. Blaisdell,	Horse, buggy and cows.....	600 00

1877.

Dec. 10	H., P. & F. R. R. Co.,	Freight bills, November . . .	\$ 24 75
10	Jer. Noonan,	Building bank wall, new barn	28 05
10	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat. . . . .	298 45
15	J. A. Latham,	Setting bounds, etc. . . . .	15 20
15	J. A. Jeffrey,	Painting and papering. . . . .	29 55
15	Thomas Phillips & Co.,	Plumbing, Materials, etc. . . .	37 97
15	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour . . . . .	159 06
15	Rice & Hayward,	Crackers . . . . .	14 64
15	George L. Claffin & Co.,	Paints, etc. . . . .	44 27
15	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries. . . . .	154 25
15	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour. . . . .	182 04
15	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Oil, etc. . . . .	47 99
15	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods. . . . .	80 81
15	Day, Sons & Co.,	Flour. . . . .	42 24
15	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain. . . . .	129 23
15	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt. . . . .	7 16
15	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods. . . . .	15 92
15	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware. . . . .	35 50
15	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal, etc. . . . .	237 37
15	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee. . . . .	7 75
15	Morse & Sons,	Tin Ware. . . . .	5 25
15	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries. . . . .	60 24
15	Prov. Builders' Association,	Cement. . . . .	47 90
15	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime. . . . .	7 75
15	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware. . . . .	70 06
15	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries . . . . .	286 53
15	Parsons, Cady & Co.,	" . . . . .	163 57
20	W. Ellsbree,	Oxen. . . . .	156 15
22	George I. Chace,	Traveling expenses . . . . .	24 00
22	J. M. Pendleton,	" " . . . . .	16 58
22	Thomas Coggeshall,	" " . . . . .	51 60
22	Tucker, Swan & Co.,	Coal. . . . .	32 91
22	A. Burgess & Co.,	Cod Fish, etc. . . . .	43 75
22	Winsor & Brown,	Lumber. . . . .	286 90
22	W. B. Blanding,	Potash, etc. . . . .	68 23
22	W. G. R. Mowry,	Lumber. . . . .	51 17
22	Rose & Sherman,	Leather, etc . . . . .	65 62
24	Job T. Wilson,	Fish Guano. . . . .	360 00
24	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	{ Sundry small bills and cash	
		{ items. . . . .	24 40
24	Francis Read & Son,	Wall paper, etc. . . . .	36 32
24	Calef Bros.,	Marketing. . . . .	26 32
24	Amasa M. Hawkins & Co.,	Sash. . . . .	61 05
24	Henry F. Brown,	{ Galvanized conductor and	
		{ labor. . . . .	7 93
24	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Kerosene oil, etc. . . . .	152 93
31	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, December. . . . .	1,324 99

1877.

Dec.	31	Weaver, Anthony & Co.,	Machine work.....	\$ 11 81
	31	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef, etc.....	484 73
	31	Michael Golrick,	Snow-guards on barn roof...	8 87
	31	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.,	Books, tracts, etc.....	18 33
	31	F. W. Perry,	Christmas trees, etc.....	7 60
	31	Joseph S. Pitman,	{ Subscription to agricul- tural papers.....	6 05
	31	S. S. Rider,	Books.....	14 21
	31	Thomas T. Howland,	Repairing ovens.....	57 01
	31	Jerome Paterson,	Steps for Insane Asylum....	24 33
1878.				
Jan.	7	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bills, Dec.....	184 82
	7	S. L. Blaisdell,	Mittens.....	34 75
	7	George B. Earle,	Manure.....	40 25
	7	A. R. Darling & Co.,	" .....	67 18
	7	Tuttle & Hobbs,	" .....	78 12
	7	James Campbell,	" .....	70 50
	7	George T. Perry,	Salary as Physician.....	75 00
	7	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour.....	471 00
	7	George W. Wightman,	{ Services and Clerk, \$350; removing Paupers, \$47 45.	
	7	Charles H. Hunt,	Arresting escapes.....	26 70
	7	Chris. Dexter,	{ Plans of Piggery, Barn, Shed, etc.....	27 00
	7	Thomas J. Tilley,	Beef.....	81 48
	18	Browning, Capron & Co.,	Wharfage.....	3 00
	19	Providence Water Works,	Repairs, etc.....	24 08
	19	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	180 75
	19	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	25 58
	19	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	20 07
	19	Tillinghast & Sherman,	Oil Cloth.....	10 00
	19	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing.....	5 75
	19	Brownell & Barrows,	Binding Magazines.....	14 10
	19	S. S. Sprague,	Flour.....	376 99
	19	A. Burgess & Co.,	Salt fish, etc .....	14 98
	19	Rice, Draper & Co.	Linseed Oil.....	31 19
	19	Charles F. Pope,	Powder, etc .....	16 55
	19	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Lime.....	8 95
	19	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	251 99
	19	W. B. Blanding,	Mustard, etc.....	12 76
	19	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Drugs and Medicines.....	20 05
	19	Day, Sons & Co.,	Meal.....	31 50
	19	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Fence Boards.....	16 62
	19	W. H. Fenner & Co.,	Stove Grates, etc.....	16 17
	19	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	27 11
	19	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Flour.....	90 15
	19	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	28 91
	19	Morse & Sons,	Galvanized Pipe.....	16 50

1878.

Jan.	19	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes .....	\$ 103 17
	19	Comstock & Co.,	Sausage .....	12 87
	19	Edward F. Curtis,	Grain .....	240 28
	19	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc. ....	17 61
	19	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt .....	28 33
	19	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	173 06
	19	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain .....	231 61
	19	Wood & Winsor,	Iron pipe, etc. ....	10 41
	19	T. W. Rounds & Co.,	Repairing harness, etc. ....	9 50
	19	Gideon G. Hicks,	“ boiler .....	4 05
	19	James Smith,	Straw .....	163 48
	19	Providence Board of Trade,	Old newspapers .....	12 39
	19	Clapp & King,	Fruit .....	6 35
	19	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries .....	52 59
	19	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish, etc. ....	39 26
	19	Henry T. Root,	Stove castings, Fowls, etc. .	19 23
	19	D. C. Wood,	Hats and Caps .....	27 50
Feb.	2	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, January ....	1,356 74
	4	Thomas B. Briggs,	Basket timber .....	96 25
	16	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bills, January .....	45 29
	16	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour .....	421 00
	16	C. R. Brayton, P. M.,	Stamps .....	32 96
	16	Providence Dye Wood Co.,	Meal .....	44 25
	16	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing .....	5 75
	16	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Farm tools, etc. ....	10 80
	16	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour .....	1,026 55
	16	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	{ Sundry small bills and cash items .....	26 80
Mar.	1	Daniel Smith,	{ Six wagons to take General Assembly to State Farm and new State Prison ...	36 00
	2	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, February ....	1,353 33
	5	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bill, February .....	199 31
	18	J. N. Francis,	Marketing .....	17 61
	18	W. E. Taber & Son,	Clock and repairs .....	26 75
	18	Nelson Chase,	Wood work on carts .....	40 00
	20	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods .....	85 06
	20	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	“ .....	94 39
	20	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal .....	142 50
	20	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt .....	23 63
	20	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain .....	175 98
	20	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc. ....	17 36
	20	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	99 96
	20	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods .....	209 62
	20	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber .....	10 90
	20	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc. ....	23 56
	20	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	88 33

1878.

Mar.	20	A. Burgess & Co.,	Salt fish.....	\$ 22 37
	20	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	139 89
	20	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	" .....	119 18
	28	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	" .....	241 45
	28	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	" .....	40 17
	28	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, paints, etc.....	76 66
	28	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes .....	57 14
	28	Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	Hardware.....	17 96
	28	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	111 83
	28	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	18 00
	28	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	50 07
	28	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	149 58
	28	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	18 36
	28	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	17 63
	28	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	201 70
	28	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal, etc.....	184 54
	28	George F. Brayton & Co.,	Basket timber.....	50 00
	28	City of Providence,	Exchange of oxen.....	50 00
April	2	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, March.....	1,209 80
	8	George W. Wightman,	{ Services and Clerk, \$350; removing Paupers and legal expenses, \$75 63..	75 63
	8	George T. Perry,	Services as Physician.....	75 00
	8	W. B. Blanding,	Potash, etc.....	67 45
	8	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bills, March.....	17 71
	19	Charles H. Hunt,	Arresting escapes.....	42 00
	19	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	193 47
	19	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	246 98
	19	George L. Clafin & Co.,	Medicines.....	60 24
	19	A. J. Sanborn,	Leather.....	17 61
	19	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure.....	78 63
	19	James Campbell,	" .....	70 50
	19	George B. Earle,	" .....	40 25
	19	Wood & Winsor,	Repairs of steam pipings....	78 31
	19	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Coal.....	2,105 95
	19	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Oil, etc.....	76 15
	19	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	9 30
	19	Winsor & Brown,	Lumber.....	15 90
	19	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	164 45
	19	Henry T. Root,	House Furnishing Goods....	6 17
	19	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	162 57
	19	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	127 91
	19	Comstock & Co.,	Pork Barrels.....	36 00
	19	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish.....	84 70
	19	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	10 22
	19	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	" .....	18 95
	19	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	12 36
	19	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	60 31

1878.

April 19	Spicers & Peckham,	Stove, repairs, etc.....	\$ 11 45
19	W. G. R. Mowry,	Lumber.....	125 19
22	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Kerosene Oil, etc.....	218 56
23	Sturtevant Bros.,	Seed Corn.....	4 00
23	Rice & Hayward,	Crackers, etc.....	24 89
23	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	360 29
23	Sweet & Arnold,	Peas, etc.....	88 30
23	Rose & Sherman,	Leather, etc.....	97 45
23	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	33 00
23	C. Farnum & Co.,	Harness-trimmings, etc.....	64 52
23	Thomas Phillips & Co.,	Plumbing and repairs.....	85 19
23	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	22 96
23	Calef Bros.,	Marketing.....	25 46
23	Dewing & Monsell,	Oysters.....	31 80
23	James Tucker, Jr.,	Crockery.....	79 63
23	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson,	Sub. to Providence Journal.	8 00
23	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef.....	104 86
23	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	One pair gray horses.....	340 00
23	Matthew Campbell,	Horse shoeing.....	16 45
25	Samuel H. Brayton,	Cows.....	135 00
25	William Ellsbree,	Horse-carts, etc.....	380 00
25	E. L. Valentine,	Postage stamps.....	15 00
25	John Sanford, agent,	Railroad tickets.....	50 00
30	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, April.....	1,141 65
30	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	119 45
30	Somerset Potters Works,	Stone ware.....	14 68
30	Trustees H., P. & F. R. R.,	Freight Bills, April.....	390 39
30	H. M. & A. A. Kimball,	Smoking Hams.....	10 70
30	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Sundry small bills.....	14 34
30	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	182 50
Total.....			\$66,261 79

*Support of State Prison.*

1877.

June 26	William Douglas,	Services as Chaplain.....	\$ 75 00
July 3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, June.....	892 17
25	Nelson Viall,	Sundry bills.....	680 90
Aug. 6	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, July.....	909 66
7	J. F. Comstock & Co.,	Beef.....	140 01
7	S. S. Sweet,	Meal, etc.....	84 81
7	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	149 55
7	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	279 00
7	Daniels & Cornell,	Groceries.....	31 28
7	Hawes Bros.,	Vegetables.....	51 36
7	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chicory.....	8 00



1877.

Aug.	7	L. A. Stelley,	Lemons .....	\$ 7 00
	7	Phetteplace & Bartlett,	Soap.....	4 76
	7	Union Oil Co.,	Soap stock.....	23 65
	7	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	40 50
	7	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Brogans.....	18 75
	7	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	16 80
	7	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	5 38
	7	Providence Gas Co.,	Gas.....	44 40
	7	Providence Water Works,	Water.....	73 40
	7	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs and Medicines.....	2 20
	7	Burdick Bros.,	Tin Ware .....	21 50
	7	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	5 25
	7	Somerset Potters Works,	Stone Ware.....	4 23
	7	Johnson & Whaley,	Brick, etc.....	13 25
	7	W. Congdon & Sons,	Nails, etc.....	15 33
	7	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	57 08
	7	W. B. Blanding,	Drugs and Medicines.....	76 04
	30	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	72 21
	30	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	182 50
	30	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	89 57
	30	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	94 09
	30	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	78 74
	30	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	135 21
	30	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	127 50
	30	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	14 41
	30	Hawes Bros.,	Vegetables.....	30 00
	30	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	39 15
	30	H. W. Clarke,	Mutton.....	29 26
	30	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables.....	25 75
	30	William Pope,	Bread.....	10 16
	30	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	59 73
	30	S. S. Rider,	Binding Prison Reports....	22 00
	30	Wood & Winsor,	Iron pipe, etc.....	10 14
	30	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Paints, etc.....	12 15
	30	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged Convicts,	
			{ \$10; sundries, \$8 82....	18 82
	30	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Kerosene Oil.....	1 75
	30	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chicory.....	2 40
	30	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	5 08
	30	James Smith,	Straw.....	5 57
	30	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	4 58
Sept.	4	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, August.....	908 06
	25	Akerman & Co.,	Blank Books.....	5 75
	25	Henry Staples & Co.,	Paper.....	4 50
	25	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	6 30
	25	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber... ..	315 53
	25	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Alcohol, etc.....	13 18

1877.

Sept.	25	Heywood Bros. & Co.,	Cane for chairs.....	\$107 60
	25	E. M. Hunt,	Coal.....	450 00
	25	Rose & Sherman,	Leather.....	8 56
	25	James Smith,	Straw.....	9 54
	25	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Brogans.....	22 50
	25	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	23 86
	25	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	23 85
	25	Kenyon & Grimwood,	Lumber.....	18 25
	25	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	11 88
	25	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish.....	9 00
	25	Hawes Bros.,	Potatoes.....	31 00
	25	A. B. Chadsey,	".....	11 40
	25	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	41 85
	25	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	150 00
	25	S. S. Sweet,	Grain.....	74 75
	25	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	33 16
	25	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	".....	21 05
	25	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	263 70
	25	American Screw Co.,	Iron, etc.....	20 53
	25	Nelson Viall,	{ Postage stamps and sundry bills.....	81 55
Oct.	4	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, September.....	974 71
	29	Rose & Sherman,	Leather.....	8 71
	29	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	384 36
	29	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	129 63
	29	S. S. Sweet,	Grain.....	67 38
	29	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chicory.....	6 00
	29	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish, etc.....	17 35
	29	Sweet & Arnold,	Potatoes.....	18 00
	29	Hawes Bros.,	".....	17 50
	29	Union Oil Co.,	Soap stock.....	24 60
	29	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	40 50
	29	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	40 23
	29	Providence Gas Co.,	Gas.....	30 00
	29	Providence Water Works,	Water.....	82 13
	29	R. I. Cement & Drain Pipe Co.,	Cement pipes.....	6 94
	29	Somerset Potters Works,	Stone ware.....	14 03
	29	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Medicines, drugs, etc.....	54 90
	29	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged Convicts, \$35; small bills, \$20 86..	55 86
	29	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines, Drugs, etc.....	60 59
Nov.	10	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, October.....	923 46
	24	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	130 84
	24	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	149 52
	24	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	444 96
	24	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	".....	45 56
	24	S. S. Sweet,	Grain, etc.....	82 20

1877.

Nov.	24	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables.....	\$ 39 25
	24	L. A. Stelley,	" .....	4 32
	24	A. Burgess & Co.,	" and Meat.....	24 40
	24	Samuel Tiffany,	Carrots.....	7 75
	24	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Window Glass, etc.....	12 13
	24	W. Miller,	Caps.....	20 00
	24	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	4 68
	24	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	117 84
	24	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	544 48
	24	W. S. Fifield, agent,	Hoes, etc.....	5 00
	24	Nelson Viall, Warden,	P'd discharged Convicts, etc.	22 56
Dec.	3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, November.....	899 32
	27	Nelson Viall, Warden,	P'd discharged Convicts, etc.	55 18
	27	H. W. Clark,	Lamb.....	19 25
	27	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	139 41
	27	Cleveland Bro's,	Upholstering, etc.....	4 60
	27	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	218 40
	27	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	148 66
	27	S. S. Sweet,	Grain and Meal.....	68 05
	27	Hawes Bro's,	Vegetables.....	43 55
	27	Rice & Hayward,	Crackers, etc.....	23 38
	27	A. Burgess & Co.,	Tongues.....	16 25
	27	S. Tourtellot & Co.,	Potatoes.....	15 00
	27	Thomas W. Sprague,	Pepper.....	2 00
	27	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Hardware.....	4 48
	27	Louis W. Clarke,	Repairing Tel. Lines.....	3 24
	27	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	8 80
	27	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Brogans.....	39 90
	27	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	35 61
	27	A. J. Barnaby & Co.,	Pants.....	9 00
	27	James Smith,	Straw.....	8 56
	27	Rose & Sherman,	Leather, etc.....	6 75
	27	A. J. Sanborn,	" .....	2 58
	27	Union Rattan Co.,	Cane.....	40 00
	27	Providence Tool Co.,	Rings.....	81 80
	27	American Screw Co.,	Screws.....	6 43
	27	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	3 65
1878.				
Jan.	3	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, December.....	994 07
	15	W. S. Fifield, agent,	Wooden Ware.....	6 64
	15	A. D. Frost,	Boots and Shoes.....	4 55
	15	Providence Gas, Co.,	Gas.....	136 40
	15	Akerman, & Co.,	Binding Books.....	39 25
	15	Prov. Steam and Gas Pipe Co.,	Pipe Vise.....	20 00
	15	W. B. Blanding,	Drugs and Medicines.....	33 47
	15	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Oil.....	18 65
	15	Providence Water Works,	Water.....	57 56
	15	Samuel Tiffany,	Carrots.....	9 95

1878.

Jan.	15	Johnson & Whaley,	Brick, lime, etc.....	\$ 28 08
	15	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chicory.....	5 00
	15	John S. Fiske,	Turnips.....	18 00
	15	S. S. Sweet,	Meal and Corn.....	83 73
	15	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	311 98
	15	Hawes Bros.,	Vegetables.....	39 36
	15	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	144 45
	15	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	56 04
	15	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	3 47
	15	A. Burgess & Co.,	Two Bbla. Tongues.....	16 25
	15	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	16 11
	15	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	2 83
	15	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing.....	10 00
	15	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	36 23
	15	W. H. Mathewson,	Chestnut wood.....	16 67
	15	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	17 76
	15	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs and Medicines.....	2 92
	15	S. S. Rider,	{ Subscription for papers, pe- riodicals, etc.....	51 00
	19	Nelson Viall, Jailor,	Sundry expenses.....	93 21
	19	Mrs. A. M. Goodwin,	Services as Organist, 1877...	25 00
	19	James M. Goodwin,	" " Chorister, 1877...	25 00
	19	Wood & Winsor,	Iron pipe, etc.....	42 51
Feb.	5	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y.	Pay roll, January.....	919 11
	14	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	16 22
	14	S. S. Sweet,	Meal, Corn, etc.....	69 70
	14	Cleveland Bros.,	Leather, Twine, Nails, etc..	6 09
	14	Hawes Bros.,	Potatoes.....	55 15
	14	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	256 56
	14	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	" .....	70 86
	14	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	133 08
	14	Rose & Sherman,	Leather.....	7 04
	14	Goodwin & Allen	Flour.....	320 25
	14	S. Tourtellot & Co.,	Cabbage.....	6 50
	14	Rice & Hayward,	Crackers, etc.....	23 38
	14	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	23 02
	14	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.,	300 Lesson Papers.....	15 00
	14	Builders Iron Foundry,	Grates.....	6 18
	14	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish.....	16 25
	14	W. Congdon & Sons,	Screws, etc.....	7 73
	14	Union Oil Co.,	Soap stock.....	28 30
	14	Nelson Viall, Jailor,	{ Difference in exchange of Sewing Machines.....	15 00
	14	Wood & Windsor,	Pipe and fittings for bedsteads	413 87
	14	Nelson Viall, Jailor.	{ Board for Sick at Hospital, Stamps, and sundry ex- penses.....	26 00
Mar.	5	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, February.....	912 98
	19	Nelson Viall, Jailor,	Sundry expenses.....	54 90

1878.

Mar.	19	A. J. Barnaby,	Clothing.....	\$ 6 50
	19	W. H. Mathewson,	Wood.....	21 81
	19	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	8 11
	19	Providence Tool Co.,	Rings....	7 80
	19	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	56 32
	19	New England Butt Co.,	Castings.....	50 39
	19	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	20 28
	19	Cleveland Broa.,	Leather.....	18 27
	19	J. L. Slocum & Sons,	Lumber.....	46 86
	19	Rose & Sherman,	Leather.....	5 40
	19	James Smith,	Straw.....	11 58
	19	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	16 26
	19	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	129 93
	19	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	6 71
	19	S. S. Sweet,	Grain.....	60 10
	19	Hawes Broa.,	Vegetables.....	67 02
April	6	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay roll, March.....	993 75
	22	Union Rattan Co.,	Cane.....	78 57
	22	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Meat.....	141 60
	22	S. S. Sweet,	Meal, etc.....	59 00
	22	J. S. Roberts,	Flour.....	7 00
	23	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	53 96
	23	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	7 20
	23	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs, etc.....	22 00
	23	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables.....	84 65
	23	W. B. Blanding,	Drugs and Medicines.....	45 80
	23	Providence Water Works,	Water.....	55 91
	23	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Oil.....	5 25
	23	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	One Suit Clothes.....	10 25
	23	Providence Gas Co.,	Gas.....	114 60
	23	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	127 17
	23	Durfee, Hampson & Rounds,	Chicory.....	6 00
	23	A. Burgess & Co.,	Tongues and Fish.....	23 50
	23	Wood & Winsor,	Pipe, etc.....	68 95
	23	New England Butt Co.,	Castings.....	25 99
	23	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	64 43
	23	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes.....	16 08
	23	W. S. Fifield, Agent,	Wooden Ware.....	4 88
	23	J. L. Slocum & Sons,	Lumber.....	8 78
	23	George Hawes & Son,	Potatoes.....	41 96
	23	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	22 07
	23	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	167 63
	23	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	11 96
	23	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	552 70
	23	Thomas W. Sprague,	Soda, etc.....	15 32
	23	Nelson Viall, Jailor,	Sundry expenses.....	82 31

Total.....\$23,097 51

*Militia and Military Affairs.*

1877.			
June	15	Stephen F. Brownell, Services as Adj't Co. A, 1st Batt'n Lt. Artillery, 1876.....	\$15 00
July	3	Rufus Waterman, Trustee, 3 months rent Hall, Q. M. Gen. Dept.....	50 00
"	12	Co. C, 1st Batt'n Cavalry, pay of horses, Parade May 30, '77.	135 00
"	27	Arthur W. Donalds, Treas., pay for horses used at sundry dates, from Feb. 22, to July 4, 1877, Co. A, 1st Batt'n Lt. Artillery.....	345 00
"		Co. C, 1st Batt'n of Cavalry, forage and rations May 25, 1877.	24 50
"		American Steamboat Co., transportation of Governor and Staff and sundry Military Cos. from Newport to Providence and return, May 24th, and June 29, 1877.....	116 00
"		J. Harry Welch, use of tents, chairs, etc., at Division Headquarters, June 29, 1877.....	90 26
"		Union Railroad Co., transportation of Troops from Warren and Bristol R. R. Depot to Dexter Training Ground.....	7 68
"	30	First Batt'n of Infantry, rations for 195 men, June 29, 1877.	97 50
"	31	Prov., Warren and Bristol R. R., transportation of troops April 30 and June 29, 1877.....	64 90
Aug.	10	N. Y., P. and B. R. R., transportation of troops April 30 and June 29, 1877.....	204 85
"	14	First Batt'n of Cavalry, horses used on Parade June 29, 1877.	405 00
"	20	Co. B, 1st Batt'n Lt. Artillery, " according to law, 1877..	324 00
Sept.	7	J. Harry Welch, repairing Flag, Q. M. Gen. Dept.....	9 62
"	10	Builders' Iron Foundry 906 six-lb round shot, Q. M. Gen. Dept.....	89 06
Oct.	3	Rufus Waterman, Trustee, rent of rooms Q. M. Gen. Dept. . .	50 00
"	25	Hopkins & Sears, rations for Military Cos., June 29, 1877... .	268 00
"		L. A. Tillinghast, " " " " . . .	75 00
"		United Train of Artillery, " " " " . . .	58 00
"		D. F. Stillman, " " " " . . .	29 85
"	27	Providence and Worcester R. R., transportation of troops..	75 85
"		John McIver, repairing Flag-pole, E. Building.....	4 00
Nov.	9	Bat'y A, 1st Batt'n, Lt. Artillery, rations for men June 29, '77.	27 50
"	13	Fourth Batt'n Infantry, " " " " . . .	49 00
"	16	Co. A, 1st Batt'n Lt. Artillery, horses, Oct. 3, 1877.....	129 00
"	21	Co. B, " " " " . . .	132 00
"	27	First Batt'n of Cavalry, " " " " . . .	120 00
Dec.	29	American Band, rations June 29, 1877.....	15 00
"		John McManus, " " 5th Batt'n Infantry, 5 Companies.....	92 50
1878.			
Jan.	2	Board of Aldermen, Providence, rent of Armories, 1877....	1,300 00
"		Town Council, Warren, " Armory, Co. A, 2d Batt'n Infantry.....	100 00
"		Town Council, Westerly, rent of Armories, Coa. A. and B, 3d Batt'n Infantry.....	200 00

1878.

Jan.	2	Thos. Brinn, services, Co. B, 6th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, '77.	\$248 50
"		Town Council, Pawtucket, rent of Armories, 1877.....	400 00
"		Board of Aldermen, Newport, " " Cos. B. and D, 2d and 6th Batt'n Inf., 1877.....	200 00
"		Town Council, Bristol, rent of Armory, Co. C, 2d Batt'n Inf., 1877.....	100 00
"		D. W. Reeves, services, 2d Brigade Band, 1877.....	300 00
"		Thos. W. Chace, services, Brig.-Gen. and Staff, 1st Brigade, '77.	42 00
"		Benj. B. Martin, services, Field and Staff, 2d Batt'n Inf., '77.	45 00
"		W. McPherson, " Co. F, 5th Batt'n Infantry and Ar- morer, 1877.....	253 00
"		B. M. Soley, services, Co. B, 4th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, '77.	322 00
"		Fred. Miller, " Brig.-Gen. and Staff, 2d Brigade, '77...	42 00
"		Dennis Fanning " Co. E, 5th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, '77.	307 00
"		Alex. Strauss, " " C, 1st " " " "	289 00
"		Fred. W. Jenks, " " A, 4th " " " "	286 00
"		James W. Johnson, services, Co. D, 6th Batt'n Infantry, and Armorer, 1877.....	235 00
"	3	Horace G. Peck, services, Battery A, Lt. Artillery and Ar- morer, 1877.....	543 00
"		John McElroy, services, Co. D, 5th, Batt'n Inf. and Armorer 1877.....	260 50
"		Thomas H. Powers, services, Co. A, 5th Batt'n Inf. and Ar- morer.....	295 00
"		James H. Jacques, services Co. B, 2d Batt'n Infantry, and Armorer, 1877.....	268 00
"		John H. Munroe, services, Field and Staff, 6th Batt'n Inf., '77.	37 50
"	4	Wm. Munroe, services, Co. A, 2d Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, '77.	340 00
"		Rob't C. Bourn, order J. H. Sheffield, services, 1st Brigade Band, 1877.....	150 00
"		Lewis Kennegee, services, Co. C, 6th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, 1877.....	266 50
"		J. Albert Brown, services, Co. B, 3d Batt'n Inf. and Armorer 1877.....	257 50
"		John Cullen, services, Co. B, 5th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, '77.	250 00
"	5	A. Marshall Terrence, services, Co. A, 6th, Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, 1877.....	241 00
"		C. R. Dennis, services, Annual Inspection of Arms, etc., 1877.	200 00
"	7	Thos. C. Brown, " Co. A, 2d Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, " "	261 00
"		Town Council, Lincoln, rent of Armory, Co. C, 5th Batt'n Inf., 1877.....	100 00
"		Chas. F. Pope, Ammunition, 1877.....	660 81
"		Eugene B. Crocker, services, Battery B, 1st Batt'n Lt. Artil- lery and Armorer, 1877.....	564 00
"		P. A. Cosgrove, services, Co. C, 5th Batt'n Inf. and Armorer, 1877.....	266 50
"		William E. Brown, services, Co. C, 3d Batt'n Inf. and Ar- morer, 1877.....	193 50





*Public Printing.*

1877.

May	3	S. B. Keach, publishing Governor's Proclamation in Town and Country, 1876.....	\$ 1 00
	5	S. S. Foss, publishing Public Laws in Woonsocket Daily Patriot, 1876.....	47 00
	23	G. B. & J. H. Utter, publishing Laws, etc., Narragansett Weekly, 1876 and 1877.....	75 00
	25	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing sundry Public Offices..	517 73
	25	A. Crawford Greene, printing Laws, etc., Advertiser and Gazette, 1876 and 1877 .....	83 00
June	13	W. N. Sherman, publishing Laws, etc., R. I. Pendulum, 1876 and 1877.....	87 00
	15	Angell Burlingame & Co., printing and binding sundry Public Offices.....	43 23
	23	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing sundry Public Offices...	103 31
July	7	" " " " General Assembly and sundry Public Offices.....	88 22
	14	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing sundry Public Offices...	52 61
	16	" " " " Secretary of State and Adjutant General .....	286 93
	18	Irving Watson, publishing Laws in Narragansett Herald, 1876 and 1877.....	74 00
	18	Davis & Pitman, advertising General Order 1, Adjutant-General Department.....	5 25
	27	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising Harbor Commissioners, Secretary of State, and Adjutant-General Department, in Providence Journal.....	35 67
	31	D. Gillies, publishing Laws, etc., January and May Sessions, 1877, in Narragansett Times.....	71 00
Aug.	13	Brownell & Barrows, expenses, etc., on Schedules .....	11 42
	13	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing sundry Public Offices..	272 10
Sept.	8	" " " " and binding Insurance Commissioner's Report.....	834 73
	12	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding sundry Public Offices.....	67 52
	12	E. L. Freeman & Co., 3,000 checks, General Treasurer.....	64 00
	13	S. B. Keach, publishing Laws in Town and Country, 1877..	73 00
	14	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing, General Treasurer and Auditor.....	10 25
	24	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for Com. on State Industrial School in Providence Journal.....	8 00
	24	John P. Sanborn, advertising for Com. on State Industrial School in Newport Mercury.....	6 00
	24	S. S. Foss, advertising for Com. on State Industrial School in Woonsocket Patriot.....	9 00
Oct.	4	W. H. Goffe, publishing Public Laws, 1877, in Providence Weekly Times.....	73 00

1877.		
Oct.	17	Geo. H. Coomer & Co., pulishing Public Laws, May Session, 1876, and January, 1877, in Warren Gazette..... \$ 75 00
	17	E. L. Freeman & Co., publishing Public Laws, '77, in Visitor. 74 00
	20	Angell, Burlingame & Co., printing and binding Auditor's Report..... 161 84
	25	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing blanks, etc., sundry Public Offices..... 192 09
	29	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for sundry Public Offices.... 142 72
Nov.	2	Davis & Pitman, advertising for Industrial School Committee, Newport News and Journal..... 8 46
	3	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for Industrial School Committee, Providence Journal..... 5 50
	6	Geo. H. Coomer & Co., advertising for Industrial School Committee, Warren Gazette. .... 5 50
	7	Le Roy B. Pease, advertising for Industrial School Committee, Woonsocket Evening Reporter..... 5 00
	12	Town and Country, advertising for Cattle Commissioners... 7 50
	13	Nickerson & Sibley, " " " in Gazette and Chronicle..... 7 50
	13	Capron & Campbell, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner..... 7 50
	13	Davis & Pitman, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in News and Journal..... 8 25
	13	John P. Sanborn, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Newport Mercury..... 7 87
	13	D. Gillies, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Narragansett Times..... 4 00
	13	C. A. Greene, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Bristol Phenix..... 6 75
	14	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Providence Journal..... 15 60
	14	Providence Press Co., advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Press and Star..... 7 50
	20	M. A. Walsh, publishing Laws in Providence Weekly Visitor, 1877..... 72 00
	20	Narragansett Press Co., advertising for Cattle Commissioners. 7 50
	20	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing blanks, Commissioner of Public Schools, and Insurance Commissioner..... 42 74
	24	S. S. Foss, advertising for Cattle Commissioners in Woonsocket, Patriot..... 7 87
Dec.	7	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for various departments.... 222 30
	21	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for Harbor Commissioners in Providence Journal..... 12 37
1878.		
Jan.	5	George H. Coomer & Co., advertising for Industrial School Committee in Warren Gazette..... 5 50
	5	Mercury Office, advertising for Industrial School Committee. 7 50

1878.

Jan.	7	Davis & Pitman, advertising for Industrial School Committee in Newport Journal.....	\$ 7 20
	7	John W. Stedman, 12 copies of Annual Life Statements....	6 00
	8	E. L. Freeman & Co, printing for sundry Public Offices.....	212 32
	9	C. A. Greene, advertising for Industrial School Committee in Bristol Phenix.....	8 00
	9	Le Roy B. Pease, advertising for Industrial School Committee, and publishing Laws, 1877, in Evening Reporter.....	76 00
	12	L. W. A. Cole, publishing Laws in Wood River Advertiser, 1877.....	70 00
	12	Mercury Office, publishing Laws, etc., in Newport Mercury, 1877.....	77 00
	12	Davis & Pitman, publishing Laws, etc, in Newport News and Journal.....	154 00
	15	Nickerson & Sibley, advertising for Industrial School Committee in Gazette and Chronicle.....	5 50
	19	F. H. Richmond & Co., advertising for Industrial School in Narragansett Times.....	7 00
	29	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for General Assembly, Harbor Commissioners and Reward of Governor in Providence Journal.....	12 31
	30	S. S. Foss, advertising for Industrial School Committee in Woonsocket Patriot.....	9 00
	31	Providence Press Co., advertising, printing, etc., General Assembly and sundry Offices.....	32 01
	31	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding for Secretary of State from Sept. 13, '77, to Jan. 29, '78.....	121 32
Feb.	11	Nickerson & Sibley, publishing Laws in Gazette and Chronicle, 1877.....	72 00
	11	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for Secretary of State and other Public Offices.....	538 86
	17	R. I. Pendulum, advertising for Industrial School Committee.....	10 00
	19	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing Registration and Savings Bank Reports.....	494 87
Mar.	6	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing Commissioner of Public Schools Report and for General Assembly and Insurance Commissioner.....	775 75
	12	C. A. Greene, publishing Public Laws in Bristol Phenix, '77.....	70 00
	14	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, publishing Public Laws in Providence Journal and Bulletin.....	294 00
	14	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Registration Report and Manual for Secretary of State.....	115 48
	18	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding for Auditor, State Charities and Corrections, Adjutant-General and R. R. Commissioner.....	64 72
	22	Providence Press Co., publishing Public Laws in R. I. Press, 1876, and in Press and Star 1877.....	288 00
	22	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for General Assembly and sundry Public Offices.....	442 87

1878.

Mar.	25	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Public Laws, State Prison Report and Returns Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	\$190 63
Apr.	2	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Commissioner of Public Schools Report.....	207 18
	13	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing ordered by General Assembly, January Session, 1878 .....	584 44
	19	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing sundry Public Offices.....	221 50
	25	J. A. & R. A. Reid, printing 1,000 copies of Building Act, January Session, 1878.....	35 00
	30	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising meetings of sundry Committees of General Assembly in Providence Journal.....	30 81
Total.....			<u>\$9,354 10</u>

*Court Houses and Jails.*

1877.

May	3	C. W. Wilcox, sundry articles, Washington Co. Jail.....	\$ 14 05
	7	Mary Lyons, washing towels, year ending April 30, 1877, and cleaning water-closets, State House, Providence, quarter ending April 1, 1877.....	43 20
	22	E. D. Jones, lime, straw, etc., Newport Jail.....	24 50
	22	Cornell & Sons, paper hanging, etc., " .....	2 41
	22	B. B. Cornell, papering, " .....	2 25
	22	E. W. Lawton, 15½ yds. crash, " .....	2 73
	22	Samuel Cliff, painting and setting glass, Court House, Prov..	28 68
	25	James Tucker, Jr., 1½ dozen cuspadores, Bristol Co. Court House .....	33 75
	28	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from State House and College Street Court Rooms .....	4 50
June	7	John R. Shirley, gas fixture, Elizabeth Building.....	2 10
	7	Prov. Steam C. C. Establishment, cleaning carpets, Court House, Providence .....	11 65
	7	W. Barstow & Co., matting, etc., Court House, Providence, and Washington Co. Court House.....	197 27
	9	W. S. Fifield, matches, wooden ware, etc., Court House, Providence .....	27 55
	9	James Tucker, Jr., ink jugs, etc., Court House, Providence.	9 54
	16	R. H. Champlin, lumber, Kent Co. Court House.....	2 82
	19	Saunders York, repairing window gratings, Wash. Co. Jail..	9 30
	22	Frank Morgan, repairing locks, &c., C. H. and Jail, Newport	18 24
	22	Charles Andrews, 17½ days labor cleaning Court House, Kent Co.....	26 25
	23	Mary Lyons, cleaning paint, etc., Elizabeth Building and Secretary of State's Office .....	28 50
	23	Bridget Moran, cleaning paint, etc., Elizabeth Building and Secretary of State's Office .....	4 50
	25	Stephen C. Arnold, re-glazing glass in door, Elizabeth Building	6 00

1877.

July	2	Mary Lyons, cleaning water-closets, Court House, Providence, quarter ending July 1, 1877.....	\$ 12 00
	5	J. B. F. Smith, painting and setting glass, Court House and Jail, Newport.....	33 69
	5	W. Congdon & Sons, sundry articles, Court House, Prov....	2 65
	5	J. S. Smith, " Kent Co. Jail.....	7 20
	5	Hunt & Spencer, labor as carpenter, Kent Co. Court House..	8 25
	5	Thomas J. Tilley, sundry articles, Kent Co. Court House and Jail.....	20 48
	9	Newport Ice Co., ice, State House, Newport, May and June, 1877 .....	5 65
	9	Chambers, Calder & Co., sundry articles, Court House, Prov.	24 67
	9	E. W. Lawton, matting, etc., State House, Newport.....	23 88
	9	John McIver, labor, materials, etc., State House, Prov.....	108 80
	9	D. Brainard Blake, repairing clock, Court House, " . . . .	3 00
	18	Tillinghast & Sherman, oil cloth, etc., Secretary of State's Office .....	29 50
	18	G. & C. P. Hutchins, labor on gas fixtures, Elizabeth Building	1 75
	27	George B. Weaver, pump, Newport Co. Jail.....	11 80
	28	C. W. Wilcox, sundry articles, Washington Co. Jail.....	18 01
Aug.	13	Edward D. Jones, " Newport Jail.....	19 50
	20	C. A. Matthewson, gas fixtures and globes, Newport Court House .....	3 50
	23	O. Ohlson, repairing cushions in Kent Co. Court House.....	9 00
	27	J. A. Brown, door locks and labor, Washington Co. Jail....	30 75
	31	Providence Wire Works, crimped Japan cloth to order, Washington Co. Jail .....	57 00
Sept.	3	S. York & Co., repairing locks, Washington Co. Jail.....	101 91
	11	Newport Ice Co., ice, State House, Newport, July and August.....	6 20
	11	C. W. Wilcox, labor, etc., Washington Co. Jail .....	10 80
	13	Wm. Bodfish, wall paper, Kent Co. Jail.....	4 50
	14	W. Congdon & Sons, file, etc., State House, Providence ....	92
	14	John F. Monroe, lumber and repairs, Bristol Co. Jail. . . .	14 75
	14	W. H. Pitman, oil, etc., " " .....	4 92
	14	N. Gladding, white-washing, " " .....	15 00
	14	James Hoar, paint, etc., " " .....	7 13
	14	B. M. Lincoln, wall paper, " " .....	4 73
	14	G. P. Barnes, M. D., medicines, etc., " " .....	11 75
	14	L. B. Bosworth, labor of sundry persons, " " .....	15 55
	14	James E. Chace, oil, varnish, etc., " " .....	28 18
	14	E. P. Brownell, labor, etc., " " .....	13 40
	24	S. B. Wicks, clothing for prisoner, Kent Co. Jail.....	2 50
	25	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from State House, Prov....	3 00
	27	N. Perry, labor and grates for boiler, State House, Newport.	13 00
Oct.	3	Thomas J. Tilley, sundry articles, Court House and Jail, Kent Co ..	21 41

1877.			
Oct.	3	Browning & Fitts, sundry articles, Court House and Jail, Kent Co.....	\$21 86
	3	John Sherson, care of lawn, State House, Providence, 1877...	35 00
	5	Mary Lyons, cleaning water-closets, July 1 to Oct. 1, 1877...	12 00
	9	R. I. State Prison, repairing chairs, Providence Co. Court House.....	25 30
	24	Finch, Engs & Co., padlocks, Newport Jail.....	30 00
	24	Thomas S. Burdick, repairing bedstead, Newport Jail.....	1 25
	24	J. G. Higgins, repairing iron work, ".....	41 04
	24	Wm. H. Peckham, mason work, ".....	2 25
	26	John S. Tefft, watering street in front of ".....	28 00
	31	Chambers, Calder & Co., soap, &c., Court House, Prov.....	6 87
Nov.	2	Mary Lyons, washing windows, Court House, Providence...	15 00
	2	Henry Whipple, blankets, Washington Co. Jail.....	10 30
	5	C. W. Wilcox, laying carpets, Washington Co. Court House,	7 00
	5	Geo. W. Greenman, " " ".....	3 00
	9	Francis Stanhope, cuspadores, Court House, Newport.....	9 00
	9	C. R. Hill & Son, repairing stove, etc., Kent Co. Court House and Jail.....	42 95
	9	Nahum Perry, sundry articles, State House, Newport.....	14 85
	12	Edward Tucker, repairs, etc., Washington Co. Jail.....	93 62
	13	E. G. Carpenter, medical attendance, Kent ".....	1 50
	15	Edward D. Jones, white-washing and sundry articles, Newport Jail.....	24 25
	24	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from State House, Prov....	6 00
	26	T. F. Kennedy, locksmithing, " ".....	4 45
Dec.	3	George H. Swan, labor, etc., Newport Jail.....	13 55
	3	George Campbell, wire window screens, Newport Jail.....	83 25
	3	Edward D. Jones, freight on window screens.....	3 00
	12	Burdick Bros., iron pipe, labor, etc., Court House, Prov....	45 36
	27	Geo. W. Sheldon & Co., repairs and sundry articles, Washington Co. Court House.....	30 01
	29	Henry Miller, watering street in front of State House, Prov.	31 00
1878.			
Jan.	1	John Sherson, work on lawn in State House yard, Prov.....	6 00
	1	Mary Lyons, cleaning water-closets, State House, ".....	12 00
	3	W. S. Hogg, 2 cords manure, State House yard, ".....	20 00
	3	W. Barstow & Co., matting, etc., State House, ".....	50 68
	3	P. O. Conner, materials and labor, " ".....	8 60
	3	John McIver, " " ".....	16 25
	4	E. W. Lovell & Co., copper pump, etc., and labor, Kent Co. Jail.....	14 63
	5	J. & L. Coggeshall, repairing flag, etc., State House, Newport	6 10
	7	Newport Ice Co., ice, three months, State House, Newport..	9 20
	7	Thomas J. Tilley, sundry articles, Court House and Jail, Kent Co.....	16 75
	8	Browning & Fitts, sundry articles, Court House and Jail, Kent Co.....	17 07

1878.

Jan.	9	Thomas Easton, repairing locks, Auditor's Office.....	\$ 1 55
	9	Titus & Freeborn, labor and sundry articles State House and Jail, Newport.....	58 56
	10	James H. Taylor, carbolic lime, etc., State House and Jail, Newport.....	5 25
	10	E. W. Lawton, blankets, etc., Newport Jail.....	34 68
	13	J. J. Luther, cleaning clock, Auditor's Office.....	2 50
	17	Joseph M. Lyon, labor, etc., State House, Newport.....	27 99
	19	Providence Water Works, water, State House, Providence..	13 76
	29	B. H. Gladding, towels, State House, Providence, and Elizabeth Building.....	9 75
	29	Finch, Engs & Co., bolts, locks, etc., Newport Jail.....	8 93
	29	Owen & Bennett, setting glass, Kent Co. Court House and Jail,	7 08
	29	Frank Morgan, repairs, etc., Newport Jail.....	8 99
	29	Bridget Bywaters, cleaning paint, etc., State House, Prov....	10 50
	29	" Devlin, " " " " .....	7 50
	29	Catharine Baker, " " " " .....	10 50
Feb.	4	Charles Jones, nails and labor, Kent Co. Court House.....	13 16
	7	Henry Whipple, sundry expenses, Washington Co. Court House.....	9 42
	7	Geo. W. Greenman, repairing desk, Washington Co. Court House.....	5 00
	13	Thomas A. Easton, cleaning carpets, State House, Providence	6 92
	13	John E. Seabury, clothing for prisoner, Newport Jail .....	3 00
	13	Chris. Gladding, repairing door-bell, " " .....	75
	13	Ed. D. Jones, sundry articles, " " .....	31 50
	13	Earl Carpenter & Sons, Ice for public offices, Providence, '77.	140 71
	16	R. H. Champlin, Lumber, Kent Co. Court House.....	10 59
	17	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from Providence Co. Court House.....	15 75
Mar.	2	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from Providence Co. Court House.....	5 50
	2	Samuel Cliff, labor, stock, etc., Providence Co. Court House.	19 50
Apri	4	D. A. Pierce, clothing for prisoners, Bristol Co. Jail.....	9 21
	15	Edward Tucker, sundry articles, Washington " .....	4 05
	15	John McIver, removing Bar Library to Providence Co. Court House.....	76 57
	15	Thomas Phillips & Co., repairing hose, etc., State House Providence.....	6 76
	15	Providence Water Works, water for street washing to Jan. 1, 1879.....	11 84
	15	James L. Congdon, lime, etc., Kent Co. Jail .....	3 52
	15	George B. Chaffee, labor, Bristol Co. Court House.....	1 00
	15	James C. Jacobs, 2 carpet-sweepers, Providence Co. Court House and Elizabeth Building.....	10 00
	15	John F. Monroe, materials and labor, Bristol Co. Court House.....	5 90
	15	Wm. Barstow & Co., matting, etc., State House, Providence,	430 01

1878.

April 15	W. Congdon & Sons, keys, etc., Providence Co. Court House,	\$ 7 18
15	Stephen D. Andrews, salt, " "	1 50
15	Christopher Holden, services of sundry persons washing windows, Providence Co. Court House .....	14 25
15	James Tucker, Jr., soap, Providence Co. Court House.....	2 25
15	Chambers, Calder & Co., chemicals, etc., Providence Co. Court House.....	30 99
15	Alex. Grant, window glass, State House, Providence.....	5 00
15	I. A. Sherman, moving safe, Sheriff's Office.....	5 00
15	W. S. Fifield, agent, wooden ware, etc., Providence Co. Court House.....	34 35
15	Charles F. Pope, keys, Providence Co. Court House.....	1 67
15	C. H. George & Co., hardware, Providence Co. Court House and State House.....	7 97
15	John H. Eddy & Co., wooden ware, Providence Co. Court House.....	8 39
15	Hopkins & Woodmansee, white rags, Providence Co. Court House.....	2 95
15	R. I. State Prison, repairing chairs, Providence Co. Court House.....	4 00
Total.....		\$3,178 11

*Fuel and Gas.*

1877.

May 3	C. W. Wilcox, wood and oil, Washington Co. Jail .....	\$ 16 90
June 16	R. H. Champlin, coal, Kent Co. Jail and Court House.....	9 81
19	E. A. King, 20 bushels charcoal, State House, Providence...	5 00
22	Horace Barber, 24 bushels charcoal, Kent Co. Jail.....	6 00
23	N. N. Cole, coal and wood, Kent Co. Jail and Court House..	111 59
July 3	Rufus Waterman, heating rooms, Elizabeth Building, from Oct. '76 to May '77.....	262 50
5	Thomas J. Tilley, oil, etc., Kent Co. Jail and Court House..	9 33
9	Providence Gas Co., gas, public offices, to June 30, 1877....	37 60
18	Hopkins & Pomroy, wood and coal, College st. Court Room.	13 17
28	C. W. Wilcox, " " Washington Co. Jail ...	12 20
Aug. 1	Bristol Gas Light Co., three months Gas, Bristol Court House and Jail.....	33 10
3	Jos. Bradford & Co., coal, Court House and Jail, Newport..	92 10
Oct. 3	Thomas J. Tilley, oil, Kent Co. Jail.....	3 45
12	Horace Barber, charcoal, " and Court House.....	21 25
15	Bristol Gas Light Co., three months gas, Bristol Co. Court House and Jail.....	28 00
19	R. H. Champlin, coal, Kent Co. Jail.....	3 25
24	Penniger & Manchester, coal and wood, State House, Newport.	90 26
26	A. L. Adderton, coal, Kent Co. Jail.....	53 50
30	Providence Gas Co., gas, 3d quarter, Public Offices, Prov....	25 60



1877.			
Nov.	5	C. W. Wilcox, coal, Washington Co. Jail .....	\$ 5 09
	7	W. H. Knight, charcoal, Court House, Providence.....	20 00
	12	Edward F. Tucker, coal, Washington Co. Jail.....	100 61
	13	Newport Gas Light Co., gas, State House and Jail, Newport.	34 89
	16	Woonsocket Gas Co., gas, Justice Court Room, from 1871 to April, 1877.....	13 75
Dec.	21	W. P. Salsbury, coal, Kent Co. Court House.....	25 00
1878.			
Jan.	5	Bristol Gas Light Co., 3 months gas, Bristol Co. Court House and Jail.....	71 40
	7	Thomas J. Tilley, oil, Kent Co. Jail .....	8 49
Feb.	4	Newport Gas Light Co., gas, State House and Jail, Newport,	38 33
	13	Providence Gas Co., gas, 4th quarter, Public Office, Prov...	130 60
	13	Tucker, Swan & Co., coal, State House, Providence Co. Court House and College Street Court Rooms .....	432 80
Mar.	9	N. N. Cole, coal and wood, Kent Co. Court House and Jail .	38 98
	18	W. H. Church, wood, Bristol Co. Court House.....	7 00
April	19	Tucker, Swan & Co., coal, Providence Co. Court House and State House.....	300 96
	19	W. H. Knight, charcoal, Providence Co. Court House .....	8 00
	22	Prov. Gas Co., gas, 1st quarter, Public Offices, Providence..	283 20
	24	Hopkins & Pomroy, six boxes kindling, Providence Co. Court House.....	2 00
	30	Bristol Gas Light Co., 3 months gas, Court House and Jail, Bristol.....	60 40
Total.....			\$2,416 10

*Jails and Jailors.*

1877.			
May	3	C. W. Wilcox, Washington County.....	\$203 74
	3	Thomas A. Hazard, " .....	5 25
	22	Edward D. Jones, Newport " .....	150 47
July	5	J. S. Smith, Kent " .....	51 03
	28	C. W. Wilcox, Washington " .....	208 19
Aug.	13	Edward D. Jones, Newport " .....	196 91
Oct.	3	J. S. Smith, Kent " .....	82 33
	13	L. B. Bosworth, Bristol " .....	58 75
Nov.	12	Edward F. Tucker, Washington County....	86 74
	15	Edward D. Jones, Newport " .....	275 95
Dec.	29	Henry E. Turner .....	16 00
1878.			
Jan.	2	J. S. Smith, Kent County.....	128 25
Feb.	13	Edward D. Jones, Newport County .....	201 77
April	1	J. S. Smith, Kent " .....	145 08
	4	L. B. Bosworth, Bristol " .....	170 12
	15	Edward F. Tucker, Washington County.....	16 91
Total.....			\$2,006 44

*Rents.*

1877.			
May	9	S. S. Foss.....	\$ 25 00
July	8	Rufus Waterman, Trustee.....	675 00
	9	W. H. Low, Agent.....	250 00
	11	S. S. Foss.....	25 00
	11	Stone & Carpenter.....	75 00
Oct.	2	W. H. Low, Agent.....	250 00
	3	Rufus Waterman, Trustee.....	675 00
	31	S. S. Foss.....	25 00
1878.			
Jan.	1	Pierce & Salisbury.....	250 00
	9	S. S. Foss.....	25 00
April	29	Rufus Waterman, Trustee.....	1,350 00
Total.....			\$3,635 00

*Narragansett Indians.*

1877.			
June	13	John A. Wilcox.....	\$ 75 00
	13	W. F. Tucker.....	25 00
1878.			
Jan.	8	George H. Ward.....	200 00
Total.....			\$300 00

*Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.*

1878.			
Jan.	12	Edwin M. Snow, M. D.....	\$350 00

*Law Library.*

1877.			
May	5	Baker, Voorhis & Co.....	\$22 00
June	5	S. S. Rider.....	48 15
	14	Baker, Voorhis & Co.....	50 50
July	7	N. Bangs Williams.....	22 00
	9	S. S. Rider.....	26 25
Sept.	13	Baker, Voorhis & Co....	97 75
	14	S. S. Rider.....	20 95
1878.			
Jan.	7	S. S. Rider.....	21 50
	10	Baker, Voorhis & Co.....	48 50
	24	Soule, Thomas & Wentworth.....	24 50
Feb.	5	S. S. Rider.....	36 50
	13	N. Bangs Williams & Co.....	57 75

1878.

Feb. 25	Tibbitts & Randall .....	\$ 4 00
Mar. 8	N. Bangs Williams & Co .....	39 85
April 15	Houghton, Osgood & Co.....	11 00
Total .....		<u>\$531 20</u>

*Orders of the Governor.*

1877.

June 7	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$ 14 00
7	L. Wright.....	75 00
July 14	S. S. Rider .....	42 50
27	American Bank Note Co.....	2 54
Aug. 10	C. C. Van Zandt, Governor.....	125 00
23	Frank G. Allen .....	91 57
28	A. Stewart & Co.....	30 00
Sept. 6	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	7 32
10	C. C. Van Zandt, Governor.....	100 00
Nov. 2	Henry Bull.....	41 68
6	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	4 91
Dec. 12	C. C. Van Zandt, Governor.....	30 75

1878.

Jan. 1	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	39 75
5	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3 91
9	Kimball Brothers.....	12 75
15	A. L. Mason.....	20 00
15	C. B. Marsh .....	15 00
Mar. 5	J. P. Newell.....	11 00
15	C. C. Van Zandt, Governor.....	125 00
18	A. L. Mason.....	50 00
18	Providence Gas Co.....	5 80
April 8	I. W. Romes.....	16 00
8	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	5 37
19	Newport Post Office.....	9 49
23	Henry Bull.....	62 50
30	C. R. Brayton, P. M.....	2 50
Total .....		<u>\$944 34</u>

*Care of State House, Providence.*

1877.

June 2	J. O. Connor.....	\$60 00
2	John Sherson.....	45 00
July 2	J. O. Connor .....	60 00
2	John Sherson .....	45 00
Aug. 1	J. O. Connor .....	60 00
1	John Sherson.....	45 00

1877.				
Sept.	1	J. O. Connor .....		\$60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
Oct.	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
Nov.	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
Dec.	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
1878.				
Jan.	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
Feb.	2	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	2	John Sherson .....		45 00
Mar.	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
April	1	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	1	John Sherson .....		45 00
	30	J. O. Connor .....		60 00
	30	John Sherson .....		45 00
Total .....				\$1,260 00

*Care of Providence Co. Court House.*

1878.				
Mar.	9	Harlon P. Bliss .....		\$300 00
	9	Henry D. Cozzens .....		175 00
	9	Mary Lyons .....		83 07
	9	George F. Sweet .....		170 00
	11	George W. Babcock .....		33 21
	11	Joseph E. Rhodes .....		113 28
April	1	George F. Sweet .....		65 00
	1	Charles A. Sampson .....		56 00
	1	Harlon P. Bliss .....		75 00
	1	Henry D. Cozzens .....		65 00
	1	Mary Lyons .....		40 00
	30	George F. Sweet .....		65 00
	30	Harlon P. Bliss .....		75 00
	30	Henry D. Cozzens .....		65 00
	30	Charles A. Sampson .....		50 00
	30	Mary Lyons .....		40 00
	30	George W. Babcock .....		25 00
Total .....				\$1,495 56

*Care of State House, Newport.*

1877.		
Aug. 1	I. W. Romes.....	\$75 00
Nov. 9	".....	75 00
1878.		
Feb. 2	".....	75 00
April 30	".....	75 00
Total.....		\$300 00

*Care of College Street Court Rooms.*

1877.		
June 5	Mary Lyons.....	\$36 00
July 2	".....	36 00
Aug. 2	".....	18 00
Sept. 1	".....	18 00
Oct. 1	".....	36 00
Nov. 1	".....	36 00
Dec. 1	".....	36 00
1878.		
Jan. 1	".....	30 00
Total.....		\$246 00

*Care of Elizabeth Building.*

1877.		
June 5	John Crook.....	\$27 00
July 2	".....	26 00
Aug. 3	".....	26 00
Sept. 1	".....	27 00
Oct. 2	".....	25 00
Nov. 1	".....	30 37
Dec. 3	".....	29 25
1878.		
Jan. 3	".....	29 25
Feb. 1	".....	30 37
Mar. 4	".....	27 00
April 1	".....	29 25
30	".....	29 25
Total.....		\$335 74

*Interest on State Bonds.*

1877.		
June 2	R. I. H. Trust Co., Reg.....	Coupons.....\$570. \$ 570 00
July 2	" " " ".....	1,500 " .....120. 1,620 00
7	Matthew Bolles & Co., ".....	330. 330 00
21	R. I. H. Trust Co., ".....	6,690 " .....10,380. 17,070 00

1877.				
July	21	C. E. Fuller & Co.,	Reg.....	Coupons.....30. \$ 30 00
	31	Brewster, Bassett & Co.,	".....	".....30. 30 00
	31	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....750	".....210. 960 00
Aug.	4	" " "	".....9,090	".....5,820. 14,910 00
	31	" " "	".....690	".....5,190. 5,880 00
Sept.	10	Stone & Downer,	".....	".....240. 240 00
	10	George Linden,	".....	".....30. 30 00
	10	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....4,950	".....30,100. 25,050 00
	27	Naumkeag Nat'l Bank,	".....	".....180. 180 00
Oct.	1	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....570	".....1,590. 2,160 00
	19	Brown, Riley & Co.,	".....	".....30. 30 00
	23	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....1,110	".....5,940. 7,050 00
	31	" " "	".....90	".....600. 690 00
Nov.	30	" " "	".....	".....30. 30 00
Dec.	31	" " "	".....	".....120. 120 00
1878.				
Jan.	10	Brewster, Bassett & Co.,	".....	".....150. 150 00
	26	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....8,180	".....10,830. 18,960 00
	31	" " "	".....150	".....150 00
Feb.	20	" " "	".....9,830	".....10,200. 19,530 00
	28	" " "	".....1,110	".....330. 1,440 00
Mar.	2	" " "	".....1,800	".....15,270. 17,070 00
	22	" " "	".....3,960	".....5,820. 9,780 00
	30	" " "	".....90	".....180. 270 00
April	2	" " "	".....	".....30. 30 00
	27	Brown, Riley & Co.,	".....	".....30. 30 00
	30	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	".....960	".....5,940. 6,900 00
Total.....				\$151,290 00

*Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.*

1877.				
May	4	Job Wilbur, claim for erection of wall on highway running to State Farm.....		\$400 00
June	2	Samuel Currey, services as attorney and expenses of suit of B. H. & E. R. R. against Samuel Clark, Gen'l Treasurer..	500 00	
	9	Newport Lt. Infantry, use of band Inauguration Day, 1877..	100 00	
	9	Geo. H. Vaughn, election expenses Newport Artillery Inauguration Day, 1877.....	270 00	
	9	Davis & Pitman, printing election programme, 1877, Newport Daily News.....	15 00	
	9	John P. Sanborn, printing election programme, 1877, Newport Mercury.....	16 00	
July	2	Ira E. Johnson, fees as witness before Joint Com. on Fisheries, January session, 1877.....	2 00	
Sept.	14	J. A. Flagg, order of B. Buckingham, fees as witness before Joint Com. on Fisheries, January session, 1877.....	1 60	

1878.

March 9	Edward S. Hammond, expenses arresting J. Burns and J. Devine at Norwich, Conn.....	\$ 38 87
9	Akerman & Co., labor on books in Law Library.....	54 73
9	Henry Whipple, expenses in arrest of John Collins, escaped prisoner from Washington County Jail.....	27 81
9	W. H. King, services examining disabled soldiers for Soldiers' Home.....	185 00
9	Edward D. Jones, services capturing prisoner escaped from Newport Jail.....	38 35
11	J. M. Addeman, traveling expenses of Com. on repairs of Dutch Island Cemetery.....	8 40
19	Davis & Pitman, printing for General Assembly at May session, Newport.....	35 50
26	J. C. Thompson, reporting (short-hand) proceedings of Legislative Committee on examination of accounts of Clerk of Justice Court, Providence.....	51 50
April 8	John B. Greenalgh, carpet for State Library.....	251 06
13	Charles Hunt, professional services B. H. & E. R. R. vs. Gen'l Treasurer.....	1200 00
13	Geo. H. Copeland & Co., hacks attending funeral of Gen. LeFavour, for General Assembly.....	85 00
13	B. B. Hammond, adm., professional services in full to date of Samuel Currey in suit of B. H. & E. R. R. vs. General Treasurer.....	500 00
13	Stephen P. Fisk, six days' services and expenses examining reservoirs and mill dams on Woonasquatucket river.....	67 90
13	Chas. H. Pearce, six days' services and expenses examining reservoirs and mill dams on Woonasquatucket river.....	69 35
13	Edward Tucker, board of W. Robinson, Washington County Jail.....	36 00
13	Orin L. Bosworth, stenographing and transcribing testimony in case of Chas. Holden contested election.....	96 81
17	C. R. Dennis, services as acting Quartermaster General from Feb. 26 to March 29, 1878.....	41 67
17	Town of Pawtucket, rent of rooms Justice Court and Clerk's office, May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1878.....	600 00
17	William Ellsbee, six days' services and expenses examining reservoirs and mill dams on Woonasquatucket river.....	64 75
17	Albert J. Elwell, six days' services and expenses examining reservoirs and mill dams on Woonasquatucket river.....	69 00
17	Norman W. Eayrs, six days' services and expenses examining reservoirs and mill dams on Woonasquatucket river.....	64 20
17	H. H. Richardson, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878.....	5 00
17	Jonathan Chace, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878.....	5 00

1878.

April 17	F. A. Pratt, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878.....	\$ 5 00
17	Fred. Fuller, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878.....	5 00
17	Nicholas Fenner, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878. ....	5 00
17	A. O. Miles, services and expenses Joint Committee on Printing during recess 1877 and 1878.....	5 00
17	E. K. Parker, expense as member State Board of Education, 1877 and 1878.....	7 50
17	Geo. L. Locke, expense as member State Board of Education, 1877 and 1878.....	6 00
17	Chas. H. Fisher, expense as member State Board of Education, 1877 and 1878..	15 00
17	Thomas H. Clarke, expense as member State Board of Education, 1877 and 1878.....	10 35
17	Samuel H. Cross, expense as member State Board of Education, 1877 and 1878.....	14 80
17	Herbert B. Wood, traveling expenses Holden case, January session, 1878. ....	15 70
18	Tillinghast & Mason News Co., newspapers and periodicals, January session, 1878.....	497 36
25	Joseph C. Church, fees in Hokien case, January session, 1878,	38 80
25	P. T. Potter, " " " " 1878,	10 20
Total.....		\$5,436 21

*Miscellaneous Expenses.*

1877.

May 9	Ralph Jolley, six months' services as Janitor, Justice Court Rooms, Pawtucket.....	\$ 25 00
18	Arnold Green, 100 copies of Index and Decisions of Supreme Court, October Term, 1876.....	282 86
28	C. R. Brayton, P. M., postage stamps for public offices.....	60 00
28	E. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Commissioners, April 1 to May 26.....	50 55
June 5	Wm. Knowles, fees for inquest on body of E. Peck, State Prison convict.....	22 30
5	S. S. Rider, stationery, for Secretary of State.....	5 67
7	B. P. Swarts, expenses at burial of E. Peck, State Prison convict.....	12 00
8	Benedict Lapham, expenses as Commissioner on Antietam Cemetery.....	32 27
15	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps, envelopes and postal cards for public offices.....	30 00
19	A. J. Ward, stationery, etc., Justice Court, Newport.....	13 10
19	W. G. Roelker, East Greenwich Free Library Association, order of Commissioner of Public Schools.....	125 00





1877.

July	19	W. B. Blanding, soap, etc., President's reception.....	\$ 8 00
	19	Hopkins' Express, transferring baggage, ".....	15 00
	19	Jos. G. Matthews, fish, clams, etc., ".....	21 33
	19	Tibbitts & Randall, stationery, ".....	11 85
	19	Geo. M. Ardoene & Co., collation, ".....	300 00
	19	Bernard Martin, use of carriage, ".....	3 00
	19	Wm. Mattis, labor, ".....	19 82
	19	J. A. & R. A. Reid, printing, ".....	33 30
	19	Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co., transportation of troops, President's reception.....	15 00
	19	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising President's re- ception.....	1 87
	19	Mercury Office, engraving, President's reception.....	60 00
	19	Calef Bros., marketing, ".....	179 99
	19	F. A. Paige & Co., groceries and cigars, President's reception,	85 10
	19	G. & C. P. Hutchins, loan of chandeliers, ".....	23 72
	19	T. O. Connor, bouquets, ".....	84 00
	19	H. A. Babbitt, rent of mansion, ".....	300 00
	19	Huntoon & Gorham, cigars, ".....	82 00
	19	L. A. Tillinghast, bread and ice cream, ".....	131 35
	19	Clapp & King, fruit, ".....	5 30
	19	C. F. Phillips, ".....	65 40
	19	W. E. Clarke, Congress Water, ".....	5 50
	19	Geo. H. Page, hack hire, ".....	4 50
	19	P. & J. Tierney, repairs, ".....	6 15
	19	E. T. Allen, wood and coal, ".....	2 40
	19	John B. Chase & Son, butter, ".....	1 90
	19	R. Grant, watering, ".....	10 00
	19	Earl Carpenter & Sons, ice, ".....	1 80
	19	John Emmett, express, ".....	2 00
	19	W. Sweeney, use of furniture, ".....	15 00
	25	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, ".....	22 64
	25	Robert Morrow, board of horses, ".....	15 00
	25	Charles Potter, traveling expenses of self and Col. Allen, President' reception.....	39 00
	25	Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co., telegrams, President's reception.	1 43
	25	James C. Collins, Union Library, Centredale, order of Com. of Public Schools.....	50 00
Aug.	1	C. W. Jenckes & Bro., 4 doz. lawyers cases, Sec. of State...	20 75
	1	S. S. Rider, stationery, Executive Department.....	7 50
	1	R. I. Printing Co., printing, President's reception.....	3 00
	1	C. F. & J. M. Hull, labor, etc.. ".....	40 68
	1	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Daily Journal, Treasurer, one year.....	8 00
	3	Thomas Coggeshall, P. M., stamps, Executive Department..	4 00
	4	J. Harry Welch, decorations, President's reception.....	254 32
	9	W. H. Clapp, stationery, Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	1 00

1877.

Aug.	17	T. J. Marlin, services rendered Cattle Commissioners .....	\$ 11 00
	27	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps, Public Offices.....	85 00
	28	George W. Wightman, expense of inquest on body of State Prison convict .....	23 45
	31	B. P. Swarts, expense of burial of body of State Prison conv- ict .....	12 00
Sept.	1	O. W. Bowen, decorations, President's reception .....	76 74
	8	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps.....	22 50
	12	Henry Staples & Co., paper, twine, etc., Secretary of State..	7 25
	24	Thomas B. Stockwell, postage, telegrams, express, etc. . .	10 06
	25	George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren Public Library, order of Com. of Public Schools .....	125 00
Oct.	2	F. E. Richmond, Crompton Free Library, order of Com. of Public Schools.....	125 00
	4	Peter Gladding, posting notice to reg. voters, town of Bristol..	3 10
	6	John E. Watson, " " " " Jamestown	2 00
	6	John Hambly, " " " " Tiverton...	3 50
	6	C. R. Brayton, P. M., rent of P. O. boxes, last quarter .....	15 40
	9	S. S. Rider, stationery, Justice Court, Providence .....	9 90
	11	American Steamboat Co., services of steam tug Reliance for Harbor Com.....	44 00
	12	B. F. Smith, attending Indian Meeting, 1877.....	6 00
	13	Abby D. Weaver, expenses as Visitor to Penal Institutions..	13 00
	17	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, sundry offices .....	35 33
	17	O. A. Inman, serving tort citation.....	70
	17	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Secretary of State.....	3 50
	22	Earle & Prew, express charges, " .....	4 20
	23	J. Herbert Shedd, 50 days service as Harbor Commissioner..	150 00
	23	N. F. Potter, " " " " ..	150 00
	23	Jedediah Williams " " " " ..	150 00
	23	Harbor Commissioners, express, etc. ....	4 95
	23	Stone & Carpenter, 3 months' rent of room to Harbor Com'rs.	75 00
	23	W. Means, care of room, " ..	13 00
	30	John R. Shirley, brackets, " ..	4 80
Nov.	2	C. H. Chapman, attendance Indian Meeting.....	6 00
	2	Henry Whipple, " " " " ..	6 00
	7	N. A. Fisher, expenses of Cattle Commissioners.....	25 10
	7	H. Jacobs, pens, Secretary of State .....	15 00
	8	Arnold Greene, printing Index G to R. I. Reports and Ex- penses .....	210 58
	12	C. H. Thurber, services rendered Cattle Commissioners.....	11 00
	12	Edward Tucker, attendance Indian Meeting .....	6 00
	14	G. Barker, posting notices to reg. voters, city of Providence,	7 50
	15	Nickerson & Sibley, publishing notice of harbor line .....	3 50
	15	James G. Topham, coroner, inquest on body of prisoner, Newport Jail .....	24 25
	16	Ansel Carpenter, services as janitor, Justice Court, Pawtucket	25 00

1877.

Nov.	17	E. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Commissioners...	\$27 94
	20	W. H. Westcott, posting notices to reg. voters, Newport....	7 50
Dec.	1	M. H. Shattuck, serving tort citations .....	8 30
	3	Samuel H. Cross, posting notices to reg. voters, Westerly...	3 50
	6	A. C. Johnson, serving tort citations .....	60
	10	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps.....	98 00
	12	A. E. Aldrich, traveling expenses as Visitor to Penal Institutions .....	6 50
	14	John Hackett, posting notices to reg. voters, Woonsocket...	2 00
	18	Lowell Pitcher, serving tort citation.....	1 50
	18	George Eddy, posting notices to reg. voters, No. Providence,	3 00
	18	Albert L. Chase, " " " Middletown....	5 00
	27	L. Littlefield, Island Library, New Shoreham, order of Com. of Public Schools....	50 00
	28	E. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Commissioners...	17 13
	28	Dexter Gorton & Co., 2 cases of drawers, Harbor Com'rs...	40 00
	31	John Kenyon, posting notices to reg. voters, Cranston.....	6 00

1878.

Jan.	1	Truman Blanchard, attendance and summoning witnesses for Railroad Commissioner .....	2 65
	2	Henry R. Chase, Free Library, Union for Christian Work, Providence, order of Com. of Public Schools .....	125 00
	3	George W. Newell, Town Treasurer, Pawtucket Library, order of Com. of Public Schools.....	125 00
	5	J. Herbert Shedd, 50 days service as Harbor Commissioner..	150 00
	5	N. F. Potter, " " " " ..	150 00
	5	Jedediah Williams, " " " " ..	150 00
	7	O. W. Harris, posting notices to reg. voters, Glocester.....	3 00
	8	W. Means, care of room for Harbor Commissioners.....	13 00
	8	Stone & Carpenter, rent of room for Harbor Commissioners,	75 00
	9	C. W. Jenckes & Bro., 200 rolls for Insurance Statements....	3 60
	9	J. M. Addeman, sundry expenses of Secretary of State....	46 51
	10	B. P. Swarts, burial expenses of body of State Prison convict .....	12 00
	11	Thomas Arnold, posting notices to reg. voters, Warwick...	6 00
	11	C. R. Brayton, P. M., rent of P. O. boxes, 1st quarter, 1878,	15 40
	12	J. J. Luther, repairing standard scales for State Sealer.....	15 00
	17	Fred. W. Arnold, premium for insurance on State Armory..	80 00
	18	B. P. Swarts, burial expenses of prison convict .....	12 00
	23	C. F. Janes, services rendered Harbor Commissioners .....	138 34
	29	Oscar A. Tobey, posting notices to reg. voters, Smithfield...	3 00
	31	George W. Wightman, inquest on bodies of two prison convicts .....	48 05
Feb.	4	W. H. Clapp, stationery, Justice Court, Pawtucket....	6 13
	11	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, sundry offices .....	54 48
	20	Steamer Galatea, freight on books, Executive Department...	4 83
	21	Eugene F. Warner, copying for Harbor Commissioners. ...	6 75

1878.

Feb. 25	Joel M. Spencer, telegrams, express, etc., Auditor's Office...	\$ 18 60
Mar. 2	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps for public offices .....	35 00
6	Fred. N. Goff, posting notices to reg. voters, Lincoln .....	8 00
9	Emily A. Hall, expenses as member Ladies Board of Visitors .....	11 50
9	W. S. Haines, services rendered Harbor Commissioners .....	300 00
9	Thomas W. Wood, Jr., services in office of Clerk of C. C. P., Newport .....	25 00
9	Horatio B. Wood, services in office of Clerk of S. C., Newport .....	25 00
9	Edwin Darling, 220 days services as Commissioner Provi- dence Co. Court House .....	660 00
9	Charles Cross, posting notices to reg. voters, Charlestown...	8 00
9	Edwin M. Snow, M. D., services on new State Prison Com., to Jan. 9, 1877 .....	96 00
9	W. D. Brayton, services on new State Prison Com. to Jan. 9, '78	75 00
9	Geo. I. Chace, " " " " " "	84 00
9	Aug. Woodbury, " " " " " "	102 00
9	W. H. Olmstead, copying for Harbor Commissioners .....	14 00
9	J. Aborn Gardiner, serving tort citations .....	1 80
12	C. H. Thurber, services rendered Cattle Commissioners .....	21 00
12	S. S. Rider, stationery, etc., Justice Court, Providence .....	69 19
12	A. B. Burdick, Ashaway Library, order of Com. of Public Schools .....	75 00
12	Geo. H. Copeland & Co., use of horse and carriage for Cattle Commissioners .....	9 50
12	Edwin M. Snow, M. D., services and expenses as member of Cattle Commission .....	28 79
12	Edwin Darling, services and expenses as member of Cattle Commission .....	9 00
12	Samuel W. Church, services and expenses as member of Cat- tle Commission .....	9 00
12	Jonathan Brayton, services and expenses as member of Cat- tle Commission .....	11 16
12	Nathaniel C. Peckham, services and expenses as member of Cattle Commission .....	12 00
12	Joseph Osborne, services and expenses as member of Cattle Commission .....	9 00
13	J. Herbert Shedd, services and expenses as member of Har- bor Commission, to date .....	179 75
14	Eliza C. Weeden, expenses as member Ladies Board of Vis- itors .....	25 00
14	Amasa S. Westcott, 300 days services as Commissioner Prov. Co. Court House .....	900 00
14	Allen Greene, 104 days services as Commissioner new State Prison .....	312 00
14	Richard Greene, Warwick Library, order of Com. of Public Schools .....	50 00

1878.

Mar.	14	Thomas P. Wells, Kingston Free Library, order of Com. of Public School.....	\$ 75 00
	14	Daniel M. Chase, Middletown Free Library, order of Com. of Public Schools.....	50 00
	14	C. H. Pierce, services rendered Harbor Commissioners.....	20 00
	14	A. L. Bodwell, " " ".....	51 00
	15	Charles F. Janes, " " ".....	241 50
	16	C. H. Thurber, " Cattle Commissioners.....	13 00
	18	Samuel Foster, posting notices to reg. voters, Pawtucket....	3 00
	21	D. C. Remington, " " Scituate.....	5 00
	25	A. C. Johnson, serving tort citation.....	2 80
April	4	Phillip B. Chase, posting notices to reg. voters, Portsmouth..	3 00
	4	W. H. Olmstead, copying, Harbor Commissioners.....	12 50
	4	Akerman & Co., labor for Secretary of State.....	4 80
	4	William Means, care of room for Harbor Commissioners....	13 00
	4	Stone & Carpenter, rent " " ".....	75 00
	4	B. P. Swarts, burial expenses, body of prison convict.....	12 00
	6	Geo. W. Wightman, inquest on " " ".....	22 30
	8	S. S. Rider, stationery, Secretary of State.....	4 90
	11	N. F. Potter, 50 days services as member of Harbor Commission and expenses to Washington.....	220 40
	11	Jedediah Williams, 50 days services as member of Harbor Commission.....	150 00
	11	Harriet A. Cook, expenses as member Ladies Board of Visitors.....	42 64
	17	John Leonard, carting ashes from Prov. Co. Court House....	7 60
	18	Charles H. Martin, serving tort citation.....	1 70
	19	C. R. Brayton, P. M., rent of P. O. boxes, 2d quarter.....	15 25
	19	Tibbitts & Randall, desk pad, Com. of Public Schools.....	1 00
	22	C. H. Thurber, services rendered Cattle Commissioners.....	25 50
	22	Edwin M. Snow, M. D., services and expenses as Cattle Commissioner.....	7 60
	22	Jonathan Brayton, services and expenses as Cattle Com'r....	3 75
	22	N. C. Peckham, " " ".....	3 85
	22	Joseph Osborne, " " ".....	4 50
	22	Samuel W. Church, " " ".....	3 80
	22	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for Cattle Com'n.	28 72
	22	Providence Press Co., " " ".....	24 19
	22	W. E. Barnes, services rendered Cattle Commission.....	48 00
	22	Israel Andrews, horse hire for " ".....	2 00
	24	S. S. Rider, stationery, Com. of Public Schools.....	2 20
Total.....			\$18,549 87

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*Providence County Court House.*

1877.			
May	2	Amasa S. Westcott.....	\$10,000 00
June	29	" .....	15,000 00
Aug.	23	" .....	10,000 00
Oct.	23	" .....	10,000 00
Nov.	15	" .....	20,000 00
Total.....			\$65,000 00

*Furniture and Fixtures, Providence County Court House.*

1877.			
Nov.	10	Amasa S. Westcott.....	\$10,000 00
1878.			
Jan.	3	" .....	17,500 00
Total .....			\$27,500 00

*New State Prison.*

1877.			
May	2	Allen Greene, pay roll.....	\$3,469 80
	2	Narragansett Brick Co.....	1,741 95
	2	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	331 69
	2	Nightingale & Kilton.....	84 90
	2	Hopkins & Pomroy .....	612 75
	3	Henry M. Angell & Co .....	75 83
	7	Moses L. Watson.....	70 80
	7	Wm. T. Schneider.....	50 00
	24	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,069 02
	24	L. Upham & Co.....	36 80
June	4	Allen Greene, pay roll.....	4,654 92
	6	Barker, Whitaker & Co .....	36 25
	6	Hopkins & Pomroy .....	781 18
	6	Narragansett Brick Co .....	2,723 92
	6	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	5 00
	6	Henry M. Angell & Co .....	35 43
	9	Moses L. Watson .....	28 90
July	2	William Ellsbree.....	870 86
	2	Allen Greene, pay roll.....	3,548 09
	2	I. M. Sweet.....	553 25
	3	S. B. Cushing.....	20 75
	7	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	847 50
	7	Barker, Whitaker & Co .....	9 58

1877.

July	7	Moses L. Watson .....	\$ 39 60
	25	Crowell & Sisson .....	9 00
	25	J. W. Moore .....	35 00
Aug.	7	Nightingale & Kilton .....	33 82
	7	Edgar B. Peck .....	2 76
	7	Watson Manufacturing Co. ....	141 15
	7	Barker, Whitaker & Co. ....	33 04
	7	Henry M. Angell & Co. ....	56 81
	7	Crowell & Sisson .....	15 00
	7	Hopkins & Pomroy .....	421 34
	7	Allen Greene, pay roll .....	3,958 91
	24	Stone & Carpenter .....	500 00
	24	Moses L. Watson .....	109 31
	27	Post & McCord .....	343 00
Sept.	4	Jerome Paterson .....	1,089 75
	4	J. A. Potter & Co., order of Jerome Paterson .....	460 25
	4	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll .....	5,491 37
	4	Edgar B. Peck .....	2 68
	5	Nightingale & Kilton .....	50 95
	5	Barker, Whitaker & Co. ....	91 59
	5	Moses L. Watson .....	99 65
	5	Henry M. Angell & Co. ....	83 68
	5	Hopkins & Pomroy .....	1,120 72
	14	M. Golrich .....	1,500 00
	24	Secretary of Board of State Charities and Corrections .....	3,242 19
Oct.	3	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll .....	5,488 45
	3	Jerome Paterson .....	1,000 00
	3	Garvey Bros .....	425 00
	3	Moses L. Watson .....	96 60
	3	Moulton & Ingraham .....	33 01
	3	Barker, Whitaker & Co. ....	54 56
	3	Fuller Iron Works .....	39 15
	3	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson .....	16 60
	3	Geo. H. Copeland & Co. ....	5 00
	3	Edgar B. Peck .....	2 34
	10	Alex. B. Springer .....	740 00
	11	Hopkins & Pomroy .....	1,815 75
	11	Nightingale & Kilton .....	2 06
	11	Henry M. Angell & Co. ....	34 44
	11	A. R. Darling & Co. ....	2 00
	15	Nightingale & Kilton .....	20
	15	Board of State Charities and Corrections .....	3,070 80
	17	Geo. Dwight, Jr., & Co. ....	525 00
	18	R. I. State Prison .....	701 25
	22	Terra Cotta Works .....	130 00
	29	Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supply Co. ....	600 00
	31	John S. Walsh .....	12 00



1877.

Nov.	3	Edgar B. Peck.....	\$ 2 18
	3	"    pay roll.....	5,430 03
	3	Alex. B. Springer.....	3,500 00
	5	Moses L. Watson.....	50 00
	5	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,026 12
	5	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	99 38
	5	Spicers & Peckham.....	204 50
	5	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	23 20
	5	Nightingale & Kilton.....	53 57
	5	S. S. Rider.....	4 00
	5	Fuller Iron Works.....	10 00
	5	Jerome Paterson.....	1,600 00
	7	A. R. Darling & Co.....	2 50
	13	Jerome Paterson.....	103 77
	17	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,236 41
Dec.	3	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll.....	5,099 82
	3	Alex. B. Springer.....	3,000 00
	3	I. M. Sweet.....	2,000 00
	4	M. Golrich.....	1,704 80
	4	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	114 53
	4	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	45 85
	4	Nightingale & Kilton.....	2 23
	4	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,020 80
	4	Jerome Paterson.....	1,725 00
	4	Moses L. Watson.....	33 15
	17	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll.....	887 29
	17	I. M. Sweet.....	633 00
	18	Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supply Co.....	63 78
	18	A. R. Darling & Co.....	2 50
	18	Smith Granite Co.....	22 88
	18	Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co.....	5,567 50
	18	E. W. Bowditch.....	150 00
	18	Garvey Bros.....	75 00
	28	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,489 48

1878.

Jan.	1	Alex. B. Springer.....	2,500 00
	1	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	22 50
	1	S. B. Cushing.....	29 05
	2	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll.....	1,891 31
	3	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	13 75
	3	Jerome Paterson.....	594 69
	3	Alex. B. Springer.....	25 27
	3	Moses L. Watson.....	79 50
	5	Aug. Woodbury.....	100 00
	9	Edgar B. Peck, pay roll.....	239 44
	10	Chambers, Calder & Co.....	12 35
	10	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co.....	1,500 00

1878.

Jan.	10	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	\$3,143 68
	10	A. R. Darling & Co.....	2 50
	10	George Sanborn.....	15 00
Feb.	2	Alex. B. Springer.....	4,000 00
	9	Edgar B. Peck.....	3 40
	9	William Millen.....	80 00
	9	Moses L. Watson.....	17 10
	9	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	70 72
	9	Builders' Iron Foundry.....	2 75
	9	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	67 11
	9	Horatio L. Briggs.....	30 87
	9	Heliotype Printing Co.....	35 00
	9	Providence Press Co....	17 00
	11	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	6 40
	16	Horatio L. Briggs.....	300 00
	17	Aug. Woodbury.....	50 00
	19	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	7 37
	25	Jerome Paterson.....	300 00
Mar.	14	Allen Greene.....	156 00
	19	Jerome Paterson.....	640 00
	20	A. R. Darling & Co.....	2 50
	20	James A. Potter & Co.....	66 23
	20	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	9 13
	20	Alex. B. Springer.....	1,300 00
	20	A. R. Whitney.....	3,000 00
	20	Manchester & Hudson.....	25 50
	20	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	86 00
	20	Horatio L. Briggs.....	667 41
	30	Allen Greene.....	591 18
Apr.	2	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	393 51
	2	Fuller Iron Works.....	30 06
	2	Manchester & Hudson.....	56 50
	2	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	2 15
	4	Alex. B. Springer.....	2,064 25
	5	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	2,950 00
	18	Moses L. Watson.....	75 00
	18	" ".....	42 80
	23	R. I. State Prison.....	2,304 97
	30	A. R. Whitney.....	1,500 00
	30	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	4 87
Total.....			\$123,416 97

*Repairs of State House, Providence.*

1877.

Sept.	4	W. O. & T. H. Hood.....	\$287 68
	6	Stone & Carpenter.....	128 18

1878.		
Feb. 23	W. O. & T. H. Hood.....	120 02
April 22	F. Coggeshall.....	100 82
23	Samuel Cliff.....	8 52
Total.....		<hr/> \$645 22

*Safe and Vault, Bristol Co. Court House.*

1877.		
Sept. 6	Austin, Aplin & A. J. Cushing.....	\$100 00

*Soldiers' Cemetery, Dutch Island.*

1877.		
Aug. 6	C. H. Clarke.....	\$116 00

*Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonials.*

1877.		
July 27	American Bank Note Co.....	\$22 46

*National Centennial Exhibition.*

1877.		
May 25	George H. Corliss .....	\$4,771 43

*Additional Land, State Farm.*

1877.		
May 24	Thomas Grace .....	\$1,500 00

*Clapp's Index to R. I. Reports.*

1877.		
Sept. 11	N. Bangs Williams.....	\$550 00

*Inland Fisheries.*

1877.		
July 5	George H. Downer.....	\$51 12
Nov. 22	" .....	39 56
1878.		
April 9	" .....	71 00
Total.....		<hr/> \$161 68

*Repairs of Road from Providence to State Farm.*

1877.			
Dec. 31	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	\$816 37	
1878.			
April 23	J. A. Latham.....	8 30	
	Total.....	\$824 67	

*Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.*

1877.			
June 13	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$46 00	
Sept. 12	S. S. Rider .....	6 50	
24	Trustees of Sinking Fund, Metric Bureau.....	24 73	
1878.			
Jan. 1	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	21 35	
April 5	" .....	14 00	
24	" .....	20 50	
24	S. S. Rider.....	5 00	
	Total.....	\$138 68	

*State Library.*

1877.			
June 7	Steamer Rhode Island .....	\$ 6 70	
Aug. 23	J. Sabin & Sons.....	12 00	
Sept. 24	A. S. Barnes & Co.....	5 00	
Oct. 31	J. Sabin & Sons... ..	4 00	
Nov. 19	Paul C. Linding .....	2 75	
1878.			
Jan. 9	J. M. Addeman.....	10 15	
12	A. J. Wright .....	8 50	
April 8	S. S. Rider.....	7 45	
29	A. S. Barnes & Co.....	5 00	
29	J. Sabin & Sons.....	8 00	
	Total .....	\$69 55	

*Furniture, Justice Court Room, Woonsocket.*

1878.			
Feb. 13	Crowell & Talcott.....	\$ 64 00	
19	Social Manufacturing Co.....	105 00	
21	C. A. Pray.....	3 50	
28	Horace A. Jenckes.....	18 00	
28	Wm. A. Childs.....	11 50	

1878.

April 10	Andrew N. Jenckes.....	\$ 9 00
10	John Dixon.....	2 00
27	E. M. Slocomb.....	14 00
Total.....		\$227 00

*Repairs of State Library Room, State House, Providence.*

1878.

Mar. 9	Samuel Cliff.....	\$ 24 80
11	John McIver.....	104 79
25	F. Coggeshall.....	25 02
25	J. O. Connor .....	10 00
25	Stone & Carpenter.....	15 00
April 16	C. H. George & Co.....	7 19
Total.....		\$186 80

*Kent Co. Court House.*

1878.

April 25	W. H. Fenner & Co.....	\$ 4 12
29	Builders Iron Foundry.....	8 00
Total.....		\$12 12

*Introducing Water to Newport Jail.*

1878.

April 27	McAdams & Openshaw.....	\$200 00
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# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

# **GENERAL TREASURER,**

**MADE TO THE**

# **GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**AT ITS**

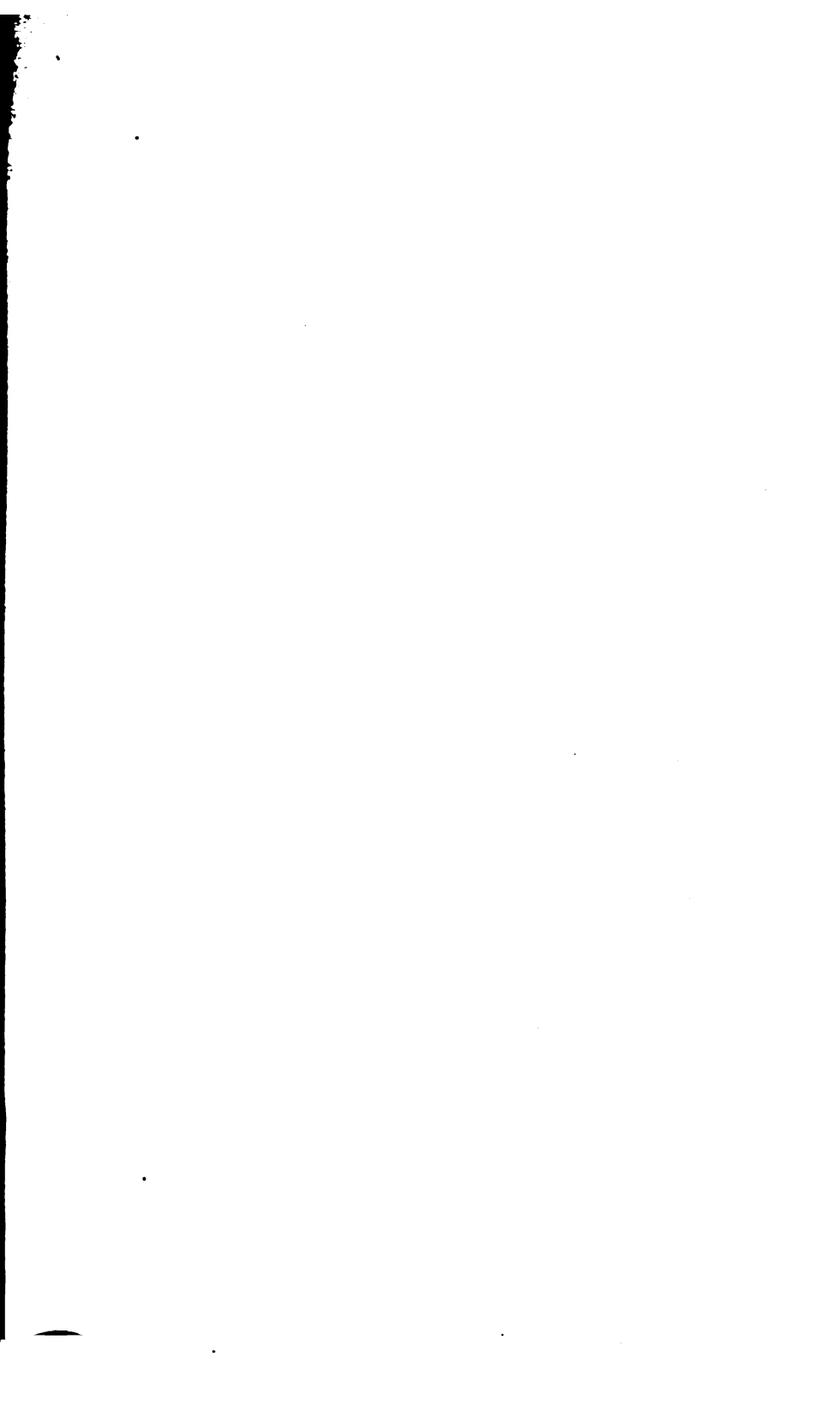
**MAY SESSION, A. D., 1878.**

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**PROVIDENCE:**

**E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**

**1878.**



# REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER,

MAY SESSION, A. D. 1878.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
PROVIDENCE, June 7, 1878. }

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :*

In conformity with the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report of the financial operations of this department, commencing May 1, 1877, and ending April 30, 1878, inclusive, embracing its receipts and disbursements, as provided by law.

Balance in the Treasury April 30, 1877.....	\$184,424 87
Receipts from May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.....	832,980 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,017,405 06
Payments from May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.....	\$994,533 91
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury April 30, 1878.....	\$22,871 15

## RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury April 30, 1877.....	\$184,424 87
State Tax.....	492,360 17
Institutions for Savings.....	124,276 54
State Insurance Companies.....	20,324 58
Foreign Insurance Agents.....	22,919 42

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

Supreme Court.....	\$2,966 50
Court of Common Pleas.....	10,425 45
Justice Court, Providence.....	11,063 39
Justice Court, Newport.....	523 69
Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	413 55
Justice Court, Woonsocket.....	1,095 76
Trial Justices.....	1,029 90
Jailers.....	1,801 28
Town Councils.....	58,661 64
Dividends on the School Fund.....	9,091 50
Peddlers' Licenses.....	3,100 00
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.....	6,582 90
Auctioneers.....	2,027 32
Civil Commissions.....	1,666 00
Charters.....	2,705 00
Interest on Deposits of the Revenue.....	4,557 65
Charities and Corrections.....	31,261 79
General Statutes.....	267 25
Envelopes.....	33 00
Supplements, Schedules, R. I. Reports and Colonial Records.....	16 50
State Prison.....	23,097 51
Miscellaneous.....	711 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,017,405 06

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$65,563 38
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	14,439 04
Supreme Courts.....	21,741 23
Courts of Common Pleas.....	29,173 83
Justice Court, Providence.....	6,633 20
Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	230 00
Justice Court, Newport.....	365 90
Justice Court, Woonsocket.....	1,821 50
Justice Courts.....	4,453 20
Orders of the Governor.....	944 84
Public Printing.....	9,354 10
Support of State Farm.....	66,261 79
Commissioners of Sinking Funds.....	181,000 00
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
Special appropriations.....	31,861 81
Insane and other dependents.....	10,298 99
Jails and Jailers.....	2,006 44
Reform School.....	22,125 43
Military.....	16,759 29
Court Houses and Jails.....	3,178 11
Care of State House, Providence.....	1,200 60

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

5

Care of Providence County Court House.....	\$1,495 56
Care of State House, Newport.....	300 00
Care of Elizabeth Building.....	335 74
Fuel and Gas.....	2,416 10
Narragansett Indians.....	300 00
Normal School.....	9,702 74
Care of College Street Court Room.....	246 00
Interest on State Bonds.....	151,290 00
Rents.....	3,625 00
Law Library.....	531 20
State Library.....	69 55
Trial Justices.....	1,915 15
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	2,879 05
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	5,436 21
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	350 00
Inland Fisheries.....	161 68
Mileage State Normal School.....	1,470 02
Teachers' Institutes.....	450 00
Evening Schools.....	2,091 51
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	188 68
New State Prison.....	123,416 97
State Prison.....	23,097 51
Providence County Court House.....	65,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonials.....	22 46
National Centennial Exhibition.....	4,771 43
Miscellaneous.....	18,549 87
	<hr/>
	\$994,533 91

## RECEIPTS.

*State Tax.*

Bristol, amount of tax.....	\$7,940 97	
Discount.....	73 46	
	<hr/>	\$7,867 51
Warren, amount of tax.....	7,042 72	
Discount.....	64 27	
	<hr/>	6,978 45
Glocester, amount of tax.....	1,788 41	
Discount.....	10 06	
	<hr/>	1,778 35
Newport, amount of tax.....	44,210 38	
Discount.....	254 81	
	<hr/>	43,956 12
East Providence, amount of tax.....	5,685 80	
Discount.....	27 72	
	<hr/>	5,658 08

New Shoreham, amount of tax.....	\$673 72	
Discount.....	10 95	
		<hr/>
Smithfield.....		\$662 77
South Kingstown.....		3,504 88
Foster.....		8,151 05
North Kingstown.....		993 98
Middletown.....		4,328 30
East Greenwich.....		4,167 23
Johnston.....		2,804 78
Exeter.....		6,350 09
Portsmouth.....		916 14
Scituate, amount of tax.....	\$4,065 00	
Discount.....	6 61	
		<hr/>
Little Compton.....		4,058 39
North Providence.....		1,914 13
Coventry.....		1,544 77
Warwick.....		6,137 43
Providence.....		16,504 44
Cumberland.....		252,821 59
Woonsocket.....		8,990 57
Burrillville.....		17,346 34
Pawtucket.....		4,142 20
Hopkinton.....		26,758 82
Tiverton.....		2,718 39
Richmond.....		2,675 33
North Smithfield.....		1,933 23
Westerly.....		4,021 67
Jamestown.....		8,161 08
West Greenwich.....		1,001 35
Charlestown.....		823 18
Barrington.....		995 94
Lincoln.....		2,596 69
Cranston.....		12,879 03
		12,393 72
		<hr/>
		\$492,360 17

*Institutions for Savings.*

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$191 50
Bristol Savings Bank, Bristol.....	15 06
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	897 13
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,432 98
Citizens Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	779 10
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,958 06
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	1,393 77
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	615 68

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

7

East Greenwich Savings Bank, East Greenwich.....	\$513 48
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	3,996 00
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	558 38
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	515 33
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence.....	1,101 28
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	641 47
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	17,324 24
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	814 37
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	133 07
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	792 49
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	1,022 59
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	1,401 12
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	5,868 78
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	10,894 10
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	1,346 02
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	888 94
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	692 78
Providence Institution for Savings.....	21,405 37
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	8,859 66
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	2,509 40
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	10,609 81
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	735 79
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	3,798 69
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	910 98
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	1,754 23
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centreville.....	3,162 83
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	2,394 24
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	1,316 39
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	8,036 99
	<hr/>
	\$124,276 54

*State Insurance Companies.*

## MUTUALS.

American.....	\$158 31
American Steam Boiler Department.....	52 98
Blackstone.....	731 03
Bristol.....	7 20
Butler.....	293 87
Enterprise.....	166 24
Fireman's.....	1,943 76
Franklin.....	590 44
Hope.....	167 08
Manufacturers'.....	1,464 37
Mechanics'.....	781 34
Merchants'.....	287 29

Pawtucket.....	\$1,105 28
Providence .....	1,787 56
Rhode Island.....	1,706 55
State .....	1,926 10
Tiverton and Little Compton.....	58 73
Union .....	653 36
Whatcheer .....	264 29

## STOCK COMPANIES.

Atlantic Fire and Marine.....	\$544 35
City .....	473 59
Equitable Fire and Marine .....	860 02
Merchants'.....	1,262 47
Providence Washington.....	1,465 53
Roger Williams .....	1,572 95
	<hr/>
	\$20,324 58

*Foreign Insurance Agents.*

Robert B. Chapman.....	\$305 04
Rhodes B. Chapman.....	303 64
H. H. Richardson.....	8 55
Amos Sherman.....	187 70
J. O. Starkweather.....	22 18
John Eddy.....	302 45
Walter Watson.....	4 53
Snow & Barker.....	457 53
M. N. Davidson.....	2 09
Reuel P. Smith.....	424 76
Robert B. Chapman.....	17 27
Railway Passenger Association.....	7 36
Amos Sherman.....	6 07
J. H. DeWolf.....	51 33
Wm. R. Greene.....	8 55
Chace & Slade.....	9 51
Arnold Lapham.....	11 00
George L. Shepley.....	43 37
Wm. Y. Potter.....	57 91
Amos Sherman.....	17 96
F. P. Little.....	17 00
George H. Bunce.....	15 18
Asa Lyman.....	10 78
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	913 00
Rufus B. Averill.....	101 01
Caleb Farnum.....	44 58



# GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

Armstrong & Race.....	\$621 00
Asa Lyman.....	49 48
Alonzo Passmore, and others.....	5 58
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	487 60
Charles A. Warland.....	25 78
Wm. R. Taylor.....	1 55
Thomas J. Tilley.....	6 54
John C. Ellis.....	88
Thomas M. Holden.....	21 45
John R. Dorrance.....	417 84
James G. Lapham.....	22 44
L. D. Davis.....	167 28
David Smith.....	12 99
M. E. Torrey.....	119 78
James M. Pendleton.....	812 35
George C. Foster.....	2 10
D. B. Ingraham.....	77 62
J. N. Babcock.....	21 00
Henry H. Ormsbee.....	201 69
Bull & Powell.....	370 83
Isaac Shove.....	138 80
Collins & Greene.....	301 93
Samuel Shove.....	1,245 82
Langley & Enga.....	134 88
C. A. Hopkins.....	3,632 83
I. S. Parish.....	101 28
George M. Carpenter.....	250 38
Searle & Spencer.....	63 21
Fred. W. Arnold.....	170 09
Averill & Goff.....	34 67
Goff & Randall.....	82 07
W. A. Metcalf.....	67 95
Searle & Spencer.....	218 28
Asa Lyman.....	222 45
M. N. Davison.....	120 26
George H. Bunce.....	186 61
C. H. Beach.....	191 41
John S. Smith, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.	130 81
Searle & Spencer.....	78 51
Sparrow Nickerson.....	66 98
James Moran.....	88 62
George H. Bunce.....	408 32
Amos S. Sherman.....	70 37
A. H. White.....	1,141 30
B. B. Hammond.....	44 07
John Eddy.....	269 83
Thomas Ely.....	143 69
Searle & Spencer.....	382 34

W. L. Watson.....	\$5 91
George T. Paine.....	487 23
H. H. Richardson.....	7 70
Robert B. Chapman.....	210 24
Rhodes B. Chapman.....	329 51
Sidney Williams.....	11 27
W. R. Greene.....	10 56
L. L. Barnard.....	1,560 63
Snow & Barker.....	405 02
Farnum & Shepley.....	675 52
B. T. Bourne.....	147 92
C. S. Durfee.....	212 36
D. B. Ingraham.....	8 29
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	147 00
C. S. Durfee.....	146 48
Charles C. Armstrong.....	471 16
George H. Ware.....	583 87
J. H. DeWolf.....	29 23
D. R. Whittemore.....	146 87
A. W. Godding.....	919 61
Wm. Y. Potter.....	119 85
	<hr/>
	\$22,919 42

*Supreme Courts.*

Costs.....	\$ 65 30
Fines.....	100 00
Jurors.....	1,742 20
Miscellaneous.....	306 80
Officers.....	247 90
Witnesses.....	504 30
	<hr/>
	\$2,966 50

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Costs.....	\$4,401 10
Fines.....	2,765 00
Jurors.....	2,177 20
Miscellaneous.....	568 00
Officers.....	218 85
Witnesses.....	167 70
Writs, &c.....	127 60
	<hr/>
	\$10,425 45

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

*Justice Court, Providence.*

Entries.....	\$3,822 50	
Fines.....	2,875 52	
Costs.....	4,082 77	
Writs.....	282 60	
	<hr/>	\$11,063 39

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Entries.....	\$151 80	
Fines.....	141 05	
Costs.....	206 89	
Writs.....	21 60	
Miscellaneous.....	2 35	
	<hr/>	\$523 69

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Entries.....	\$152 30	
Fines.....	127 00	
Costs.....	80 70	
Writs.....	10 80	
Miscellaneous.....	42 75	
	<hr/>	\$413 55

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Entries.....	\$181 20	
Fines.....	293 00	
Costs.....	510 86	
Writs.....	22 20	
Miscellaneous.....	88 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,095 76

*Trial Justices.*

William Hill, Cranston.....	\$18 00
Geo. F. Crowningshield, Lincoln .....	14 00

Mark H. Wood, Harrington.....	\$5 00
Thomas Vincent, Westerly.....	49 00
C. H. Aldrich, South Kingstown.....	80 00
Geo. L. Cooke, Jr., Warren.....	10 00
Resolved Harvey, Coventry.....	5 00
S. L. Tillinghast, East Greenwich.....	25 00
Geo. S. Tillinghast, Foster.....	14 00
Michael Maloney, Smithfield.....	40 00
Horace Clark, Johnston.....	30 00
Caleb Westcott, Warwick.....	32 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	40 00
George H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	58 00
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	43 00
Albert L. Andrews, North Providence.....	4 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	34 00
Wm. Hill, Cranston.....	8 00
George H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	3 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	31 00
Thomas Vincent, Westerly.....	5 00
Horace Clark, Johnston.....	10 00
Michael Maloney, Smithfield.....	11 00
Joseph T. Durfee, Tiverton.....	10 00
George A. Bates, Johnston.....	5 00
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton.....	3 00
George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren.....	5 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	27 90
Ansel Holman, North Smithfield.....	12 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	29 00
Resolved Harvey, Coventry.....	5 00
Jos. W. Congdon, East Greenwich.....	11 00
George A. Bates, Johnston.....	5 00
Michael Maloney, Smithfield.....	37 00
Wm. Hill, Cranston.....	15 00
S. L. Tillinghast, East Greenwich.....	15 00
George H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	19 00
Thos. S. Wightman, North Kingstown.....	1 00
S. W. Millard, Burrillville.....	156 00
John Angell, North Providence.....	3 00
Charles W. Farnum, Glocester.....	2 00
Michael Maloney, Smithfield.....	10 00
George H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	9 00
George A. Bates, Johnston.....	5 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	35 00
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	7 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	19 00
Charles H. Aldrich, South Kingstown.....	15 00

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 \$1,029 90

*Jailers.*

Charles W. Wilcox, Washington County.....	\$2 00
Nelson Viall, Providence " .....	1,694 88
Edward D. Jones, Newport " .....	3 00
Lyman B. Bosworth, Bristol " .....	88 35
Jotham S. Smith, Kent " .....	33 10
Edward D. Jones, Newport, " .....	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,801 28

*Town Councils.*

Town Treasurer, East Greenwich, liquor licenses.....	\$75 00
" " " " shows.. .....	2 00
" " Hopkinton, shows.....	50
" " South Kingstown, shows.....	12 50
" " Warren, liquor licenses.....	225 00
City " Providence, liquor licenses.....	4,687 50
" " " shows.....	479 96
Town " Scituate, shows... ..	6 00
" " South Kingstown, shows.....	12 50
City " Newport, billiard tables.....	12 50
" " " liquor licenses.....	755 00
Town " Glocester, shows.....	5 00
" " Johnston, liquor licenses.....	825 00
" " Smithfield, " .....	300 00
" " East Providence, liquor licenses.....	1,200 00
" " " " bowling alley.....	10 00
City " Providence, liquor licenses.....	43,300 00
" " " shows.....	168 68
" " Newport, liquor licenses.....	5,200 00
" " " billiard tables and shows... ..	150 00
Town " Woonsocket, shows, &c.....	167 50
" " East Greenwich, liquor licenses.....	482 50
" " West Greenwich, " .....	150 00
" " North Kingstown, shows.....	28 50
" " Warren, shows.....	81 00
" " East Providence, liquor licenses.....	325 00
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	\$58,661 64

*Peddlers' Licenses.*

Charles A. Thain, Providence County.....	\$50 00
John P. Malony, " " .....	50 00

James Gaddes, Providence County.....	\$50 00
C. W. Pickett, Washington " .....	25 00
Patrick McCanna, Providence, " .....	50 00
Patrick Drew, " " .....	50 00
Michael B. Wood, " " .....	50 00
Israel Verestofskie, " " .....	50 00
Patrick Grady, " " .....	50 00
Henry Mountney, " " .....	50 00
William Carroll, " " .....	50 00
Abraham Pennington, " " .....	50 00
Charles Fish, Newport " .....	25 00
O. G. Gardiner, Kent and Washington Counties.....	50 00
Abe. Altman, Providence Connty.....	50 00
Edward Eaton, " " .....	50 00
Jacob Vestufski, " " .....	50 00
Alonzo G. Briggs, Kent and Washington Counties.....	50 00
George H. Bradford, Providence County.....	50 00
Ellis Myers, (Jeweler's), Washington County.....	50 00
John G. Davenport, Providence County.....	50 00
Wm. Rex, " " .....	50 00
Charles E. Smith, " " .....	50 00
Patrick Loughran, Kent " .....	25 00
George Hill, Providence " .....	50 00
Bernard McCaughey, Providence " .....	50 00
Charles Farrell, " " .....	50 00
Simon Jersky, " " .....	50 00
James Turbett, " " .....	50 00
William T. Lalley, " " .....	50 00
B. H. Rugg, " " .....	50 00
George B. Little, " " .....	50 00
Isaac Hamdurski, " " .....	50 00
Nelson R. Reed, Newport " .....	25 00
Louis Leboeuf, Providence " .....	50 00
Sylvester W. Marden, Newport " .....	25 00
Henry Roberts, " " .....	25 00
Henry Clarkson, Providence " .....	50 00
Fayette Barrows, Washington " .....	25 00
Thomas J. Smith, Newport " .....	25 00
Ansel B. Gardner, Washington " .....	25 00
F. Solomon Brault, Providence " .....	50 00
Charles Fish, Bristol " .....	25 00
Charles Breault, Providence " .....	50 00
Thomas Conlon, State.....	100 00
B. F. Pierce, Providence County.....	50 00
Thomas Mitchell, " " .....	50 00
Charles R. Johnson, Washington County.....	25 00
Jacob Bloomingdale, Providence " .....	50 00
Simon Robinson, " " .....	50 00

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

15

Wm. L. Darling, State.....	\$100 00
B. Hoye, Providence County.....	50 00
L. S. Learned, State.....	100 00
Warren Smart, ".....	100 00
Charles A. Thane, Providence County....	50 00
Beriah Potter, Kent ".....	25 00
George S. Sherman, Newport ".....	25 00
William Pritchard, Providence ".....	50 00
Wm. W. Drake, ".....	50 00
Solomon A. Owen, ".....	50 00
Joseph Bedard, ".....	50 00
C. W. Pickett, Washington ".....	25 00
Dennis Tonery, Providence ".....	50 00
S. H. Palmer, Washington ".....	25 00
Wm. J. Walsh, Newport ".....	25 00
Joseph S. Stevens, Providence, ".....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,100 00

*Dividends on the School Fund.*

National Bank of North America.....	\$2,332 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,219 50
Rhode Island National Bank.....	22 50
American National Bank.....	1,638 00
Merchanics National Bank....	830 00
Globe National Bank.....	1,000 00
Mechanics National Bank.....	830 00
National Bank of Commerce....	1,219 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,091 50

*Auctioneers.*

Holden N. Wilcox, Tiverton.....	\$ 10
William Hill, Cranston.....	27 05
Wm. P. Lewis, New Shoreham.....	3 00
Robert Sherman, Pawtucket.....	34 24
Jonathan A. Sisson, Portsmouth.....	2 37
Anson Barr, Scituate.....	4 70
Henry T. Taylor, Gloucester.....	3 21
Thomas Burlingame, Newport.....	49 67
Ira Winsor, Foster.....	90
Francis Stanhope, Newport.....	7 72
C. F. Hixon, Woonsocket.....	86

Nathaniel Peckham, Middletown.....	\$5 53
Stedman Kenyon, Richmond.....	1 66
Jos. Osborn, Tiverton.....	1 70
Jos. J. Northup, Richmond.....	1 10
John A. Brown, Smithfield.....	2 24
O. A. Inman, Burrillville.....	1 33
R. B. Strout, South Kingstown.....	1 06
John C. Ellis, East Greenwich.....	39
Walker A. Medbury, Smithfield.....	45
N. Church and F. W. Simmons, Little Compton.....	2 65
Edmund S. Babock, South Kingstown.....	10 28
Wm. A. Phillips, Johnston.....	9 01
Nathan T. Verry, Woonsocket.....	1 49
Fred. N. Goff, Lincoln.....	38 28
Andrew J. Magoon, Providence.....	3 47
C. S. Sweetland, ".....	14 20
Bernard McGuinness ".....	20 17
Henry F. Ferrin, ".....	7 44
Henry C. Budlong, Warren.....	27 67
F. J. Sheldon and E. Draper, Providence.....	47 20
Frank A. Thurber, Lincoln.....	6 23
Jas. A. Davidson, Providence.....	2 64
Charles L. Ellis, ".....	10 22
Henry C. Peckham, ".....	99
Joseph Congdon, Charlestown.....	3 05
John G. Moore, Providence.....	1 93
Horace F. Horton, ".....	3 26
Charles A. Leonard, Pawtucket.....	30 68
Isaac L. Goff, Providence.....	15 42
Edgar D. Burrill, ".....	2 62
John B. Fitzpatrick, ".....	2 05
A. G. Barton, ".....	190 79
Wm. H. Wood, ".....	1 75
Albert S. Wilbur, ".....	14 76
Gideon T. Collins, Westerly.....	1 67
S. G. Benedict, Pawtucket.....	11 09
David R. Kenyon, Hopkinton.....	12
George H. Burnham, Providence.....	204 09
Jefferson Aldrich, Woonsocket.....	64 06
Ellis L. Blake, Cumberland.....	8 87
Charles W. Wilcox, South Kingstown.....	50
Benjamin F. Smith, Hopkinton.....	85
Osmond C. Goodell, East Providence.....	1 66
Daniel A. Waldron, Barrington.....	3 07
Byron A. Andrews, North Smithfield.....	6 99
Wm. Hill, Cranston.....	40 63
George R. Kinnicut, Barrington.....	7 51
Jos. A. Chedel, East Providence.....	2 50



## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

17

Benjamin F. Brown, Providence.....	\$ 68
N. Bangs Williams, ".....	2 25
George P. Leonard, Middletown.....	7 27
John A. Brown, Smithfield.....	24
Fred. N. Goff, Lincoln.....	15 45
Jos. Osborn, Tiverton.....	10 85
R. B. Strout, South Kingstown.....	15 00
Franklin A. Steere, Johnston.....	08
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	66
Ira Winsor, Foster.....	87
Christopher A. Hall, Providence.....	77
" " ".....	1 41
Wm. H. Wood, ".....	11 45
C. S. Sweetland, ".....	21 01
Charles L. Ellis, ".....	2 45
Wanton A. Weaver, ".....	21 73
Isaac L. Goff, ".....	54 61
A. J. Magoon, ".....	14
J. B. Fitzpatrick, ".....	1 29
Robert McMillan, Johnston.....	1 75
Wm. A. Phillips, ".....	19 17
Charles Warland, Pawtucket.....	78 52
John G. Moore, Providence.....	12 23
Edward F. Gilbert, ".....	35
S. G. Benedict, Pawtucket.....	16 67
Edgar D. Burrill, Providence.....	7 35
Martin Mann, Smithfield.....	92
Horace F. Horton, Providence.....	3 38
Henry F. Ferrin, ".....	8 68
Jas. F. Davison, ".....	9 48
Frank A. Thurber, Lincoln.....	4 83
Jefferson Aldrich, Woonsocket.....	17 54
George W. Smith, North Smithfield.....	3 12
John C. Ellis, East Greenwich.....	12
George W. Elliott, Woonsocket.....	4 06
J. J. Northup, Richmond.....	1 07
Bernard McGuinness, Providence.....	18 47
Albert S. Wilbur, Providence.....	10 99
Henry C. Peckham, ".....	1 60
Herbert E. Dodge, ".....	8 11
B. M. Lincoln, Bristol.....	5 64
Charles H. Smith, Providence.....	11 18
Edgar D. Burrill, ".....	5 18
Sedman Kenyon, Richmond.....	10
F. Sheldon and E. Draper, Providence.....	74 78
Chas. A. Leonard, Pawtucket.....	27 43
George H. Burnham, Providence.....	412 34
A. G. Sanford, Warren.....	7 40

B. F. Smith, Hopkinton.....	\$ 46
Daniel Tillinghast, West Greenwich.....	3 67
George Stewart, East Providence.....	24 66
Francis Armington, East Providence.....	1 18
Nathaniel Peckham, Middletown.....	63 64
Job W. Hazard, Jamestown.....	1 14
John W. Potter, ".....	28
Abel C. Monroe, Woonsocket.....	2 21
Oliver Chaffee, East Providence.....	7 53
Joseph A. Chedel, East Providence.....	9 45
David A. Waldron, Barrington.....	2 10
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	\$2,027 83

*Rent of Oyster Lots.*

Commissioners on Shell Fisheries.....	\$6,582 90
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*Civil Commissions.*

Charles A. Greene, Sheriff, Bristol County.....	\$14 00
Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	74 00
Christopher Holden, Sheriff, Providence County.....	684 00
Lewis T. Fisher, Sheriff, Bristol County.....	50 00
Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	412 00
George Manchester, Sheriff, Bristol County.....	106 00
Thomas J. Tilley, Kent County.....	128 00
Joshua M. Adderman, Secretary of State.....	58 00
Henry Whipple, Sheriff, Washington County.....	140 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,666 00

*Charters.*

Nayatt Brick Co.....	\$100 00
Jackson Mills Co.....	100 00
Greene & Daniels Manufacturing Co.....	500 00
Heaton Button Co.....	300 00
Cook Novelty Works.....	200 00
Narragansett Manufacturing Co.....	100 00
Corliss Safe Manufacturing Co.....	200 00
Manchaug Manufacturing Co.....	300 00
Harris Farm and Mine Co.....	100 00
Perry Harvester Co.....	100 00
Turkey Red Dying Co.....	100 00

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

19

Wheaton Hotel Co.....	\$100 00
Providence Manufacturing Co.....	300 00
Diamond Hill Granite Co., (Increase).....	100 00
Arnold Estate Co.....	105 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,705 00

*Interest on Deposits of the Revenue.*

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.....	\$2,695 94
" " " " .....	1,861 71
	<hr/>
	\$4,557 65

*Charities and Corrections.*

Board of Insane.....	\$18,378 56
Costs.....	188 15
Labor and Miscellaneous.....	12,745 08
	<hr/>
	\$31,261 79

*General Statutes.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$267 25
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*Envelopes.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$38 00
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*Supplements, Schedules, Rhode Island Reports and Colonial Records.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$16 50
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*State Prison.*

Board of Prisoners.....	\$ 6,501 82
Labor, Rent and Furniture.....	18,768 34
Jail fees.....	357 03
Visitors' fees.....	153 25
Fines and costs.....	1,789 39
Miscellaneous.....	344 27
Money in hands of Warden.....	183 41
	<hr/>
	\$23,097 51

*Miscellaneous.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State, continuance of petitions to General Assembly.....	\$25 50
Henry N. Ward, Clerk, Justice Court Newport, costs in cases not sustained.....	32 70
City Savings Bank, amount paid to Commissioners to examine bank.....	500 00
Providence County Court House Commission, unexpended balance.....	73 83
Thos. B. Stockwell, unexpended balance, money drawn for Teachers' Institutes.....	79 87
	<hr/>
	\$711 90

## PAYMENTS.

## A.

*Salaries.*

Henry Lippitt.....	\$67 93
Charles C. Van Zandt.....	921 20
Henry T. Sisson.....	33 96
Albert C. Howard.....	460 60
Joshua M. Addeman.....	2,500 00
Willard Sayles.....	2,500 00
Samuel Clark.....	2,000 00
Thomas Durfee.....	4,500 00
Elisha R. Potter.....	4,000 00
Walter S. Burgess.....	4,000 00
John H. Stiness.....	4,000 00
Charles Matteson.....	4,000 00
George A. Brayton.....	3,500 00
Joel M. Spencer.....	2,500 00
Thomas B. Stockwell.....	2,500 00
Arnold Greene.....	517 30
James C. Collins.....	400 00
George N. Bliss.....	400 00
Thomas Arnold.....	400 00
Frank M. Spencer.....	800 00
Christopher Rhodes.....	1,200 00
George Manchester.....	400 00
Charles A. Greene.....	42 39
Henry Whipple.....	400 00
Thomas J. Tilley.....	400 00
Henry Staples.....	500 00
Charles Blake.....	2,500 00
George E. Webster.....	2,500 00
Thomas W. Wood.....	1,800 00

# GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

21

Charles A. Waldron.....	\$400 00
John G. Clarke.....	300 00
Lewis T. Fisher.....	357 61
Thomas M. Holden.....	600 00
William H. Clapp.....	728 28
Franklin P. Owen.....	1,200 00
Daniel W. Fink.....	323 59
James W. Blackwood.....	2,000 00
Ervin T. Case.....	1,500 00
George A. Wilbur.....	1,000 00
William H. Jenckes.....	400 00
Isaac Shove.....	1,000 00
William W. Eddy.....	71 74
James G. Topham.....	700 00
Henry N. Ward.....	800 00
James W. Monroe.....	619 70
Heber Le Favour.....	450 00
Charles R. Dennis.....	400 00
Jabez C. Knight.....	200 00
Herbert Almy.....	1,200 00
Charles H. Aldrich.....	285 76
Edward S. Hopkins.....	1,500 00
Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00
C. H. Barney.....	69 10
Benjamin W. Case.....	34 24
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	\$65,563 38

## *Expenses of the General Assembly.*

### **B.**

Pay of Members of the General Assembly.....	\$11,691 02
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### **C.**

Pay of officers, clerks, pages, stationery.....	\$2,748 02
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### **D.**

#### *Supreme Court.*

Officers.....	\$3,573 15
Witnesses.....	1,955 75
Jurors.....	14,991 60
Incidentals.....	1,220 73
	<hr/>
	\$21,741 23

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Officers.....	\$3,842 46
Witnesses.....	6,156 50
Jurors.....	18,157 20
Incidentals.....	1,017 67
	<hr/>
	\$29,173 83

*Justice Court, Providence.*

Officers.....	\$6,185 55
Witnesses.....	497 65
	<hr/>
	\$6,683 20

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Officers.....	\$160 30
Witnesses.....	69 70
	<hr/>
	\$230 00

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Officers.....	\$237 55
Witnesses.....	128 25
	<hr/>
	\$365 80

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Officers.....	\$1,063 45
Witnesses.....	758 05
	<hr/>
	\$1,821 50

*Justice Courts.*

Officers.....	\$2,810 05
Witnesses.....	2,143 15
	<hr/>
	\$4,453 20

**E.**

Orders of the Governor.....	\$944 84
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**F.**

Public Printing.....	\$9,354 10
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## G.

Support of State Farm.....	\$66,261 79
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## H.

*Commissioners of Sinking Funds.*

For bonds due 1882.....	\$119,000 00
" " 1883.....	20,000 00
" " 1893.....	20,250 00
" " 1894.....	21,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$181,000 00

## I.

*Public Schools.*

Barrington.....	\$525 88
Bristol.....	1,765 92
Burrillville.....	2,320 89
Charlestown.....	788 86
Coventry.....	2,212 55
Cranston.....	1,988 62
Cumberland.....	2,415 28
East Greenwich.....	1,025 76
East Providence.....	1,681 61
Exeter.....	1,157 00
Foster.....	1,444 56
Glocester.....	1,404 77
Hopkinton.....	1,423 88
Jamestown.....	228 74
Johnston.....	2,192 61
Lincoln.....	3,886 55
Little Compton.....	862 81
Middletown.....	540 81
Newport.....	4,722 18
New Shoreham.....	594 60
North Kingstown.....	1,812 51
North Providence.....	502 40
North Smithfield.....	1,447 97
Pawtucket.....	5,238 17
Portsmouth.....	958 80
Providence.....	25,288 11
Richmond.....	1,388 25
Scituate.....	2,115 47
Smithfield.....	1,344 78
South Kingstown.....	2,538 47
Tiverton.....	1,281 88

Warren.....	\$1,370 60
Warwick.....	4,130 84
Westerly.....	2,216 03
West Greenwich.....	983 05
Woonsocket.....	4,267 99
	<hr/>
	\$90,000 00

*Special Appropriations.*

Thomas Grace, additional land for State Farm.....	\$1,500 00
C. H. Clarke, Dutch Island Cemetery.....	116 00
Repairs of State House, Providence.....	645 22
A. J. Cushing, safe vault, Court House, Bristol.....	100 00
N. Bangs Williams, Clapp's Index to Rhode Island Reports.....	550 00
Amasa S. Westcott, Chairman Providence County Court House Commission, for furniture and fixtures.....	27,500 00
Board of State Charities and Corrections, repairs of road from Providence to State Farm.....	834 67
Justice Court Room, Woonsocket, furniture and repairs.....	227 00
Repairs on State Library Room and Committee Rooms, State House, Providence.....	186 80
Kent County Court House.....	12 12
McAdam & Openshaw, Newport Jail.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,861 81

*Miscellaneous Accounts.*

Insane and other dependents.....	\$10,298 99
Jails and Jailers.....	2,006 44
Reform School.....	22,125 43
Military.....	16,759 29
Court Houses and Jails.....	3,178 11
Care of State House, Providence.....	1,260 00
Care Providence County Court House.....	1,495 56
Care of State House, Newport.....	300 00
Care of Elizabeth Building.....	935 74
Care of College street Court Room.....	246 00
Fuel and Gas.....	2,416 10
Narragansett Indians.....	300 00
Normal School.....	9,702 74
Interest on State Bonds.....	151,290 00
Rents.....	3,625 00
Law Library.....	531 20
State Library.....	69 55
Trial Justices.....	1,915 15
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	2,879 05



## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

25

Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	\$5,436 21
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	850 00
Inland Fisheries.....	161 68
Mileage, State Normal School.....	1,470 02
Teachers' Institutes.....	450 00
Evening Schools.....	2,091 51
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	138 68
New State Prison.....	123,416 97
State Prison.....	23,097 51
Providence County Court House.....	65,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonials.....	22 46
National Centennial Exhibition.....	4,771 '43
Miscellaneous.....	13,549 87
	<hr/>
	\$994,533 91

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund:

2,000 shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
546 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
1,166 " National Bank of North America, Providence....	50,289 57
332 " Mechanics' National Bank, Providence.....	15,600 00
813 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,935 24
45 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence....	1,534 25
7 " Newport National Bank, Newport.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$240,376 37

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount Reported May, 1877.....	\$19,392 38
Auctioneers' duties from May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878 .....	2,027 32
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	\$21,419 70

*Touro Fund in Account with Agent.*

To paid Agent.....	\$42 00
" Deposited in Savings Bank, Newport.....	14,302 53
" Deposited in Newport National Bank .....	1,307 15
	<hr/>
	\$15,651 68

*Credit.*

By balance from old account.....	\$14,767 70
" Dividend from Savings Bank, Newport.....	820 98
" " " Newport National Bank.....	63 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,651 68

*Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.*

30 shares	Manufacturers' National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32 "	Merchants' National Bank, Providence.....	1,788 27
20 "	Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	1,095 14
10 "	Roger Williams National Bank, Providence.....	841 50
24 "	Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	1,301 00
200 "	Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence.....	5,106 90
18 "	Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	926 40
51 "	Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,806 53
21 "	Newport National Bank, Newport....	1,291 85
		<hr/>
		\$17,434 84

*Funded Debt of the State.*

Bonds issued	October 1st, 1861, payable 1881....	\$500 00
"	" Septemer 1st, 1862, payable 1882.....	965,000 00
"	" April 1st, 1863, payable 1883.....	200,000 90
"	" July 1st, 1863, payable 1893.....	631,000 00
"	" August 1st, 1864, payable 1894.....	738,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,534,500 00

*Sinking Fund in Account with Commissioners of Sinking Funds.*

To City of Providence Water Bonds.....	\$324,000 00
" Town of Burrillville Bonds.....	22,880 00
" United States 4½ per cent. Bonds.....	199,332 80
" Paid for Bonds (cancelled).....	31,727 19
" Deposited with Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.....	3,263 54
	<hr/>
	\$581,203 53

*Credit.*

By General Treasurer's Checks.....	\$543,000 00
" Interest on Investments.....	37,089 01
" Gold Exchange.....	1,114 52
	<hr/>
	\$581,203 53

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CLARK,

*General Treasurer.*

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.


STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.

 The General Assembly convened at Providence, by adjournment, on the second Tuesday in January, (being the 14th day of the month,) A. D. 1879, and on the 11th day of April following, adjourned to meet according to law; (to wit: at Newport, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1879.)

# INDEX.

	PAGE.
Actions by or against receiver or other officer, not to abate by reason of death, etc.....	175
Acts and resolves of general assembly, number to be printed.....	107
Adjournment, resolutions of.....	241, 244, 245
Adjutant-general, rank, election and duties of.....	135, 136, 139, 147, 154
"    "    Caleb H. Barney, elected.....	254
"    "    annual report of, Appendix, document, No. 2.....	
Adlington Henry F., authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Administrator, etc., deed by under power of sale, copy of advertisement, etc., to be attached to and recorded with deed.....	125
Advertisement, copy of, and affidavit to be recorded with deed in certain cases.....	125
Aldrich, Nelson W., elected representative in 46th congress.....	252
American Brass Band, charter amended.....	196
Amity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Warren, charter of.....	199
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 10, charter of.....	198
Angell, Vashti W., petition for jury trial concerning, referred....	227
Appeals from court of common pleas to supreme court to be taken by defendant, when.....	118
Appropriations for year ending Dec. 31, 1879, act making.....	99
"    to continue during month of January.....	183
Arnold, M. P., account allowed.....	236
Assistant attorney-general, Samuel P. Colt elected....	253
Attachment, salary and wages of wife and minor children exempt from....	118
Atlantic Mills, name of Union Enamel Company, changed to.....	194
Auditor, state, see <i>state auditor</i> .	
B, Company, 1st battalion light artillery, appropriation for.....	226
Baggage, personal, passenger on railroad entitled to carry.....	177
Rail, power of, to discharge himself pending action.....	119
"    "    "    "    before final judgment on <i>scire facias</i> ....	119

	PAGE.
Ballou, Latimer W., elected representative in 46th congress.....	252
Banks and institutions for savings, joint special committees on the subject of.....	210, 242
Banks, joint special committee on, authorized to employ a clerk.....	211
“ bill of clerk, for services, allowed.....	238
“ and savings institutions, annual statement of condition, Appendix, document No. 4.....	
Barney, Caleb H., elected adjutant-general.....	254
Beans, nuts and berries, to be sold by dry measure.....	97
Bedford, James W., authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Benedict, S. Gano, account allowed.....	238
Billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc., tax on.....	106
Birds, game, penalty for unlawful killing, etc.....	124
Births, statistics of, when and by whom to be collected.....	115
Blackmar, Wheaton O., authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Blind, exhibition by pupils from Perkins Institution for.....	217
Bliss, Alphonso, authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Block Island, signal station on, and telegraphic communication with.....	214
Boyden, William H., authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Bristol county court house, bills for repairs on clerk's office in.....	239
Brown University, candidates for state scholarships in, nominated, .....	250, 253, 254, 255
Budlong, John C., elected surgeon-general.....	254
Buffington, Florence, continued as a state beneficiary.....	231
Buffum, Benjamin, resolutions on death of.....	218
Burbank, William, pardoned and released from state prison.....	234
Burdick Brothers, account allowed.....	238
Burdick Edward T., account allowed.....	237
Burlingame, Sterry, account allowed.....	239
Burrows, George W., authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	192
Campbell, Harvey, and Daniel F. Larkin, authorized to build wharf at Watch Hill.....	227
Casey, Michael, authorized to peddle without cost.....	240
Census of school children, to be taken annually, when.....	116
Central Falls Fire District authorized to issue bonds, to introduce pure water, etc.....	188
Charities and corrections, board of, to report on commitments to state farm for drunkenness.....	215
Charities and corrections, board of, appropriation for use of.....	222

Charities and corrections, board of, balance of appropriation for new state	
prison to be paid on approval of....	223
“ “ “ “ old prison and jail in Providence con-	
tinued in charge of.....	223
“ “ “ annual report of board of, Appendix, document	
No. 7.	

Charlestown, town of, what ponds in, to be free and common oyster fisheries, 182	
Charlestown Pond, Devil's Breach at, appropriation for opening inlet to....	225
Charnley, Robert, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241

CHARTERS, GRANTED AND AMENDED:

American Brass Band, Providence, charter amended.....	196
Amity Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Warren,	
charter of.....	199
Atlantic Mills, see Union Enamel Company.....	194
Baptist Society in the westerly part of North Providence, charter	
amended.....	196
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	192
Central Falls Fire District, authorized to issue bonds, etc.....	188
Christian Chapel Society, in Westerly, charter amended.....	207
Christ's Union Baptist Church, East Greenwich, charter of.....	206
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	188
East Providence Wharf Company, charter of.....	186
Fourth Baptist Church, Providence, trustees of, charter of.....	206
Friendship Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Providence, charter of..	195
Fruit Hill Union Society for Christian Work, see <i>Baptist Society</i>	
<i>in the westerly part of North Providence</i> .....	196
Hibernians, Ancient Order of, Division No. 10, Cranston; char-	
ter of.....	198
High Street Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	187
Hugh Miller Association, Providence, charter of.....	205
North Providence, Baptist Society in westerly part of, charter	
amended.....	196
Oriental Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, Providence, charter of,	203
Pawtucket Gas Company, charter amended .....	193
Pawtuxet Gleaners Society, Cranston, charter of.....	203
Proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery, charter amended.....	187
Providence Nursery, charter amended... ..	200
Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company authorized	
to change location of station at Diamond Hill.....	193
Rhode Island Children's Hospital and Nursery, see <i>Providence</i>	
<i>Nursery</i> .....	200
Roger Williams Saving Fund and Loan Association, charter of..	191

	PAGE.
CHARTERS, GRANTED, etc., (continued.)	
Rose Standish Lodge, No. 9, D. of R., I. O. O. F., charter of...	201
St. Joseph's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Pawtucket, charter of.....	197
St. Mary's Orphanage in East Providence, charter of.....	202
Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, charter of.....	204
Smith's Hill Free Baptist Society, in Providence, charter of.....	199
State Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	194
Swan Point Cemetery, charter amended.....	187
Touro Council, No. 9, American Legion of Honor, Newport, charter of.....	204
Trustees of the Fourth Baptist Church, in Providence, charter of,	206
Union Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	185
Union Enamel Company, charter amended.....	194
Warwick Central Baptist Society, charter amended.....	200
Whitridge Hall and Bowen Memorial Chapel Association of Tiverton, R. I., charter of.....	197
Cheves, Nancy, and others, authorized to sell Indian land.....	228
Children, minor, and wife, wages of, exempt from attachment.....	118
Christian Chapel Society, Westerly, charter amended.....	207
Christ's Union Baptist Church, East Greenwich, charter of.....	206
Church, Joseph C., payment of reward to.....	232
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	188
Clams, not to be taken from certain beds, when.....	179
Clarke, Thomas H., account allowed.....	238
Coggeshall, Hugh M., continued as a state beneficiary.....	231
Collins, Henry, name of, changed to Henry Haile Collins.....	232
"    James C., elected commissioner of shell fisheries.....	252
Colt, Samuel P., elected assistant attorney-general.....	253
Common pleas, court of, appeal from, to supreme court, when to be taken..	113
"    "    always open, for what purposes.....	123
"    "    orders, etc., may be made in any county.....	124
"    "    of taking depositions for jury trials in.....	124
"    "    Newport county, number of jurors to be drawn... 98	
Congress, 46th, representatives in, report of committee to counts votes for..	251
"    "    Nelson W. Aldrich and Latimer W. Ballou, elected represen- tatives in.....	252
Congressional districts, first and second, composed of what towns... ..	109
Conveyance by mortgagee, etc., copy of advertisement, etc., to be recorded with deed.....	125
Coombs, H. M., & Co., account allowed.....	236
Corporations, who have failed to file certificates of organization, notice to..	219



	PAGE.
Corporations, House committee on, room to be fitted up for.....	215
"    created, etc. See CHARTERS GRANTED, etc.	
Coyle, P. H., account allowed.....	236
Craig, James, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Cranston, appropriation for state institutions in.....	222
Cross, Samuel H., account allowed.....	238
Daughaday, Harry A., continued as a state beneficiary.....	230
Davis & Pitman, accounts allowed.....	236, 239
Deaf mutes and semi-mutes, school for, appropriation for.....	224
Debtor, wife and minor children of, salary and wages of, exempt from attachment.....	118
Deed given by mortgagee, etc., copy of advertisement and affidavit to be recorded with.....	125
Dennis, Charles R., elected quartermaster-general.....	254
Devil's Breach, Charlestown pond, appropriation for protection of inlet to...	225
Diamond Hill station, R. I. and Mass. R. R. Co., authorized to change location of.....	198
Dogs, damages by, in Newport, Middletown or Portsmouth, appraisal of....	175
"    complaints may be made by special constables and others after July 31, 188	
"    joint special committee to report on laws concerning.....	210
Douglass, Samuel H., account allowed.....	239
Drunkennes, board of state charities to report on commitments for.....	215
Durfee, Thomas, oration by, at dedication of Providence county court house, publication of.....	217
Dyer, Henry, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
East Providence, annual town meeting to be on second Monday in April...	172
"    harbor lines in, near Washington bridge, established.....	128
East Providence Wharf Company, charter of.....	186
Eddy, John, acts of, as a notary public, validated.....	113
Education, laws concerning, joint special committee to examine.....	212
"    House committee on, room to be fitted up for.....	215
"    state board of, account allowed.....	238
Electors of president, etc., board of canvassers to count votes for.....	105
Evening schools, appropriation of \$1500 for.....	225
Executions, form of writs of possession.....	116
Executive office, room in state house, Providence, to be fitted up for. ....	220
Executor, etc., deed by under power of sale, copy of advertisement, etc., to be attached to and recorded with deed.....	125
Fall River Steamboat Co., account allowed.....	239
Falvey, Daniel, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241

	PAGE.
Fidler, Thomas, bounty for reenlistment as soldier, ordered paid.....	236
Fisher, Charles H., account allowed.....	238
"    "    "    resignation from state board of health.....	255
Fisheries, free and common oyster, penalty for taking oysters from, between certain dates.....	118, 179
"    weekly closetime in waters from Seaconnet Point to Narragansett lower pier.....	120
"    penalty for throwing into public tide waters, deleterious sub- stances.....	122
Fisheries, see, also, <i>oysters</i> .	
Fourth Baptist Church, Providence, act to incorporate trustees of.....	206
Freeman & Francis, account allowed.....	237
Freeman, E. L. & Co., accounts for printing allowed.....	239, 240
Friendship Lodge, A. F. & A. Masons, Providence, charter of.....	195
Fruit Hill Union Society for Christian Work.....	196
Gardner, Clark, and others, authorized to sell Indian land.....	229
GENERAL STATUTES AND PUBLIC LAWS amended or repealed:	
Chapter    10, Of the election of representatives in congress.....	108
"        11, Of the election of electors of president, etc.....	105
"        19, Of the enactment, publication, etc., of the public laws....	107
"        24, Of the state library.....	98, 112
"        25, Of the revenue of the state.....	123
"        35, Of the town council.....	174
"        72, Of nuisances.....	120
"        77, Of the registration of births, etc.....	115
"        81, Of bowling alleys, billiard tables, etc.....	106
"        83, Of dogs.....	175, 183
"        127, Of hawkers and peddlers.....	171
"        132, Of free and common oyster fisheries.....	118, 179
"        133, Of private and several oyster fisheries.....	177
"        134, Of certain fisheries.....	120
"        138, General provisions for the protection of fisheries.....	122
"        145, Of railroad corporations.....	177
"        181, Of the supreme court.....	123
"        182, Of the court of common pleas.....	123
"        189, Of jurors and juries.....	98
"        193, Of actions.....	175
"        198, Of exemptions from arrest and from attachment.....	118
"        207, Of appeals in civil cases at common law, etc.....	113
"        211, Of executions.....	116
"        213, Of proceedings by and against bail.....	119

GENERAL STATUTES AND PUBLIC LAWS, amended, etc., (continued).

Chapter 239, Of offences against the public peace and property.....	108
“ 236, Of proceedings in criminal cases.....	122
“ 246, Of fees and costs in certain cases.....	176
Title XVI, Of the inspection and sale of certain merchandise.....	97
“ XXIII, Of courts of probate.....	174

PUBLIC LAWS, amended or repealed:

Chapter 318, Re-opening of Old Sand Hill Cove Breach-way.....	109
“ 347, Act to authorize Woonsocket to issue bonds.....	105
“ 365, Act to divide town of North Providence, etc.....	110
“ 367, Of the revenue of the state.....	123
“ 476, Old militia law.....	115, 171
“ 543, Old militia law.....	171
“ 554, Of birds.....	124
“ 569, Of birds.....	124
“ 619, Act relative to laying out highways, etc.....	111
“ 637, Division of East Providence into voting districts.....	172
“ 689, Of the revenue of the state.....	123
“ 690, An act to establish the fiscal year.....	182
“ 693, Powers and duties of towns, etc., relative to public schools.....	115
“ 696, Harbor line on westerly side of Providence river.....	178

STATUTES (PRIOR TO GENERAL STATUTES), amended, etc.:

Chapter 598, Charter of city of Providence.....	114
General treasurer may issue free license to peddle to disabled soldiers and sailors.....	171
“ “ to invest profits of Touro fund.....	215
“ “ to issue duplicate check to Capt. Wm. McPherson.....	226
“ “ annual report of, Appendix, No. 15.	
Goss, Sylvester Borden, name of, changed to Sylvester Thompson Goss.....	232
Governor's message, Appendix, document No. 1.	
“ “ resolution to print.....	208
“ “ portions of, referred.....	208
Governor, room for, appropriation for fitting up.....	220
Greene, Jason P., account allowed.....	239
Grand committee, proceedings in.....	249-255
Guardian, in case of, deed by, under power of sale, copy of advertisement, etc., to be attached to and recorded with deed.....	125
Hall, Alvin E., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Hanson, Sarah A., continued as a state beneficiary.....	231
Harbor lines established on easterly side of Providence river from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point.....	126

	PAGE.
Harbor lines established near India Point, in Providence, in East Providence, and on easterly side of Providence harbor.....	128
“ “ “ on westerly side of Providence river from Crawford street bridge to Point street bridge.....	178
Harbor commissioners' annual report, Appendix, document No. 12.	
Hardman, Agnes Louise, name of Agnes Louise Webb changed to.....	231
Harrington, Albert, restored to his rights and privileges as a citizen.....	229
Health, public, joint standing committee on, rule providing for.....	208
“ state board of, Oliver C. Wiggin, appointed on.....	255
Hibernians, Ancient Order of, Division No. 10, Cranston, charter of.....	198
High Street Bank, Providence, charter amended.....	187
Hogs, etc., fed on swill, etc., where to be kept.....	120
Hollingsworth, David, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Home for Invalid Children, Taunton, account allowed.....	237
House of Representatives, book-case purchased for hall of.....	220
“ “ “ rooms fitted up for use of committees of.....	215, 220
“ “ “ roll of members of.....	247
Hugh Miller Association, Providence, act to incorporate.....	205
Indian Burying Ground, Charlestown, report of committee, to enclose, etc., Appendix, document No. 20.	
“ “ “ accounts for expenditures on, allowed.....	237
Indian land, authority given to members of tribe to sell.....	228, 229
Inland fisheries, commissioners of, duties of, to enforce weekly closetime against trap fishing.....	121
Inman, Oliver A., account allowed.....	237
Instruction, public, laws concerning, joint special committee to examine....	212
James, George R. C., restored to privilege of voting.....	229
Jamestown, town of, number of petit jurors to be drawn in.....	98
Jefferson, Fremont, continued as a state beneficiary.....	231
Jenks, Frank, account allowed.....	237
Johnson, A. C., account allowed.....	237
Johnson, William P., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Judah Touro Ministerial Fund, care and investment of.....	110
Judge advocate-general, rank, election and duties of.....	135, 136, 139, 151
“ “ “ Pardon E. Tillinghast elected.....	254
Judiciary, House committee on, room to be fitted up for.....	215
Jurors, petit, number of, to be drawn in Newport county.....	98
Jury trials, of taking depositions for, in supreme court, etc.....	124
Justices of the peace elected.....	250, 253, 254
Kelly, Daniel, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241

## xi

	Page.
Kendall, John, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Kent county jail, appropriation for repairs of.....	222
King, Wm. Howard, M. D., account allowed.....	237
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, accounts allowed.....	238, 239
Langley, George, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
"    James,        "        "        "        ".....	241
Langworthy, Albert, authorized to construct bridge across Noyes Breach, in Westerly.....	228
Larkin, Daniel F., and Harvey Campbell authorized to build wharf at Watch Hill.....	227
Larvin, Martin, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Law library, custody of, and books may be taken from by whom.....	98
License to peddle to disabled soldiers and sailors, how granted.....	171
License commissioners for city of Providence, annual report, Appendix, document No. 3.	
Little Compton, town of, number of petit jurors to be drawn in.....	98
Locke, George L., account allowed.....	238
McCann, Edward, pardoned and released from state prison.....	235
"    James, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
McCarty, Michael,        "        "        "        ".....	241
McPherson, William, Capt. Co. F, 5th battalion R. I. M., duplicate check to be issued to.....	226
Makee, Alfred O., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Manchester, J. Howard, account allowed.....	239
Mann, Ellen J., petition of, for jury trial in case of Vashti W. Angell, re- ferred to commission on insane.....	227
Middletown, town of, number of petit jurors to be drawn in.....	98
"        "        "        of appraisal of damages by dogs.....	175
Military duty, persons exempt from performance of.....	132
"    organizations, what are forbidden.....	134
Militia, act relative to.....	131
"    enrolled, what to constitute and returns of.....	131
"        when and by whom to be taken.....	115, 131
"    active, what to consist of.....	133, 135
"        how disbanded in certain cases.....	134
"        commander-in-chief of, and other officers.....	135, 136
"        to constitute one brigade.....	135
"        officers and organization of the brigade.....	136
"        enlistments, how made.....	138
"        officers of, election and appointment of.....	139

	PAGE.
Militia, active, vacancies in office, how filled.....	141
“ “ board to examine commissioned officers.....	142
“ “ commissions of officers.....	143
“ “ oath and form of certificate.....	143
“ “ rank of commissioned officers, how determined.....	144
“ “ non-commissioned officers' warrants.....	144
“ “ armories, how provided, and rent thereof.....	145
“ “ “ inspection of.....	152
“ “ armorers of companies, appointment, etc.....	146
“ “ arms and equipments, how furnished.....	146, 149
“ “ “ “ responsibility for.....	149
“ “ uniform of officers and enlisted men.....	146
“ “ “ arms, etc., exempt from execution, etc.....	147
“ “ “ how to be purchased.....	147
“ “ books, tactics and blanks to be furnished.....	147
“ “ public property, care and responsibility for.....	148
“ “ bond of officers having public property.....	149
“ “ system of tactics and field exercise.....	150
“ “ company drills, number of.....	150
“ “ camp duty, target practice, etc.....	150
“ “ punishment of offences, within camp limits.....	151, 152
“ “ unauthorized parades forbidden.....	151
“ “ inspection of companies.....	153
“ “ orders, rolls, etc., how transmitted.....	153
“ “ rolls, how arranged and what to contain.....	153
“ “ reports of staff officers.....	154
“ “ schools of instruction.....	155
“ “ drafts, and calling militia into service.....	155
“ “ penalties for neglect or refusal to obey orders.....	157
“ “ certificates of inability, how granted.....	157
“ “ exemption from duty on election days.....	158
“ “ pay and allowances of officers and men.....	158
“ “ “ of musicians, armorers, etc.....	159
“ “ “ of independent companies.....	160
“ “ “ may be stopped, when.....	160
“ “ “ for transportation, rations, etc., how made.....	160
“ “ discharges of officers and men, when and by whom.....	161
“ “ resignations of officers, acceptance of, etc.....	162
“ “ commissions and warrants, how revoked.....	162
“ “ courts-martial, how constituted and convened.....	163
“ “ “ officers, oaths, etc.....	163
“ “ “ charges, how made, signed, etc.....	164

	PAGE.
Militia, active, courts-martial, witnesses, how summoned.....	165
“ “ “ “ fees and expenses of court, etc.....	165
“ “ “ “ sentences of court, how enforced, etc.....	166
“ “ board of officers and court of inquiry.....	167
“ “ fines and penalties for neglect of duty, etc. ....	168—171
“ law, publication of, in newspapers to be omitted.....	242
Mortgage deed, on sale under power in, copy of advertisement and affidavit to be recorded with deed.....	125
Moulton & Ingraham, account allowed.....	238
Newport, city of, number of petit jurors to be drawn in.....	98
“ “ care of Judah Touro ministerial fund in.....	110
“ “ included in provisions of highway law.....	111
“ “ act relative to making sewers in.....	172
“ “ appropriations for sewerage in, authorized.....	173
“ “ appraisal for damage by dogs in or from.....	175
“ state house, increased salary of janitor to be paid from May 1, 1878.	221
“ county of, number of petit jurors to be drawn in.....	98
Newspapers for general assembly, ordered.....	209
“ “ “ “ bill of, paid.....	238
Noky, Edward and Peter, <i>et al.</i> , authorized to sell Indian land.....	228
Normal school, state, printing of proceedings at dedication of....	214
“ “ report of dedicatory proceedings, Appendix, document, No. 8	
“ “ appropriation for purchase of furniture, etc.....	224
“ “ expenses of committee on purchase of, allowed.....	237
North Providence, Baptist society in westerly part of, name changed to Fruit Hill Union Society for Christian work.....	196
“ “ old town of, commissioners to adjust claims of school districts Nos. 6 and 7.....	110
“ “ report of commissioners to adjust foregoing claims, Ap- pendix, document No. 17.	
Notaries public elected.....	249, 253, 254
Noyes, Nathan F., account allowed.....	237
Nuisances, of keeping swill-fed swine in certain places.....	120
Nuts, beans and berries, to be sold by dry measure.....	97
Oates, Patrick, authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Officers and attendants of general assembly, payment of.....	243
Old Sand Hill Cove Breach-way, time for re-opening of.....	109
Oriental Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, charter of.....	203
Oyster fisheries, plats to be made of beds for use of commissioners.....	219
Oysters from free and common oyster fisheries, may be taken when.....	118, 179

	Page.
Oysters, lands not to be leased by commissioners.....	177
"    quantity that may be daily taken from free fisheries.....	179
"    dredges and other instruments forbidden.....	180
"    under-rakes, may be used in Point Judith ponds.....	180
"    penalty for injuring oyster beds.....	180
"    penalty for planting on private beds of oysters from certain common fisheries.....	180
"    small, to be culled out and restored.....	181
"    may be taken from public grounds during what hours.....	181
"    only citizens allowed to take.....	181
"    beds may be buoyed, and fishing on forbidden.....	181
"    what are free and common oyster fisheries.....	182
Parker, E. K., account allowed.....	238
Passenger on railroad, entitled to carry certain personal baggage without charge.....	177
Pawtucket, appropriation for armory of Company B, 1st battalion light artillery.....	236
Pawtucket Gas Company, charter amended.....	193
Pawtuxet Gleaners Society, Cranston, charter of.....	203
Peckham, F. B. Jr., account allowed.....	238
Peddlers' licenses to disabled soldiers and sailors, how granted.....	171
Peters, David, pardoned and released from state prison.....	234
Petitions for acts of incorporation, etc., continued with order of notice.....	257
Petroleum Laws, joint special committee to examine.....	211
Pharmacy, state board of, annual report, Appendix, document No. 16.	
Pierce, Andrew J., claim for injuries, allowed.....	235
Point Judith and Potter ponds, joint special committee on petition for open- ing breach to.....	216
"    "    ponds, under-rake may be used for taking oysters from.....	180
"    "    "    to be free and common oyster fisheries.....	182
Portsmouth, town of, number of petit jurors, to be drawn in.....	98
"    "    "    appraisal of damage by dogs.....	175
Possession, writs of, form of.....	116
Potter, Dexter B., Speaker of the House of Representatives, vote of thanks to,	244
Potter, Gilbert, relieved from liability on recognizance.....	230
President and vice president, electors of, board of canvassers to count votes for.....	105
Printing, joint standing committee on, account allowed.....	238
Prison, state, see <i>State Prison</i> .	
Probate business pending before town council, may be continued by council or clerk.....	174



	PAGE.
Providence, city of, board of aldermen may elect president <i>pro tempore</i> .....	114
"    "    mayor's veto.....	114
"    "    new election of mayor or of city council in certain cases.	115
"    "    of vouchers for expenditures by committees, etc.....	115
"    "    payment to, for children sent to Reform school.....	122
"    "    harbor lines established on easterly side of river from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point.....	126
"    "    harbor lines established near India Point, etc.....	128
"    "    harbor lines established on the westerly side of river from Crawford street bridge to Point street bridge...	178
"    "    license commissioners for, annual report of, Appendix, document No. 3.	
Providence and Worcester R. R. Co., treasurer of, requested to make returns.	216
Providence county court house, oration by Hon. Thomas Durfee at dedica- tion of, to be printed.....	217
Providence Nursery, name of, changed to R. I. Children's Hospital and Nur- sery .....	200
"    Press Co., accounts allowed.....	238, 239
"    Reform School, payment for board of children sent to.....	122
"    "    "    joint special committees relative to .....	212
"    "    "    appropriation for.....	213
Public Laws, amended, etc., (see GENERAL STATUTES.)	
"    "    ordered printed .....	217
Quahaugs, not to be taken from certain beds, when.....	179
Quartermaster-general, rank and duties of....	134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 149, 150, 154
"    "    annual report of, Appendix, document No. 6.	
"    "    Charles R. Dennis elected.....	254
Quicksand pond, in Little Compton, to be free and common oyster fisheries, 182	
Railroad commissioner, annual report of, Appendix, document No. 5.	
"    passenger on, entitled to carry what personal baggage.....	177
Real estate, deed by mortgagee, etc. of, copy of advertisement, etc., to be re- corded with.....	125
Receiver, etc., deed by, under power of sale, copy of advertisement, etc., to be recorded with deed.....	125
"    action by or against, not to abate by reason of death, etc., of....	175
Reed, Lucinda, and others, authorized to sell Indian land.....	229
Reform school, Providence, cost of supporting children committed to, how paid.....	122
"    "    "    joint special committees relative to.....	212
"    "    "    appropriation for.....	213

	PAGE.
Reports presented to the general assembly during the session.....	255
Representatives, House of, see <i>House of Representatives</i> .	
Retrenchment, joint special committee on.....	213
Rhode Island and Mass. R. R. Co., authorized to change location of station at Diamond Hill.....	193
“ “ Children’s Hospital and Nursery, name of Providence Nursery changed to.....	200
“ “ Historical society, annual appropriation to.....	112
Riot, liability of towns for property destroyed in times of.....	108
Roger Williams Savings Fund and Loan Association, charter of.....	191
Rose Standish Lodge, No. 9, D. of R. I. O. O. F., charter of.....	201
Ross, Ann, and others, authorized to sell Indian land.....	229
Rule No. 9, joint, suspended, April 11.....	242
St. Joseph’s Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Pawtucket, charter of.	197
St. Mary’s Orphanage, in East Providence, charter of.....	203
Sale of real estate under mortgage, etc., copy of advertisement, etc., to be recorded with deed.....	125
Sand Hill Cove Breachway, re-opening of, time extended.....	109
Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, charter of.....	204
Savings, Institutions for, see <i>Banks</i> .	
School children, census of, to be annually taken, when and by whom.....	116
Scott, William P., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Senate, roll of members of.....	246
Shell Fisheries, James C. Collins elected commissioner of.....	253
“ “ Nathaniel P. S. Thomas and James M. Wright elected assist- ant commissioners of.....	253
“ “ commissioners authorized to have plats made.....	219
“ “ see, also, <i>oysters</i> .	
Sheriffs and deputies, fees for serving writs, etc., in <i>scire facias</i> against bail in criminal cases.....	176
Sheriffs, deeds by, under power of sale, copy of advertisement, etc., to be at- tached to, and recorded with deed.....	125
Sherman, Elisha O., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Sherman, Thomas W., Major-General, U. S. A., resolutions on death of.....	219
Shippee, A. H., account allowed.....	236
Sinking funds, commissioners of, Annual report. Appendix, document No. 18.	
Smith Charles A., resolutions on death of.....	218
“ “ “ <i>per diem</i> and mileage of, to be paid to widow of.....	243
Smith’s Hill Free Baptist Society, Providence, charter of.....	199
Soldiers and sailors, disabled, free licenses to peddle, how granted.....	171
“ “ “ monument, Providence, appropriation for care of.....	183

	PAGE.
Spooner, William H., account allowed.....	239
Sprague, Samuel S., elected commissioner of sinking funds.....	254
State Auditor, annual report of, Appendix.	
State Bank, in Providence, charter amended.....	194
State Charities and Corrections, see <i>charities, etc.</i>	
State House, Newport, increased compensation of janitor of.....	221
"    "    Providence, committee rooms in, to be fitted up.....	215, 220
"    "    "    room for executive office in.....	220
State Normal School, see <i>Normal School.</i>	
State prison, (new,) report of commission to build, Appendix, document No. 9.	
"    "    "    unexpended balance of appropriation transferred to board of state charities.....	223
"    "    (old), and jail, Providence, continued in charge of board of state charities.....	223
Stevenson, Isaiah, pardoned and released from imprisonment.....	235
Supreme court, appeals to, when to be taken.....	113
"    "    always open, for what purposes.....	123
"    "    orders by, may be made in any county.....	124
"    "    depositions may be taken, when court not in session.....	124
Surgeon-general, rank, election and duties of.....	135, 136, 139
"    "    John C. Budlong, elected.....	254
Swan Point Cemetery, charter amended.....	187
Swine, etc., fed on swill, etc., where to be kept.....	120
Tax, state, to be paid on or before December 15, annually.....	123
Thomas, Nathaniel P. S., elected assistant commissioner of shell fisheries...	253
Thompson, Edward A., authorized to peddle without cost.....	241
Tillinghast, Pardon E., elected judge advocate-general.....	254
Tillinghast & Mason News Co., bill for newspapers allowed.....	238
Tiverton, town of, number of petit jurors, to be drawn in.....	98
Touro Council No. 9, American Legion of Honor, Newport, charter of.....	204
Touro Fund, general treasurer to invest profits of.....	215
"    (Judah) Ministerial Fund, city council of Newport empowered to invest.	110
"    Jewish Synagogue Fund, report on, Appendix, document No. 19.	
Town councils having probate jurisdiction, meetings of, to be when and where.	174
"    "    business before, may be continued, etc.....	174
Towns and cities, liability of, for property destroyed in times of riot.....	108
Trap fishing, weekly closetime in certain waters.....	120
Trustees, etc., action by or against, not to abate by reason of death, etc.....	175
Tucker, Edward, proportional part of reward for arrest of William Harry, paid to.....	233
"    "    account allowed.....	237

	PAGE.
Tucker, Millard F., account allowed.....	239
"    Welcome C., account allowed .....	237
Underwood, Theodore, authorized to take poor debtor's oath.....	233
Unfinished business, resolution continuing.....	245
Union Bank, charter amended.....	185
Union Enamel Company, charter amended.....	194
Van Zandt, Charles C., Governor, vote of thanks to.....	244
Victory, Thomas, fine and costs refunded to.....	230
Warwick Central Baptist Society, charter amended.....	300
Washington county, reports on expediency of making Westerly a co-shire town of, Appendix, documents Nos. 10 and 11.	
"    "    expenses of committee on co-shire town allowed. ....	238
"    "    jail, appropriation for improvements on.....	221
Watch Hill, in Westerly, authority given to build wharf at.....	227
Webb, Agnes Louise, name of, changed to Agnes Louise Hardman.....	231
Westerly, town of, reports on expediency of making, a co-shire town of Washington county, Appendix, documents Nos. 10 and 11.	
Wheeler, Charles J., account allowed.....	237
White, Isaac G., authorized to extend wharf in Tiverton.....	228
Whiting, William E., accounts allowed.....	236, 237
Whitridge Hall and Bowen Memorial Chapel Association, Tiverton, charter of.	197
Wife and minor children, wages of, exempt from attachment.....	118
Wiggin, Oliver C., appointed on state board of health.....	253
Woman suffrage, joint special committee on subject of.....	209
"    "    Reports of joint special committee on, Appendix, documents Nos. 13 and 14.	
Woonsocket, town of, authorized to issue bonds, not exceeding \$200,000....	105
"    "    appropriation for repairs of armory in.....	222
Wright, James M., elected assistant commissioner of shell fisheries.....	253
Writs of possession, form of.....	116

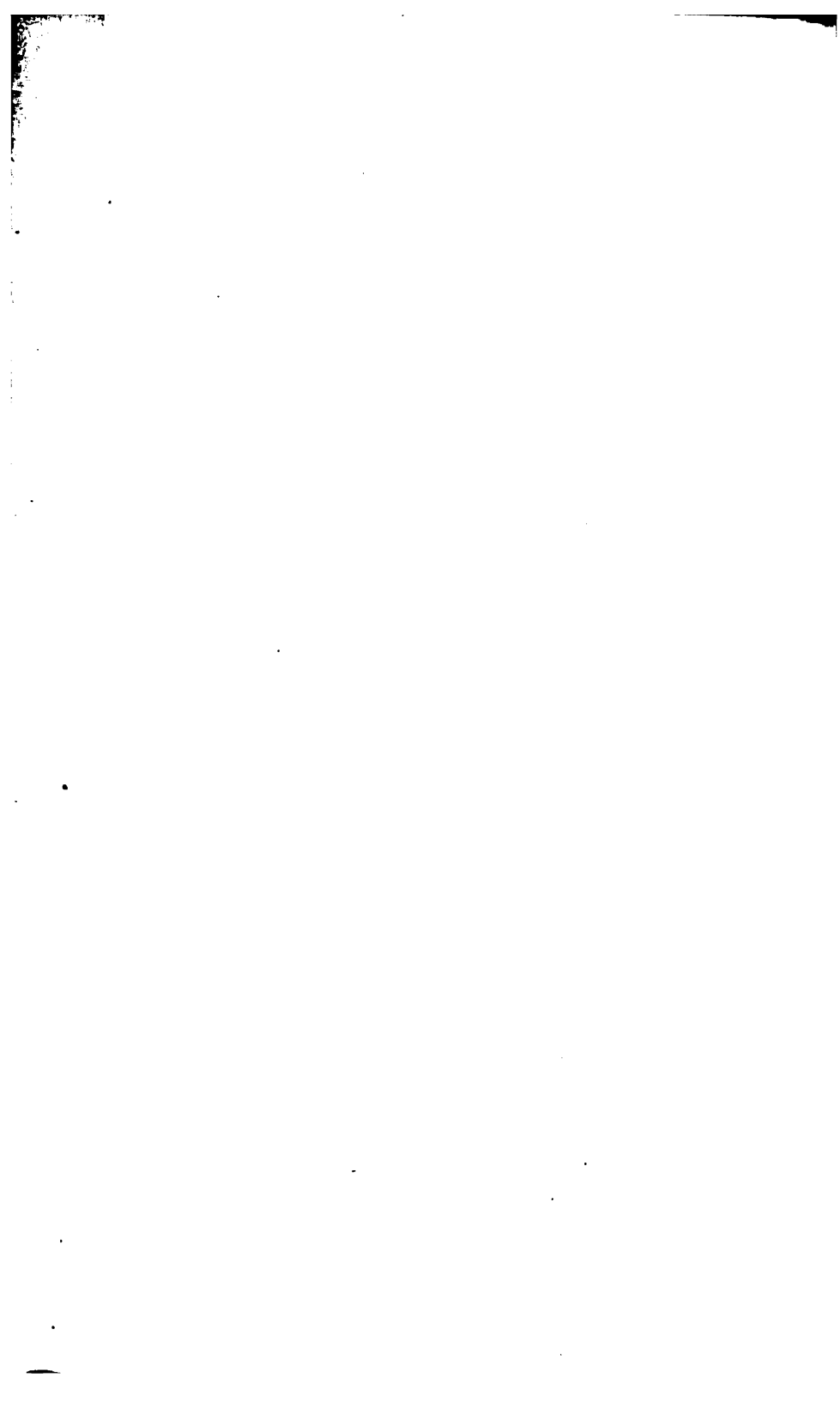
## APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS.

No.

- 1.—Governor's message.
- 2.—Annual report of the adjutant-general.
- 3.—Fourth annual report of the license commissioners in and for the city of Providence.

No.

- 4.—Annual statement of the condition of the banks and institutions for savings.
- 5.—Annual report of the railroad commissioner.
- 6.—Annual report of the quartermaster-general.
- 7.—Tenth annual report of the board of state charities and corrections.
- 8.—Report of the proceedings of the dedication of the State Normal School.
- 9.—Fifth and last annual report of the commission to build a new state prison.
- 10.—Majority report of joint special committee on expediency of making West-  
erly a co-shire town of Washington county.
- 11.—Minority report of joint special committee on expediency of making West-  
erly a co-shire town of Washington county.
- 12.—Third annual report of the harbor commissioners.
- 13.—Report of part of joint special committee on woman suffrage.
- 14.—Report of part of joint special committee on woman suffrage.
- 15.—Annual report of the general treasurer.
- 16.—Annual report of the state board of pharmacy.
- 17.—Report of the commissioners on indebtedness of the old town of North  
Providence, on the adjustment of claims of school districts Nos. 6 and  
7, made pursuant to chapter 738 of the Public Laws, passed March 4,  
1879.
- 18.—Annual report of the commissioners of sinking funds.
- 19.—Annual report of the city council of Newport, of the "Touro Jewish Syna-  
gogue Fund."
- 20.—Report of the joint special committee on the purchase and enclosure, and  
the erection of a tablet in the Royal Indian Burying Ground in Charles-  
town.  
Annual report of the state auditor.  
First annual report of the state board of health.



# ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

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[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Statutes, Revision of 1872.]

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## CHAPTER 727.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XVI, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF CERTAIN MERCHANDISE." Passed, Jan. 22, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Nuts and shelled beans and all kinds of berries, when sold by measure, shall be sold by dry measure. Nuts, shelled beans and berries, to be sold by dry measure.

## CHAPTER 728.

Passed Jan. 28, 1879. — — — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 24, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE STATE LIBRARY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Law library,  
custody of, and  
books to be  
taken therefrom  
on whose order.

SECTION 1. Section 6 of Chapter 24, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 6. The clerk of the supreme court for the county of Providence shall have the custody of the law library, and is hereby made responsible for the care and keeping thereof, and shall permit no book to be taken therefrom, except for the use of the general assembly, or the justices of the supreme court, or upon the order of some one of said justices, or upon the order of some one of the standing masters in chancery of the supreme court, but any person may consult any of the books within the library room."

## CHAPTER 729.

Passed Jan. 30, 1879. — — — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 189, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF JURORS AND JURIES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Number of pe-  
tit jurors to be  
drawn for each  
term of court of  
common pleas,  
Newport county.

SECTION 1. There shall hereafter be drawn for each regular term of the court of common pleas in the county of Newport, sixteen petit jurors, that is to say : Newport, five petit jurors ; Portsmouth, three petit jurors ; Jamestown, one petit juror ; Middletown, two petit jurors ; Little Compton, two petit jurors ; Tiverton, three petit jurors.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately from its passage.



## CHAPTER 730.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1879.

Passed Jan. 31,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1879, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879.

## FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant-governor, five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the attorney-general, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant attorney-general, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, two thousand dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, forty-five hundred dollars, and to the associate justices thereof, four thousand dollars each.

To the retired chief justice of the supreme court, thirty-five hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, one thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, eight hundred dollars.

To the commissioners of shell fisheries, (four hundred dollars each,) twelve hundred dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879. (Con-  
tinued.)

To the railroad commissioner, five hundred dollars.

To the librarian of the law library, five hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the secretary of state, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the state auditor, eight hundred dollars.

To the sheriffs of the counties of Newport, Bristol, Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.

To the crier of the courts in Providence county, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Kent, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Kent, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Washington, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Washington, three hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Providence, two thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879. (Con-  
tinued.)

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Newport, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Newport, eight hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, eight hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, eight hundred dollars.

To the adjutant-general, six hundred dollars.

To the quartermaster-general, four hundred dollars.

To the paymaster-general, two hundred dollars.

#### FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the payment and mileage of the members of the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of two clerks of the house of representatives and one clerk of the senate, thirteen hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives and two pages for the senate, eight hundred dollars.

For the pay of the sheriffs and deputies, for attendance upon the general assembly, five hundred dollars.

For stationery and stamps for the general assembly, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, four hundred dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, seven hundred dollars.

#### FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of jurors' fees, thirty thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879. (Con-  
tinued.)

For the payment of officers' fees in the supreme courts and courts of common pleas, provided, that only actual attendance be paid for, nine thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in supreme courts and courts of common pleas, nine thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of supreme courts and courts of common pleas, three thousand dollars.

For the payment of trial justices, excepting those of the cities of Providence and Newport, and the towns of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in justice courts, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in justice courts, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, four thousand dollars.

#### FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid as heretofore, viz: Twenty-seven thousand dollars on and after July 15, 1879, and the residue December 31, 1879.

For the support of the Rhode Island state normal school, nine thousand dollars; provided, that no portion of this sum shall be used for the payment of clerk hire to any school officer.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island state normal school, fifteen hundred dollars.

For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.

#### INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, twelve thousand dollars.

## PUBLIC PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, annual report of the insurance commissioner, of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, twelve thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879. (Con-  
tinued.)

## FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, eighteen thousand dollars.

## FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same, and for the offices in Elizabeth building, two thousand dollars.

## FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, two thousand dollars.

## FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses, and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, four thousand dollars.

## FOR RENTS.

To pay rents of various offices, and for rooms of justice courts, four thousand dollars.

## FOR NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

For support of school, two hundred dollars.

For school commissioner, twenty-five dollars.

For Indian commissioner, seventy-five dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1879. (Con-  
tinued.)

FOR LAW LIBRARY,

Five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE LIBRARY,

Five hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For the payment of the orders of the governor, one thousand dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Two thousand dollars.

CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For two persons to take charge of the state house at Providence, and the offices therein, twelve hundred and sixty dollars.

For a person to take charge of the state house at Newport, four hundred dollars.

For care of the Providence county court house, four thousand dollars.

For a person to take charge and care of the public offices in Elizabeth building, four hundred and fifty dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous expenses, payment of all accounts allowed by the general assembly, and other expenses not provided for by this act, twelve thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 731.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 11, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE ELECTION OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." Passed Feb. 5, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The governor, secretary of state and attorney-general shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall meet at the state house in Providence within fifteen days after the election provided for in chapter 11, of the General Statutes, having first given public notice thereof, and shall proceed to examine and count the votes; and shall publish the result, giving the number of votes cast for each candidate, in some newspaper published in Providence; and a certificate of election shall be given to the successful candidates. Board of canvassers to count the votes for presidential electors.

SEC. 2. A full authenticated record of the votes, including the number of votes cast for each candidate in each voting district, ward and town, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Record of votes.

SEC. 3. Section 4 of chapter 11, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed. Section repealed.

## CHAPTER 732.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 347, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF WOONSOCKET TO ISSUE BONDS." Passed Feb. 5, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. In addition to the bonds heretofore authorized to be issued by chapter 347, of the Public Laws, passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D., 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the town of Woonsocket to issue bonds," the town of Woonsocket is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds under its corporate name and seal, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Town of Woonsocket authorized to issue bonds, not exceeding \$200,000.

Said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be redeemable in twenty years from the date thereof, with the option on the part of said town to pay the same or any part thereof, at any time after five years from their date. Such bonds shall be obligatory upon said town, in the same manner, and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said town.

Bonds, how  
issued and sold.

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be issued and sold at such time and in such manner as has been, or may hereafter be provided by vote of said town, in town meeting, and the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be applied to the payment of an equal amount of the bonds of said town heretofore issued and now outstanding. Said town shall pay to the sinking fund established for the payment of its bonds from the town tax, annually assessed, not less than five per centum of the whole amount of the issue of said bonds.

Sinking fund.

Bonds, to be  
signed, etc.

SEC. 3. The bonds hereby authorized shall be signed by the town treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the town clerk of said town.

SEC. 4. So much of said act to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 733.

Passed Feb. 11,  
1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XIV, CHAPTER 81, SECTION 8, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD TABLES AND SHOOTING GALLERIES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 8 of chapter 81, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows :

" SEC. 8. The town council of each town shall assess, levy and collect a tax not exceeding five hundred

Tax on billiard  
tables, bowling  
alleys, pistol  
and rifle gal-  
leries.



dollars per annum, on every person who shall own or keep a billiard table for public use and profit in such town, for each billiard table by him kept; and a tax not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than five dollars per annum, on every person who shall own or keep a bowling alley in such town, except in the city of Providence, for each bowling alley by him kept; and a tax, not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, on every person who shall own or keep a bowling alley in said city of Providence, for each bowling alley by him kept; and a tax, not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, on every person who shall own or keep a pistol gallery, rifle gallery or other building or enclosure referred to in the second section of this chapter."

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 734.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 19, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE ENACTMENT, PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LAWS." Passed, Feb. 14, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 4 of chapter 19, of the General Statutes, is amended by striking out in the second line thereof the word "five," and substituting in lieu thereof the word "six," so that said section as amended will read as follows, viz.:

"SEC. 4. The secretary of state shall, immediately after the close of each session of the general assembly, cause to be printed six hundred copies of the proceedings thereof at such session, with a suitable index thereto."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Number of  
copies of acts  
and resolves to  
be printed.

## CHAPTER 735.

Passed Feb. 14, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 229, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE AND PROPERTY," DEFINING THE LIABILITY OF TOWNS AND CITIES FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED OR INJURED IN TIMES OF RIOT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Liability of towns and cities for property destroyed or injured in times of riot.

SECTION 1. Whenever any property of the value of fifty dollars or more shall be destroyed, or be injured to that amount, by any persons to the number of six or more unlawfully, routously, riotously or tumultuously assembled, the town or city within which said property was situated shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof to the amount of three-fourths of the value of the property so destroyed, or three-fourths of the amount of such injury thereto, to be recovered in an action of the case in any court proper to try the same; *provided*, the owner of such property shall use all reasonable diligence to prevent its destruction or injury by such unlawful assembly and to procure the conviction of the offenders.

Recovery of damages from rioters.

SEC. 2. Any town or city, which shall pay any sum under the provisions of the preceding section, may recover the same against any or all of the persons who shall have destroyed or injured such property.

Of presentation of claims to city or town councils.

SEC. 3. All claims arising under the provisions of this act shall be proceeded with as provided in section 11 of chapter 31 of the General Statutes.

## CHAPTER 736.

Passed Feb. 19, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 10, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 10, of the General Statutes, is amended so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The first district shall consist and be composed of the territory embraced within the following towns, to wit: Newport, Providence, Barrington, Portsmouth, Middletown, Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warren, East Providence, New Shoreham, and Jamestown.

First congressional district.

The second district shall consist and be composed of the territory embraced within the following towns, to wit: Warwick, Westerly, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, East Greenwich, North Providence, Scituate, Glocester, Charlestown, West Greenwich, Coventry, Exeter, Richmond, Cranston, Hopkinton, Johnston, Foster, Burrillville, Smithfield, North Smithfield, Lincoln, Woonsocket, Cumberland and Pawtucket."

Second congressional district.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 737.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 318, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 933 OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE RE-OPENING OF THE OLD SAND HILL COVE BREACH-WAY (SO CALLED) TO POINT JUDITH POND IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.'"

Passed Feb. 19, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The time allowed for the re-opening of the old Sand Hill Cove Breach-way (so-called) to Point Judith Pond, in South Kingstown, as authorized by chapter 318 of the Public Laws, passed March 28, 1873, is hereby extended to the first day of December, 1882.

Time extended for re-opening the Old Sand Hill Cove Breach-way.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 738.

Passed March 4, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 365, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE, AND ANNEX A PORTION THEREOF TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND A PORTION THEREOF TO THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Commissioners on indebtedness of North Providence authorized to adjust claims of school districts Nos. 6 and 7.

SECTION 1. The commissioners named in section 21 of said act, in addition to the duties imposed upon them thereby, are hereby authorized and directed to adjust all claims and demands of those portions of school districts Nos. 6 and 7 remaining in North Providence, which they may have against the city of Providence, by reason of any school property having been set off to the city of Providence by reason of the division of said town; and the report in writing of said commissioners, or any three of them agreeing, shall be binding and conclusive between said districts and said city of Providence.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 739.

Passed March 5, 1879. AN ACT RELATIVE TO "THE JUDAH TOURO MINISTERIAL FUND," SO CALLED.

City council of Newport empowered to invest, etc., the Judah Touro ministerial fund.

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to this general assembly that Judah Touro, formerly of New Orleans, deceased, made in his will the following bequest: "I give and bequeath ten thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the salary of a reader or minister to officiate in the Jewish Synagogue of Newport, Rhode Island, and to endow the ministry of the same, as well as to keep in repair and embellish the Jewish cemetery in Newport aforesaid, the said amount to be appropriated and paid or invested for that purpose in such manner as my executors may determine concurrently with the corporation of Newport aforesaid if necessary; and it

is my wish and desire that David J. Gould and Nathan H. Gould, sons of my esteemed friend, the late Isaac Gould, Esq., of Newport aforesaid, should continue to oversee the improvements in said cemetery and direct the same," and that said city of Newport accepted said bequest and that the said money was paid by the said executors to the persons authorized by said city to receive it and the same, with accumulations, now stands invested in the name or in the hands of certain "Trustees of the Judah Touro ministerial fund," appointed by said city. And whereas it is desired that said city shall be expressly authorized to hold said trust property and perform the trusts thereof: Therefore,

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The said city of Newport, by its city council, is hereby empowered to demand, recover and receipt for and to take and hold the property aforesaid, and to invest and keep invested the same in its name upon the trusts aforesaid, and to use and apply the same to and for the said trusts, with power to appoint and employ such officers and agents as may be needful or desirable for the care of said property and the proper performance of said trusts.

## CHAPTER 740.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 619, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 59 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF LAYING OUT AND MAKING HIGHWAYS AND DRIFTWAYS.'" Passed March 6, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 16 of chapter 619, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to embrace the city of Newport within the provisions of the said chapter, and the said section as amended shall read as follows, to wit :

City of Newport included within provisions of highway law.

"SEC. 16. This act shall apply only to the city of Newport, and the towns of Pawtucket, Lincoln, Woonsocket, Cranston, Johnston, Warren, Bristol, Middletown, East Greenwich and East Providence." And all of the provisions of said chapter 619 shall hereafter apply to the said city of Newport in the same way as if said city had been originally named in the said section 16.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 741.

Passed March 7, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 24, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE STATE LIBRARY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Annual appropriation for R. I. Historical Society.

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred dollars is annually appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Rhode Island Historical Society, for the care and preservation and the cataloguing of the property of the state in its keeping, and for purchase and binding of books relating to the history of the state, and for copying and preserving the records in the several towns of the state.

Annual report.

SEC. 2. The Rhode Island Historical Society shall annually, at the May session, make report to the general assembly of the manner in which the above appropriation has been expended.

Books and papers to be marked as property of state, etc.

SEC. 3. All books and papers belonging to the state in the keeping of the Rhode Island Historical Society, or which may be purchased under the above appropriation, shall be plainly marked as the property of the state, and shall at all seasonable times be for the use of the citizens of the state.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 742.

AN ACT TO VALIDATE THE ACTS OF JOHN EDDY AS A  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Passed March  
7, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. All acts, matters and things done or performed by John Eddy, as a notary public in the state of Rhode Island, from the first day of June, A. D. 1875, to the first day of June, A. D. 1876, are hereby declared to be as valid and effectual in all respects as if said John Eddy had been duly commissioned and had taken the oath prescribed by the General Statutes before entering upon the duties of said office; *provided* the same shall not effect any pending litigation.

Acts of John  
Eddy as notary  
public valid-  
ated.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 743.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 207 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES AT COMMON LAW AND OF NEGLECT TO PROSECUTE THE SAME."

Passed March  
10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any party defendant in any civil action originally brought in the court of common pleas, bringing into question the title to real estate, or any right, easement or interest therein, or in which the debt or damage or value of the property claimed shall amount to the sum of three hundred dollars or upwards, may, on or before the second day of the term of said court of common pleas at which such action is brought, but not afterwards, submit to judgment for the claim of the plaintiff, and appeal to the supreme court at the term thereof next to be holden in the same county after the expiration of five days from the rising of the court of common pleas at said term.

Appeal from  
court of com-  
mon pleas to  
supreme court,  
to be taken by  
defendant on or  
before second  
day of the term.

Appellant to  
give bond.

SEC. 2. In case of such appeal, and as the condition thereof, the appellant shall give bond in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas appealed from, in the sum of one hundred dollars, within five days after the rising of said court at the term in which judgment therein shall have been rendered against him, to prosecute his appeal with effect, and in default thereof to pay costs.

Sections re-  
pealed.

SEC. 3. Sections 2, 3 and 4, of chapter 207 of the General Statutes are hereby repealed.

Pending actions  
not hereby af-  
fected.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, but all actions which have been commenced before the passage of this act shall be proceeded with as if this act had not been passed.

## CHAPTER 744.

Passed March  
10, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

City of Provi-  
dence:—Presi-  
dent *pro tem*-  
pore of board of  
aldermen.

SECTION 1. Section 4, of said chapter 598, is hereby amended by adding to clause 3 of said section the following: "And in the absence from the city of both the mayor and the president of the board of aldermen, or in case of the death or disability of both of said officers, the board of aldermen may elect a president *pro tempore*, who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the mayor during such absence, or while the vacancy caused by such deaths or disability shall continue."

Mayor's veto.

SEC. 2. The last sentence in clause 7 of section 7, of said chapter 598, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "If any bill shall not be returned by the mayor before the end of the meeting holden next after the lapse of ten days subsequent to the presentation of the bill to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it."



SEC. 3. The last sentence of clause 10 of section 13, of said chapter 598, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "In case of failure to fill said offices at such elections, or in case any person elected to either of said offices shall refuse to accept his office or shall die before being qualified in such office, the board of aldermen shall issue warrants for another election to fill the vacancy, and so, from time to time, shall order new elections, until all such offices shall be filled; provided, however, that a period of not less than seven nor more than ten days shall intervene between such elections."

Provision for new election of mayor, aldermen and common councilmen, in case of failure to elect, refusal to accept, or death of person elected.

SEC. 4. No committee or commission appointed by the city council, or either branch thereof, shall draw any money from the city treasury on account of any appropriation until the vouchers for which the expenditure is required shall be deposited with the city auditor, or such other officer as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Of vouchers for expenditures by committees, etc.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 745.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 77 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES;" IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 476, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIV OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE MILITIA,'" AND IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 693 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 47, TITLE IX, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNS, AND OF THE DUTIES OF THE TOWN TREASURER AND TOWN CLERK RELATIVE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.'"

Passed March 10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or in lieu thereof some person or persons whom the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of

Statistics of  
births, enrolled  
militia and cen-  
sus of school  
children to be  
annually col-  
lected in Janu-  
ary.

any city, shall appoint for the purpose, shall annually in the month of January, and so far as practicable, at the same time, collect the facts concerning the births within their respective towns and cities, required by section 5 of chapter 77, of the General Statutes; also, the list of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia, as required by section 1 of sub-chapter 247, in chapter 476, of the Public Laws; also, the census of all persons between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive, as provided in section 1, of chapter 693 of the Public Laws, and shall receive therefor such compensation as the town council or the board of aldermen of their respective towns or cities shall determine, in lieu of such compensation as may now be fixed by law.

Blanks for the  
foregoing, how  
to be furnished.

SEC. 2. Blanks for the foregoing purposes shall be furnished, on application therefor, on or before the first day of December in the year preceding, by the state board of health for the collection of births, by the adjutant-general for the taking of the enrolled militia, and by the commissioner of public schools for the census aforesaid.

Of returns to  
town clerk.

SEC. 3. The person or persons who shall discharge the duties required by section 1 of this act, if other than the town clerk, shall make full return thereof to the town clerk of his or their town, on or before the tenth day of February next following.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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## CHAPTER 746.

Passed March  
11, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16 OF CHAPTER 211 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF EXECUTIONS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 16 of chapter 211, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 16. Writs of possession shall be substantially in the following form :

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE  
PLANTATIONS.

Form of writs  
of possession.

[SEAL.] SC. *To the sheriffs of our several counties or  
to their deputies—greeting:*

Whereas by the consideration of our court  
holden at within and for our said county  
of on the Monday of  
recovered judgment for the possession of  
with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belong-  
ing against who had  
unjustly withholden him from the possession thereof;  
and also by the consideration of the same court re-  
covered judgment against the said  
for the sum of costs of suit, as to  
us appears of record, whereof execution remains to be  
done: We command you, therefore, that without de-  
lay you cause the said to have  
possession of and in the said  
with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto be-  
longing. We also command you, that of the goods  
and chattels and real estate of the said  
within your precinct, you  
cause to be levied and paid to the said  
the aforesaid sum of with  
twenty-five cents more for this writ; and thereof also to  
satisfy yourself for your own fees. Hereof fail not,  
and make true return of this writ and of your doings  
thereon, to our next to be holden at  
within and for our county of  
on the Monday of  
next.

Witness, Hon. chief justice  
of our supreme court, this day of  
in the year

Clerk."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately from  
and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 747.

Passed March  
11, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 132, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FREE AND COMMON OYSTER FISHERIES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 132, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so to read as follows :

Penalty for  
taking oysters  
between certain  
dates.

"SECTION 1. Every person who shall take any oysters from the free and common oyster fisheries in any of the waters of the state, other than those herein-after named, or expose any oysters for sale taken therefrom, at any time between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of September in each year, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offense. Every person who shall take any oysters from the free and common oyster fisheries in any of the waters of the state north of a line drawn from Field's Point to Kettle Point, or expose any oysters for sale taken therefrom, at any time between the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offence."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 748.

Passed March  
14, 1879.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 198, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF EXEMPTIONS FROM ARREST AND FROM ATTACHMENT."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Wages of wife  
and minor  
children ex-  
empt from at-  
tachment.

SECTION 1. The salary and wages of the wife and of the minor children of any debtor shall be exempt from attachment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1879.

## CHAPTER 749.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 213, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PROCEEDINGS BY AND AGAINST BAIL." Passed March 19, 1879. ---

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 213, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Any person who shall become bail in any civil action, either by giving bail bond to the officer serving the writ therein, or by endorsing such writ, or by giving bond to the keeper of the jail in the county of Providence, may, during the pendency of the action, discharge himself as bail, by bringing his principal into the court in which the action shall be pending, and there delivering him into the custody of such court."

Power of bail to discharge himself pending action.

SEC. 2. Clause "First," of section 2 of said chapter 213, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"*First.* By committing his principal to jail in the county in which he became bail, or in which the original writ was returnable; paying or tendering to the creditor or his attorney the costs, if any, which may have accrued on a writ of *scire facias* against him as bail; and leaving with the keeper of such jail a certified copy of the original writ and the officer's return thereon, and a certified copy of the bond given to the officer serving said writ or given to the keeper of the jail in the county of Providence, if either of said bonds have been given, and giving to the plaintiff, if in this state, or his agent, or his attorney of record, notice in writing, of the time and place of such commitment, within six days after making the same; or."

Power of bail to discharge himself before final judgment on *scire facias*.

## CHAPTER 750.

Passed March  
19, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 72, OF THE GENERAL  
STATUTES, "OF NUISANCES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Swine, etc., fed  
on swill, etc.,  
from any other  
town, where to  
be kept.

SECTION 1. No swine, or animal of the hog kind, shall be kept in any town in this state, to be fed on swill, offal or other decaying substances, brought from any other town or city, but at a place in such town to be designated by the town council thereof.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any person violating this act shall be subjected to the penalty prescribed in section 7 of chapter 72, of the General Statutes.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 751.

Passed March  
26, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 134, OF THE GEN-  
ERAL STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Weekly close-  
time from May  
1 to August 1,  
in waters from  
Seaconnet  
Point to Narra-  
gansett lower  
pier, and above.

SECTION 1. There shall be, between the first day of May and first day of August, in each year, a weekly closetime, extending from Saturday morning at sunrise to Monday morning at sunrise, during which time no fish of any description shall be taken by weirs, traps or similar contrivances, from the waters covered by a line drawn from Seaconnet Point in a westerly course to the Narragansett lower pier, and including all the waters above said line. If there be any weir, trap or other stationary contrivances, used for the purpose of catching or obstructing the passage of fish in that part thereof where the fish are usually taken, the netting at the mouth of the same shall be floated to the surface of the water so as to effectually close the mouth thereof during the weekly closetime; so

Traps, etc., for  
catching fish to  
be closed.

that during said time the fish may have a free, unobstructed passage, and no device shall be placed in any part of said limits which shall tend to hinder such fish from running up the waters of such river. In case the enclosure where the fish are taken is furnished with a board floor, an opening three feet wide shall be made, extending from the floor to the top of the weir, trap or other contrivances; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to apply to the shad and herring fisheries in the tributaries of Narragansett bay. Exception.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of inland fisheries shall have a general supervision of all matters relating to the subject contained in the first section of this act, and may make all needful regulations to carry out the provisions described in said section, and shall from time to time examine all the weirs, traps, or other contrivances, with a view of carrying out such regulations as are most beneficial to the people of the state, and shall prosecute for the violation of such regulations. They may coöperate with the fish commissioners of other states, and shall make an annual report to the general assembly of their doings, with such facts and suggestions in relation to the object for which they are appointed, as they may deem proper. Said commissioners shall be allowed their actual disbursements made in the execution of this act. Duties of commissioners of inland fisheries.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall violate any of the regulations made by said commissioners, under the authority of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, or who, between the days mentioned in said first section, shall set any weir, trap, or contrivances, contrary to such provisions, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the offender shall be tried. Penalties.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

## CHAPTER 752.

Passed March  
27, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 51, OF CHAPTER 236,  
OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMI-  
NAL CASES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Children sent to  
Prov. Reform  
School, how to  
be supported.

SECTION 1. Section 51, of chapter 236, of the Gen-  
eral Statutes, is amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 51. The general treasurer shall pay to the  
city of Providence the actual cost of supporting all  
children committed for want of recognizance, or con-  
victed before any court of the state, not including the  
municipal court or police court of the city of Provi-  
dence, and sent under such commitment or sentence to  
the Providence Reform School, not computing, in such  
cost, any salary or wages of any superintendent, keeper  
or instructor employed therein."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its  
passage.

## CHAPTER 753.

Passed March  
28, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1, OF CHAPTER 138,  
OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR  
THE PROTECTION OF FISHERIES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Penalty for  
throwing into  
public tide  
waters, sub-  
stances deleteri-  
ous to fish.

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 138, of the Gen-  
eral Statutes, is hereby amended by inserting after the  
words "with fish," in line four of said section, the  
words, "unless the same be filtered in such manner as  
may be determined by the town council of the town  
wherein such deposit may be made;" so that said sec-  
tion shall read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Every person who shall throw into or  
deposit in, or cause to be thrown into or to be depos-  
ited in any of the public tide waters of this state, or  
upon the shores of any such tide waters, any fish offal,



or any water impregnated with fish, unless the same be filtered in such manner as may be determined by the town council of the town wherein such deposit may be made, and every person who shall cause any deleterious substance resulting from the smelting or manufacture of copper, or from other manufactures, or from other sources, which is destructive to fish, or which repels them from coming into the said public waters, or which shall do anything which tends to drive them therefrom, to be emptied, deposited or run into the said public waters, shall forfeit one hundred dollars."

#### CHAPTER 754.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 367, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, AND IN REPEAL OF CHAPTER 689, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS. "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE." Passed April 7, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The tax required to be paid by the several towns of the state, in accordance with the provisions of section 1, chapter 25. of the General Statutes, and of the amendments thereof, shall be paid to the general treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year. State tax to be paid on or before December 15, annually.

#### CHAPTER 755.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTERS 181 AND 182, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE SUPREME COURT," AND "OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS." Passed April 7, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The supreme court and court of common pleas shall be always open, except on Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of all business except jury trials, the passing of sentence upon per- Supreme court and court of common pleas always open for what purposes.

sons convicted of any crime or offence, trial of petitions for divorce and entering final decrees therein, and entering final judgments in actions at law.

Orders, etc., may be made in any county, and how to be recorded.

SEC. 2. All orders and judgments authorized by the provisions of the preceding section may be made in any county, but when made shall be transmitted for record to the clerk of the court in the county where the suit or other proceeding properly belongs or is pending.

Of taking depositions.

SEC. 3. Depositions may be taken as is provided in chapter 203, of the General Statutes, at any time when the court is not in session, for the purpose of jury trials, in the county where such depositions are taken to be used.

Manner of commencing suits, etc., not hereby affected.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the commencement of suits or filing of declarations in any other manner or at any other time than is now or may be hereafter authorized by law.

## CHAPTER 756.

Passed April 7, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 569, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 84, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF BIRDS,' AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO,' BEING CHAPTER 554, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 569, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Section 2, of chapter 554, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Penalty for killing certain game birds.

'Every person who shall take or kill, sell, buy or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any woodcock from January 1st to September 1st, any ruffed grouse or any partridge from February 1st to September 1st, or any quail from January 1st to November 1st, any bartrams, sand-piper or grass plover from April 1st to August 1st, any dusky or black duck from March 1st

to September 1st, any wood or summer duck from March 1st to September 1st, any blue or green-winged teal from March 1st to September 1st, in any year, shall be fined for every such bird twenty-five dollars.'"

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE EVIDENCE OF TITLE IN CASE OF CERTAIN SALES OF REAL ESTATE. Passed April 9, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever any administrator, executor, guardian, receiver, sheriff, mortgagee, or any person acting under a power of sale in any mortgage deed, deed of trust or other conveyance, shall sell or cause to be sold any real estate lying within this state, the title to which will in any manner depend upon notice of sale to be published in any newspaper, the person or persons causing such sale to be made shall cause a copy of the advertisement, in pursuance of which such sale is made, to be attached to the deed given thereunder, together with his, her or their affidavit stating when, how many times, and in what newspaper or newspapers such advertisement was published, and the manner, time and place of making such sale. Such copy and affidavit shall be recorded with the deed to which they are attached, and the record thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters and things therein stated.

Copy of news paper advertisement and affidavit to be attached to and recorded with deed, when.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 758.

Passed April 10, 1879. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH HARBOR LINES IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, ON THE EASTERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM CRAWFORD STREET BRIDGE TO FOX POINT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Harbor lines established on easterly side of Providence river from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point.

SECTION 1. The harbor lines of Providence river, on the easterly side thereof, between Crawford street bridge and Fox Point, are hereby established, as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point marked "a," on a plan signed by the harbor commissioners, Feb. 15, 1879, and on file in the office of the secretary of state, at the intersection of the southerly line of Crawford street bridge with the outside of the wharf line on the east side of the river, in latitude south 28,635.40 feet, longitude east 35,804.57 feet, said point lying at a distance of 54.16 feet from the southeasterly corner of South Water and Crawford streets, measured on a line making at the aforesaid corner an angle with the easterly line of South Water street of  $91^{\circ} 50' 47''$ , said angle being measured on the southerly side of the aforesaid lines; thence running southerly at an angle of  $25^{\circ} 23'$  easterly from a parallel of the meridian of Fort Independence, and at an angle of  $91^{\circ} 51' 02''$  southerly from the line connecting "a" with the southeasterly corner of South Water and Crawford streets, a distance of 148.22 feet to an angle in the cap-log of the wharf, marked "b" on the said plan, in latitude south 28,769.31 feet, longitude east 35,868.11 feet; thence turning more easterly and running at an enclosed angle of  $178^{\circ} 47' 25''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 112.38 feet to an angle in the cap-log of the wharf at the westerly end of Ward street, marked "c" on the said plan, in latitude south 28,869.80 feet, longitude east 35,918.42 feet; thence turning more easterly and running at an enclosed angle of  $178^{\circ} 37' 29''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 340.27 feet to an angle in the cap-log of the wharf, marked "d" on the said plan, in latitude

south 29,170.33 feet, longitude east 36,078.00 feet; thence turning more easterly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $175^{\circ} 25' 30''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 223.47 feet, to the northwest corner of the cap-log of the wharf belonging to Richard W. Comstock and Harriet Sprague, marked "e" on the said plan, in latitude south 29,358.71 feet, longitude east 36,198.21 feet; thence turning more easterly and running at an enclosed angle of  $177^{\circ} 38' 13''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 321.80 feet, to a point on the cap-log of the wharf nearly at the westerly end of the southerly line of Patriot street, marked "f" on the said plan, in latitude south 29,622.62 feet, longitude east 36,382.36 feet; thence turning more southerly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $179^{\circ} 21' 52''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 720.58 feet, to a point in the cap-log of the wharf, nearly at the westerly end of the northerly line of Transit street, marked "g" on the said plan, in latitude south 30,218.09 feet, longitude east 36,788.09 feet; thence turning more southerly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $178^{\circ} 21' 00''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 358.19 feet, to a point on the cap-log of the wharf, marked "h" on the said plan, in latitude south 30,519.78 feet, longitude east 36,981.19 feet; thence turning more southerly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $179^{\circ} 27' 27''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 597.44 feet to an angle in the cap-log of the "Providence Steam Engine Company's" wharf, marked "i" on the said plan, in latitude south 31,026.01 feet, longitude east 37,298.51 feet; thence turning more easterly and running at an enclosed angle of  $179^{\circ} 45' 50''$  with the last named line, a distance of 595.68 feet, to a point on the cap-log of the wharf near the westerly end of the line between land of Wm. G. R. Mowry and Thomas J. Hill, marked "j" on the said plan, in latitude south 31,529.44 feet, longitude east 37,616.94 feet; thence turning southerly and running at an enclosed angle of  $177^{\circ} 27' 27''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 223.61 feet to a point on the cap-log of the wharf at the westerly end of India street, marked "k" on the said plan, in latitude south 31,723.54 feet, longitude

east 37,727.97 feet; thence turning more easterly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $177^{\circ} 30' 58''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 602.39 feet to an angle in the cap-log of the Fox Point wharf, marked "l" on the said plan, in latitude south 32,232.96 feet, longitude east 38,049.47 feet; thence turning more easterly, and running at an enclosed angle of  $170^{\circ} 38' 48''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 124.13 feet, to the southwest corner of the cap-log of the Fox Point wharf, marked "m" on the said plan, in latitude south 32,325.77 feet, longitude east 38,131.90 feet.

The latitudes of points are given in feet and hundredths, southerly from a parallel of latitude situated forty thousand feet north of U. S. Coast Survey Station at Fort Independence, and the longitudes are given in feet and hundredths, easterly from a line parallel with the meridian of the U. S. Coast Survey Station at Fort Independence and situated forty thousand feet westerly thereof.

For a further description of said harbor lines, reference is to be had to a map thereof, signed by the harbor commissioners, Feb. 15, 1879, and on file as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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## CHAPTER 759.

Passed April 10, 1879. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH HARBOR LINES NEAR INDIA POINT IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, IN EAST PROVIDENCE, AND ON THE EASTERLY SIDE OF PROVIDENCE HARBOR.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Harbor lines  
established  
near India  
Point in city of  
Providence.

SECTION 1. Harbor lines near India Point in the city of Providence are hereby established as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of India street, 413.42 feet east of the northeast corner of Gano and India streets, which said point is the southerly point on the harbor line from India street to Bower street, as established May, A. D. 1877, and thence running southerly on said harbor line produced

207.77 feet to a point in range with the face of the river wall from the railroad bridge northerly; thence running southerly and more westerly at an angle of  $160^{\circ} 2' 41'$  with the last-named line a distance of 85.50 feet to the southeast corner of the top of the westerly abutment of said railroad bridge; thence running southerly and more westerly at an angle of  $165^{\circ} 16' 13'$  with the last-named line a distance of 47.79 feet to the northeasterly corner of a wharf belonging to the Boston and Providence R. R. Co.; thence running southerly and more westerly along the face of said wharf at an angle of  $177^{\circ} 45' 40'$  with the last-named line, a distance of 96.06 feet to a point at the intersection of the ranges of the wharf-lines on each side; thence running southwesterly at an angle of  $132^{\circ} 13' 04'$  with the last-named line, a distance of 317.30 feet to an angle in the wharf; thence running northwesterly at an angle of  $149^{\circ} 48' 44'$  with the last-named line, a distance of 187.16 feet to an angle in the wharf; thence running northwesterly and more northerly at an angle of  $159^{\circ} 24' 17'$  with the last-named line, a distance of 190.66 feet to an angle in the wharf.

SEC. 2. Harbor lines in East Providence near and below Washington bridge and on the east side of Providence harbor, are hereby established as follows, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of the line of the river wall north of the railroad bridge, produced with a straight line from the face of the easterly abutment of Washington or India bridge to the face of the easterly abutment of Red bridge, and thence running southerly, on said line of the river wall north of the railroad bridge produced, a distance of 86.25 feet, to a point in the northerly side of India street produced, which said point is 488.26 feet distant from the first-mentioned point of the harbor line on the west side of the river hereinbefore described, and making an angle  $87^{\circ} 24' 42'$  on the easterly side of this harbor line with said northerly line of India street produced; thence continuing southerly in the same line a distance of 325.91 feet to a point on the range of the river wall at the railroad bridge produced southerly, which said point is 403.91 feet distant from the southeasterly corner of

Harbor lines established in East Providence, near Washington bridge, and on east side of Providence harbor.

the westerly abutment of the railroad bridge; thence running southwesterly on a corner, tangent to the last-named line, of 450 feet radius, a distance of 751.77 feet to the northeast corner of the Boston and Providence R. R. Co.'s wharf, which said point is 288.72 feet distant from an angle on the opposite side of the river marked "G" on a plan signed by the harbor commissioners, February 15, 1879, and on file in the office of the secretary of state; thence running southwesterly at an angle of  $126^{\circ} 17' 24''$  with the radius of the last-named curve at its westerly end, a distance of 448.62 feet along the face of said wharf, and on the range of said face produced, to a point 300 feet southwesterly of the westerly corner of said wharf and 420.95 feet distant from the angle on the opposite side of the river, marked "I" on the said plan; thence running northwesterly at an angle of  $135^{\circ} 53' 48''$  with the last-named line, a distance of 320.55 feet to a point 434.04 feet from the point on the opposite side of the river, marked "J" on the said plan; thence running westerly and southwesterly on a curve tangent to the last-named line, of 100 feet radius, a distance of 117.83 feet to a point 170 feet distant from the northwesterly corner of the marine railway building; thence running southwesterly on a line tangent to the last-named curve a distance of 700 feet; thence running southwesterly and more southerly at an angle of  $155^{\circ} 44' 59''$  with the last-named line a distance of 831.81 feet; thence running southwesterly and more southerly at an angle of  $161^{\circ} 39' 35''$  with the last-named line a distance of 300 feet; thence running southerly at an angle of  $159^{\circ} 20' 25''$  with the last-named line a distance of 300 feet to the northwesterly corner of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.'s pier, and making an angle of  $78^{\circ} 38' 15''$  with the axial line of said pier; thence running southerly and more easterly at an angle of  $167^{\circ} 24' 21''$  with the last-named line, along the face of said pier a distance of 101.39 feet to the southwesterly corner of said pier; thence running southerly and more easterly at an angle of  $169^{\circ} 52' 09''$  with the last-named line, and at an angle of  $78^{\circ} 38' 15''$  with the axial line of said pier, a distance of 6812.08 feet to the most salient



point of the low-water line at Kettle Point, which said point is distant 43.11 feet from a copper bolt set in the rock, and in the direction from said bolt, indicated on the said plan. For a further description of said harbor lines, reference is to be had to a map thereof, signed by the harbor commissioners, February 15, 1879, and on file as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, and all acts and parts of acts authorizing the filling in to the waters of the said river without the line by this act designated, are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 760.

AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS OF THE STATE RELATING TO "THE MILITIA." Passed April 10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

### THE ENROLLED MILITIA.

SECTION 1. Every town council shall annually cause to be prepared a list of all persons living in their respective towns between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, except those hereinafter exempted, arranged alphabetically, and shall, on or before the tenth day of February of each year, place the same in the hands of the town clerk of their respective towns, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and such list shall constitute the enrolled militia.

Who to be enrolled, and rolls how to be recorded.

SEC. 2. Every member of a town council and every town clerk who shall neglect or refuse to perform in due time any of the duties imposed upon them respectively, by the provisions of this title, shall be individually liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or other criminal process, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the county in which the offence may be committed.

Penalty for neglect, etc.

SEC. 3. A copy of the annual return of the militia so enrolled shall be certified by such clerk, upon forms

Copy of return to be transmitted to adjutant-general, etc.

supplied by the adjutant-general for that purpose, and on or before the first Monday in April in each year, be transmitted to the adjutant-general, who shall file the same among the records of his office.

Persons exempt  
from military  
duty.

SEC. 4. The following persons shall be exempted from military duty in this state: those exempted by the laws of the United States, to wit: the vice-president of the United States; the judicial and executive officers of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of congress and their respective officers; all revenue officers, with their clerks; all postmasters and persons who are employed in the care and conveyance of the United States mail; all ferry-men employed at any ferry on the post-road; all inspectors of exports; all artificers and workmen in the armories and arsenals of the United States; all pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and there shall be also exempted all persons who have holden the office of governor or lieutenant-governor; all persons who shall have holden in this or any other of the United States, or in the service of the United States, any military commission or commissions, or staff office, with the rank of an officer of the line for the space of five years successively, and who shall have been engaged thereon according to law, and been honorably discharged.

Persons tempo-  
rarily exempt  
from military  
duty.

SEC. 5. Persons of the following description, so long as they shall remain of said description, shall be exempted from the performance of military duty, to wit: the justices and clerks of both the supreme court and the court of common pleas, the trial justices and clerks of justice courts of the several cities and towns in this state, the secretary of state, the attorney-general and his assistant, the general treasurer, the state auditor, the commissioner of public schools, the members of both houses of the general assembly with their respective officers, the sheriff and his regular deputies of each county, one ferryman at each stated ferry who usually navigates the boat, the keepers of light-houses within this state, all settled or ordained ministers of the gospel, all licensed preachers, the president, professors,

tutors, and steward of Brown University, the members of the town councils of the several towns, the mayor and aldermen of any city, town and city treasurers, town and city clerks, practising physicians, practising surgeons—not including the pupils of either—regular preceptors and ushers of academies and schools, and active members of fire companies who are a part of the active fire department of the town or city in which they reside, not exceeding twenty men to any company, unless otherwise provided by special enactment; and such others as shall make oath or affirmation that they are conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, which fact shall appear by certificate of the magistrate before whom such oath or affirmation was given.

SEC. 6. Every keeper of a tavern or boarding-house, and every head of a family or dwelling-house, shall, upon application of the town council of the town or city within which such tavern or house is situated, or on application of any person acting under the direction and authority of such council, give information of the names of all persons residing in such taverns or house liable to enrollment, or to do military duty.

Duty of disclosing names of persons liable to do military duty.

SEC. 7. If any officer, non-commissioned officer or private shall become a pauper, vagabond, or common drunkard, or be convicted of any infamous crime, he shall be forthwith disenrolled from the militia.

Who to be disenrolled.

#### THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

SEC. 8. The active militia shall consist and be composed of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of such military companies, composed of the enrolled militia, as may be organized according to law; of the officers commissioned, pursuant to the provisions of this title, and members of the military band attached to the brigade.

Active militia, what it shall consist of.

SEC. 9. The active militia shall, in all cases, first be ordered into service, in case of war or invasion, or to prevent invasion or suppress insurrection, riot or tumult, or to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the state.

Active militia, liability to service of.

SEC. 10. Whenever any company of the active mili-

Companies of  
active militia,  
how disbanded  
in certain cases.

tia shall be destitute of commissioned officers, or shall be reduced to a less number than forty active members, or shall have neglected to take proper care of the arms and property of the state in the possession of said company, the commander-in-chief may order an examination to be made into the condition of the company; and upon the report of the officer or board appointed to make such examination, shall cause the commanding officer of said company to be notified thereof, and if such company shall not, after such notice, fill its ranks to at least forty men, and make return of an election of officers within three months thereafter, then such company may be disbanded by the commander-in-chief, and any company whose charter states that it shall be attached to a brigade, that may refuse or neglect to organize and conform to the provisions of this title, may forthwith be disbanded by the commander-in-chief.

Quartermaster-  
general to take  
possession of  
property of dis-  
banded com-  
pany.

SEC. 11. Whenever any company shall be disbanded, the quartermaster-general shall take possession of the arms, equipments and other property belonging to the state, in possession of the said company.

What military  
organizations  
are forbidden.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful for any organization or body of men, except the active militia, regularly chartered military companies, and the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military organization or to meet as such for drill with arms, or to parade in public as such with arms, without the expressed permission of the general assembly or the commander-in-chief, which permission may at any time be revoked. *Provided*, that this section shall not be construed as applying to any organizations which already have the right to parade with arms or with side arms by the laws of the state.

Exception.

Penalty.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section, or belongs to or parades with any such unauthorized body of men with arms, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

SEC. 13. In time of peace the active militia of this state shall consist of not more than twenty companies of infantry and heavy artillery, two companies of cavalry and one battery of light artillery, of four guns.

Number of companies of active militia.

SEC. 14. In the construction of this title, the word "infantry" shall include all companies of artillery armed and doing duty as infantry.

"Infantry," construction of word.

SEC. 15. The commander-in-chief shall arrange the infantry, cavalry and artillery into battalions, and when advisable, unattached companies, the whole to constitute one brigade, to be known as the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia. Each battalion shall be composed of not less than two and not more than six companies. He may, if he shall deem it advisable, organize regiments of not less than eight and not more than ten companies each.

Brigade of R. I. militia, how to be constituted.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

SEC. 16. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia shall be as follows, to wit: the governor for the time being, shall be captain-general and commander-in-chief; and he shall command, except when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States.

Governor to be captain-general and commander-in-chief.

SEC. 17. The staff of the commander-in-chief shall consist of an adjutant-general, and a quartermaster-general, each with the rank of brigadier-general, a surgeon-general and a judge advocate-general, each with the rank of colonel, and six aids with the rank of colonel. The adjutant-general may have one assistant with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the quartermaster-general may have one assistant with the rank of major, the surgeon-general and the judge advocate-general may each have one assistant with the rank of captain. These assistants shall be attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief, and he may also appoint additional staff officers, as provided in section 18, with such rank not exceeding that of colonel as may be indicated by him.

Staff of the commander-in-chief.

Assistants.

Adjutant-general, duties of.

SEC. 18. The adjutant-general shall be *ex-officio* the chief of staff, and all official communications between the commander-in-chief and other officers of the staff department or other officers of the militia shall be made through and to him. He shall perform the duties of inspector-general and paymaster-general. The quartermaster-general shall have the care and custody of all arms, equipments and military property belonging to the state. In time of peace the duties prescribed in this title for the commissary-general shall be vested in the office of and be performed by the quartermaster-general, provided that, whenever the exigency of the service requires, the commander-in-chief may appoint suitable officers to either of the positions of paymaster-general or commissary-general to perform their duties during such time as the service may demand.

Quartermaster-general, duties of.

Surgeon-general, judge advocate-general, etc., duties of.

SEC. 19. The surgeon-general, and judge advocate-general, and whenever such officers are appointed—the paymaster-general and commissary-general—shall perform such duties in connection with their respective departments as may be hereafter specified in this title, or as may be required of them by the commander-in-chief.

Staff officers, to whom subject.

SEC. 20. In the absence of the commander-in-chief, all officers of the staff department shall be subject to the orders of the officer of the line highest in rank commanding the troops assembled.

#### THE BRIGADE.

Brigadier-general and staff.

SEC. 21. There shall be for the brigade a brigadier-general, whose staff shall consist of one assistant adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, one medical director, with rank of major, one assistant inspector-general, with rank of major, who shall also act as brigade paymaster and as paymaster for unattached companies of the brigade, one quartermaster, one commissary, one judge advocate, one engineer and two aids-de-camp, each with the rank of captain.

Regimental officers.

SEC. 22. To each regiment there shall be a colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. *Provided*, that the com-

mander-in-chief may at any time authorize such additional field officers as may be allowed in the same arm of service in the army of the United States. To each separate battalion of not less than four companies there shall be a lieutenant-colonel and major, and to each battalion of less than four companies there shall be a major. The commander of each regiment and separate battalion shall have a staff to consist of an adjutant, a surgeon, a quartermaster, a commissary, a paymaster and a chaplain, each with the rank of first lieutenant, and a non-commissioned staff to consist of a sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, a commissary-sergeant, and a hospital steward.

Battalion officers.

Staff of regimental and battalion commanders.

SEC. 23. Each company of infantry shall consist of a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, and not more than thirty-four privates.

Infantry companies, how constituted;

SEC. 24. Each company of cavalry shall consist of a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, one musician, a saddler, a farrier, and not more than thirty-three privates.

Cavalry companies;

SEC. 25. The battery of light artillery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, a saddler, a farrier, an artificer, one guidon, and not more than sixty-four privates.

Light artillery battery.

SEC. 26. The brigade may have a band of not more than thirty musicians, which shall be appointed or removed by the brigadier-general. The commander-in-chief may commission its leader with the rank of second lieutenant, and revoke the same upon the request of the brigadier-general.

Brigade band.

SEC. 27. There may be attached to the brigade one or more Gatling guns, which shall be placed in charge of some infantry company, to be designated by the commander-in-chief.

Gatling guns to be provided.

SEC. 28. As soon as practicable the commander-in-chief shall organize the brigade, as provided in section 15, and shall honorably discharge such officers and men as may be necessary after making the consolidations

Brigade to be organized.

Battalions and companies, how to be designated.

and disbandments required by this act. He shall also number each battalion, or regiment, and letter each company, and they shall be known by their respective numbers and letters, and be thus registered in the office of the adjutant-general.

Number of men in brigade.

SEC. 29. The brigade shall at no time contain an aggregate of more than fourteen hundred men; provided, however, in time of war, insurrection or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, the commander-in-chief may increase the effective force as hereinafter provided.

Power of commander-in-chief to disband companies, etc.

SEC. 30. The commander-in-chief shall have full power and authority to disband or consolidate any company or companies, and shall, as soon as practicable, organize the active militia under this act, reducing the number to fourteen hundred men, in such manner as may in his judgment be necessary or expedient to accomplish the same; but no further consolidation or disbandment shall be authorized by this act.

#### ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments, how made.

SEC. 31. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and drivers of the active militia, shall upon the reorganization thereof be required to sign triplicate enlistment papers which shall be prepared in proper form and furnished by the adjutant-general, said papers to be certified by the enlisting officer, two copies to be forwarded, one to the battalion headquarters, one to the adjutant-general, and one to be filed with the records of the company in which said enlistment is made.

Enlistments to be for three years.

SEC. 32. Every person so enlisting shall be required to perform duty in the service of the state as a part of the active militia for a term of three years, except as in this title may be otherwise provided, or until he be regularly discharged therefrom.

Form of oath.

SEC. 33. The commander-in-chief shall designate an officer or officers to administer the oath to each of the several persons enlisted, which oath shall be written or printed in the following form upon said enlistment papers, to wit: I, ———, who have hereunto



subscribed do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true obedience to the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and bear true faith and allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that I will render prompt and willing obedience to the orders and commands of my superior officers, and faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me as a member of the active militia, to the best of my abilities and understanding, according to the laws of this state and of the United States: So help me God. (Or, "this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.")

SEC. 34. If at any time any independent company shall accept the provisions of this title, which acceptance shall be irrevocable, and notify the adjutant-general thereof, such company shall thenceforth be attached to the line, and no military commission shall thereafter be issued to any member of such organization, except in accordance with the provisions of this title.

Independent company, how attached to the line, etc.

#### THE ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 35. The adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general, judge advocate-general and the brigadier-general, of the brigade, the latter upon the nomination of the field officers and captains of unattached companies of the brigade, shall be elected by the general assembly in grand committee and shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

General staff, and brigadier-general, how elected.

SEC. 36. The commander-in-chief shall appoint his own aids. The assistants of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general and judge advocate-general shall be appointed by those officers respectively, upon the approval of the commander-in-chief.

Aids, and assistants of general staff, how appointed.

SEC. 37. Brigade, regimental and battalion commanders shall each appoint their own staffs and non-commissioned staffs.

Brigade staffs, etc., how appointed.

SEC. 38. All officers of the militia shall be citizens of this state. The surgeon-general, his assistant, and

Qualifications of officers, etc.

the surgeons of regiments and battalions shall all be members of one of the chartered state medical societies, the judge advocate-general and his assistant and the brigade judge advocate shall all be members of the Rhode Island bar, and all chaplains shall be regularly ordained ministers of the gospel.

If nomination  
be disapproved,  
etc., officer how  
elected.

SEC. 39. If any person shall be nominated for any military office, and such nomination be disapproved by the commander-in-chief, or unacceptable to the general assembly, or if no nomination shall be made, the general assembly in grand committee may elect, or the governor appoint, as the case may be, some suitable person to such office.

Field officers  
and officers of  
companies, how  
elected.

SEC. 40. Field officers of regiments and battalions shall be elected by the written ballots of the captains and lieutenants of the companies of the respective regiments and battalions. Captains and lieutenants of companies shall be elected by the written ballots of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the respective companies. Each officer shall be separately voted for, and any person receiving a majority of the written votes of the electors present at such meeting, shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election, and make return thereof to the adjutant-general. Non-commissioned officers of companies shall be appointed by the captains of their respective companies.

Non-commissioned  
officers,  
how appointed.

At elections,  
who to preside.

SEC. 41. At elections for field officers the brigadier-general shall preside; at the election of company officers the regimental or battalion commander shall preside; provided that in case of the inability of either of said officers to be present, he shall designate a proper officer to preside.

Return of pro-  
ceedings of  
election.

SEC. 42. Immediately after the person elected shall signify his acceptance of the office to which he has been elected, the officer who presided at the election shall transmit a return of the proceedings of the election through the intermediate commanding officers, if any there be, to the adjutant-general.

Elections, how  
ordered.

SEC. 43. The commander-in-chief shall order the necessary election of officers at such times and places as he may deem proper. Any officer now holding a

commission, who may be re-elected to an office of the same grade, upon the re-organization of the militia as herein provided, shall retain his seniority of rank.

Seniority of rank in case of re-election.

SEC. 44. After the passage of this act, all commissions shall severally expire upon the election of the respective officers, as herein provided, and such officers shall be honorably discharged, but in case of any failure of an election, the person holding such commission may retain the same until an election is held, or some other person be appointed, when his commission shall expire and a new commission be issued to the person elected or appointed.

Commissions to expire.

SEC. 45. Field officers of regiments and battalions shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and company officers for the term of three years. Before the expiration of the respective terms of office, as herein provided, and of succeeding terms, elections shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief for a new term, in order that at least one week's notice in writing of such meetings for election shall be given to the field and line officers of each regiment and battalion by the adjutant, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of each company, by the first sergeant of the same.

Term of office of field and line officers.

SEC. 46. Unless otherwise provided in this title, all staff officers shall hold their commission only for the term of the office of the officers by whom they were appointed; and the commission of any such staff officer may be cancelled or revoked by the commander-in-chief upon the written application of the officer who appointed him.

Term of office of staff officers.

#### VACANCIES.

SEC. 47. Whenever any office of the line or staff is vacant, or such officer be sick or absent, the duties of such officer shall be performed by the officer next in rank in the line or in the department of the staff, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability be removed; *provided*, that the commander-in-chief may appoint some person to fill any such vacancy, until the same shall be filled by a regular election or appointment.

Vacancies, etc. how filled.

Appointment of  
officers tempo-  
rarily, etc.

SEC. 48. Whenever any regiment, battalion or company shall be destitute of commissioned officers, the governor may, if the exigencies require, appoint some suitable person to take command of such regiment, battalion or company until an election can be held. In case of any failure to hold an election, the commander-in-chief may order an election to be held as soon as practicable in the same manner as herein provided for election of officers, and any officer appointed shall be continued in office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Vacancies in  
certain cases,  
how filled.

SEC. 49. If at any election an officer then in commission shall be elected to another office, and shall accept the same, the electors present, if qualified, may proceed to elect a person to fill the place vacated. Whenever the office of a field officer in any organized regiment or battalion becomes vacant, the commanding officer of the brigade may order an election to fill the vacancy, and whenever the office of captain or lieutenant in any company becomes vacant, the commanding officer of the regiment or separate battalion may order an election to fill the vacancy, one week's notice being given to each elector of such election. In the case of unattached companies the order for the election shall be issued by the brigadier-general.

#### EXAMINING BOARD.

Examining  
board, how  
appointed and  
duties of.

SEC. 50. An examining board, to consist of two or more competent officers of or above the rank of captain, appointed by the commander-in-chief, shall convene at such times and places as he shall direct, and examine in military tactics all persons elected or appointed to commissioned offices below the rank of brigadier-general, whose duties require a knowledge of such tactics. The commander-in-chief shall, previous to issuing a commission to such persons, notify them to appear before said board for examination, giving them at least two weeks' notice. Said board shall within ten days after each examination make a detailed report of the result thereof to the commander-in-chief, who shall approve or disapprove of the person so elected or ap-

Report.

pointed. He shall revoke the election or appointment of all persons failing to appear before said board; but may allow opportunity for examination at the next session of said board to any persons who shall give him satisfactory excuse for non-appearance before said board when first ordered. If the commander-in-chief shall adjudge the person unqualified for the office, another person shall, within twenty days after due notice of such decision, be elected, and in default of such election, the vacancy may be filled by the commander-in-chief.

Penalty for non-appearance before board.

Place of person unqualified, how filled.

#### COMMISSIONS.

SEC. 51. Every officer of and above the rank of lieutenant, shall receive a commission which shall be signed by the commander-in-chief, attested by the secretary of state, and countersigned by the adjutant-general, who shall record the same in his office and forward it to the person so commissioned. Upon any officer being re-elected at the expiration of his term of office, the former commission issued shall be continued and of full force from its date upon his renewing his oath, and forwarding a copy of the same to the adjutant-general, as provided in section 53.

Commissions.

To be continued, when.

SEC. 52. Whenever any officer shall lose his commission, he shall be entitled, on application to the commander-in-chief, to a duplicate commission of the same date, provided he shall have first made his affidavit of such loss before some person authorized to administer oaths in this state.

Duplicate commissions, how issued.

#### OATH AND CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 53. Every commissioned officer, before he shall enter on the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath, before some person authorized to administer oaths, and on the back of each commission the following form of the oath shall be printed, to wit: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true obedience to the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and

Form of oath.

bear true faith and allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent on me as \_\_\_\_\_ to the best of my abilities and understanding, according to the laws of this state and of the United States; so help me God." (Or, "this I promise on the pains and penalties of perjury.") On the back of each commission the following form of certificate shall be printed, and signed by the person before whom such officer shall be qualified, to wit: "This may certify that \_\_\_\_\_ commissioned within named, appeared before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_, and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the laws of this state; before me." (Signed, etc.) And the officer taking such oath shall, within twenty days from the receipt of his commission, transmit to the adjutant-general a duplicate of such certificates.

Certificate to be sent to adjutant-general.

SEC. 54. Every officer to whom a commission shall be sent, shall acknowledge the receipt of the same, and within twenty days transmit to the office of the adjutant-general a duplicate certificate of the oath required, or said office may be declared by the commander-in-chief vacant, and a new election ordered or appointment made.

#### RANK.

Officers, how to rank.

SEC. 55. All commissioned officers of the same grade, shall take rank according to the respective dates of their commissions; and whenever two or more bear an equal date, their rank shall be determined—first, by the rank and date of any immediate preceding commission, and second, by lot, to be drawn before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, or the president of the court-martial, as the case may be.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' WARRANTS.

Non-commissioned officers' warrants.

SEC. 56. Every non-commissioned staff officer of a regiment or separate battalion, and every non-commissioned officer of a company, upon the recommenda-

tion of the captain of his company, shall receive a warrant from the commanding officer of the regiment or separate battalion to which he shall be attached, but no sergeant's warrant shall be issued to any person not certified by his captain to have passed a satisfactory examination in the school of the soldier and company, and no corporal's warrant shall be issued to any person not so certified to have passed a like examination in the school of the soldier.

### ARMORIES.

SEC. 57. Every town council or board of aldermen shall provide for companies within the limits of its town or city, suitable armories, or places of deposit for the arms, equipments, and equipage furnished to such companies by the state.

Armories, how provided.

SEC. 58. Every town council or board of aldermen shall, in the month of December, transmit to the office of the quartermaster-general a certificate, verified by the oath or affirmation of at least two of its members, showing the number of armories in its town or city; the names of each company occupying the same; the amount actually paid for the rent thereof; and stating that such board does or does not consider such armory necessary for the use of such company, and that the rent charged therefor is fair and reasonable.

Of certificate by town council, upon armories in its town, etc.

SEC. 59. The quartermaster-general shall annually examine all certificates so returned to his office, institute any inquiries he deems expedient relative thereto, and allow them in whole or in part, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars for one company. He shall, within ten days after such examination, file in the office of the state auditor his certificate, stating the sums allowed, and the name of the company for whose use each sum is allowed, and the town or city to which it belongs, and shall thereupon notify the town council of the sum allowed, which sum shall be paid by the state auditor to such town council.

Duties of quartermaster-general, upon receiving such certificate.

Allowance for armory rent.

SEC. 60. The commander-in-chief shall cause to be provided, from time to time, such arms, equipage, military stores and ammunition as may be necessary for

Arms, equipage, etc., how to be provided.

the use of the militia in the performance of the regular duties prescribed in this title, and shall cause to be kept ready for immediate service, such an amount thereof as may be necessary for the use of the active militia, should they be ordered into service as prescribed in section 9.

#### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Quartermaster-general to furnish arms, etc.

SEC. 61. Every company organized under the provisions of this title, shall be furnished with the necessary arms and equipments on application to the quartermaster-general, and on delivering to him a sufficient bond, signed by the officers of such company, for the safe keeping and return of the same when required by the commander-in-chief, and producing to him satisfactory evidence that a suitable armory, or place of deposit for such arms and equipments, has been provided in the town or city within which said company is situated; which arms and equipments so furnished, shall be carefully kept for the use of such company for military purposes only.

#### ARMORERS.

Armorsers, appointment and duty of.

SEC. 62. The commanding officer of every company shall appoint annually some suitable person as armorer, who, under his directions, shall have the care of all guns, muskets, equipments and other property belonging to the state, while in the possession of said company, and keep them in proper order and condition.

#### UNIFORM.

Uniform, etc., of commissioned officers.

SEC. 63. Every commissioned officer shall provide himself, within sixty days after he shall have been notified of his election or appointment, with a sword and belt, and a uniform complete, which shall be such as the commander-in-chief shall approve; and in case of neglect to comply with the provisions of this section by any officer, such office is hereby declared vacant.

Uniform of enlisted men.

SEC. 64. Every enlisted man may be provided by the state with an appropriate and serviceable uniform,



consisting of a uniform coat, shoulder knot or epaulettes, hat complete, trowsers, fatigue blouse, forage cap and overcoat.

SEC. 65. The uniform so furnished shall remain and continue to be the property of the state, shall be used for military purposes only, and when issued shall be receipted for, kept and accounted for in the same manner and under the same securities as provided by this title in the case of arms and equipments.

To be state property.

SEC. 66. The uniforms provided in section 64 shall be purchased by a special appropriation for that purpose. Whenever such appropriation is made, the commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the general assembly, shall appoint a board of five persons, three of whom shall be officers of the militia, which board shall have the power to decide upon a suitable uniform for each arm of the service and contract for the same, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief.

How to be purchased and selected.

SEC. 67. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall hold his uniform, arms, musical instruments and equipments free from all suits, distresses, execution or sales for debts or taxes; and the arms, equipments, uniforms, musical instruments and other military property belonging to any military company, or to any band, and which may be necessary for the military purposes of their organization, shall be in like manner free and exempt.

Uniform, arms, etc., exempt.

#### BOOKS, TACTICS AND BLANKS.

SEC. 68. The adjutant-general shall, from time to time, as may be necessary, cause the militia laws that may be in force, together with such parts of the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this state, that relate thereto, to be printed and bound in proper form, and properly distributed to the officers of the militia; and shall also prepare and cause all printing, stationery, blank books, blanks, forms and notices, to be furnished to the militia at the expense of the state, that may be required to comply with the provisions of this title.

Adjutant-general to furnish copies of law, blanks, etc.

Books of tactics, etc., under whose charge.

SEC. 69. All books of tactics deposited with the state by the government of the United States, all books purchased by this state for the use of the militia of the state, and all other military books belonging to the state, shall be under the charge and control of the adjutant general.

Books of tactics, etc., how issued.

SEC. 70. The adjutant-general shall issue books of tactics to each general and staff officer, and officers of regiments, battalions and companies; and all other necessary books and blanks, which may be furnished by the state, to the brigade, and each regimental, battalion and company headquarters.

#### CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Books, etc., how to be accounted for, etc.

SEC. 71. Such books and blanks shall be receipted for by each officer receiving the same, to be held and accounted for by him as public property; and no resignation shall be accepted until such books and all other public property and all company property used in the service of the state, which shall have been delivered to such officer, shall be delivered to his successor, or to the adjutant or quartermaster-general, or satisfactorily accounted for; and double the value of such books or other property may be recovered of any such officer, his executors or administrators, in an action of the case, in any court of this state competent to try the same, at the suit of the adjutant-general.

Penalty for refusal to return same.

SEC. 72. Every person receiving any such books, arms, equipments or other military property from any person, to whom the same has been delivered by the adjutant-general, or quartermaster-general, and who shall refuse or neglect to return the same to such person upon his demand therefor, shall forfeit five times the value thereof, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state.

Responsibility for company property.

SEC. 73. The commanding officer of every company shall be responsible for the proper care of such property, require the arms, equipments, etc., to be deposited in the armory while not in use by the company, and on or before the first day of December, in each year, return a complete inventory of the same, to the

Inventory of same, etc.

quartermaster-general, stating the exact condition of said property, and accounting satisfactorily for any difference from the returns or inventory of the preceding year. Upon his vacating the office, he shall turn over all property belonging to the state to his successor, taking his receipt for the same.

SEC. 74. Whenever the brigade or any portion thereof may require the use of the equipments or stores indicated in section 60, for any service, either in camp or for parade, the quartermaster-general, upon requisition through the proper officers and approved by the commander-in-chief, shall issue the required equipment for such specified time and purpose, and the same shall be returned in good order, within five days thereafter.

Of requisitions  
for equipments,  
etc.

SEC. 75. Every person who shall have received from the adjutant-general or quartermaster-general any books, arms, equipments or other military property belonging to the state, or which shall have been deposited with the state by the United States, shall be responsible for their safe keeping, and shall return the same to the officer from whom the same were received, upon his demand therefor, who may bring, in the name of the state, an action against such person for any damages thereto, caused by his negligence, or for his neglect upon such demand so to return the same, as well as an action for the recovery thereof.

Duty to return  
books, arms,  
etc.

#### BONDS.

SEC. 76. All officers commissioned under this title, into whose hands shall be placed public moneys or other public property to the amount of more than five hundred dollars, shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, in such form and in such amount as may be required by the commander-in-chief.

Bonds of officers.

SEC. 77. Until an officer or his legal representative shall have received from the adjutant-general notice that the property accounts of such officer have been examined and found correct, the liability of such officer, or of his estate, for public property for which

Responsibility  
of officers, un-  
affected by  
resignation,  
etc.

he is or may have been responsible, shall be in no way affected by resignation, discharge, change in official position, or death.

#### DISCIPLINE.

System of tactics.

SEC. 78. The system of tactics and field exercise, from time to time ordered for the army of the United States, shall be the system of tactics and field exercise for the militia of this state.

Company drills.

SEC. 79. The commanding officer of each company of the active militia shall, at stated intervals, at least twelve times in each year, order his company to assemble at their armory or other convenient place, for the purpose of being drilled and instructed in the manual of arms and in the school of the company, but shall not include such duty in the returns for pay.

#### PARADES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

Camp duty, three days in each year.

SEC. 80. The organizations composing the brigade of Rhode Island militia shall perform three consecutive days of camp duty in each year; and unless the commander-in-chief prescribes the time and manner of assembling the troops for that purpose, the brigade commander shall annually order an encampment of his command, by brigade, regiments or battalions, at some time during the months of July, August or September. And while in camp, the troops shall be reviewed, and shall be thoroughly exercised in military drill and in the routine of camp duty, and the several commands composing the brigade shall be inspected and mustered in such manner as may be prescribed by the commander-in-chief or the brigade commander.

Target practice.

SEC. 81. At each encampment, so much time shall be devoted to target practice as may be directed by the commander-in-chief, and such target practice shall be conducted upon such system and regulation as may be prescribed by him. The quartermaster-general shall issue the necessary ammunition, not to exceed five rounds to each man on duty, to be drawn by the commanding officer of each company.

**SEC. 82.** All encampments shall be held upon such grounds as may be ordered by the commander-in-chief, such grounds to be paid for by the state, on contracts to be approved by the adjutant-general.

Encampment grounds.

**SEC. 83.** The judge advocate-general, his assistant, or the brigade judge advocate, may be empowered by the commander-in-chief to issue during the encampment, provided in section 80 a warrant returnable to the justice court of any city or town in which such offence shall be committed, for any offence where by the provisions of chapter 186, of the General Statutes, a trial justice or clerk of a justice court may issue a warrant, provided such offence shall be committed during the time of such encampment and within the limits of the camp or within a distance of one mile from the guard line. No commissioned officer of the militia entering a complaint to the judge advocate-general, his assistant or the brigade judge advocate in such cases, shall be required at the time of complaint or thereafter to enter into recognizance or in any way to become liable for the costs that may accrue thereon.

Of issuing warrants for offences within camp limits, etc.

Of recognizance, etc.

**SEC. 84.** No parade or voluntary service shall be performed by any company, under arms or with state uniform, without the approval of the regimental or separate battalion commander, or if unattached, of its next superior.

Of unauthorized parades, etc.

**SEC. 85.** Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any company from meeting at any time for drill, or funeral duty, or to impair the corporate privileges of any company. Neither shall it impair any lawful articles of agreement adopted by any company, not inconsistent therewith, but no military company shall leave the state with arms and equipments, without the consent of the commander-in-chief; and any military organization leaving the state with arms and equipments without the consent of the commander-in-chief, may forthwith be disbanded by him.

Of meetings for drill, etc.

Of leaving the state, with arms, etc.

**SEC. 86.** The commander-in-chief shall have power to order out the whole or any part of the militia, as may seem to him expedient, for review, the performance of escort or other duties.

Power to order out the militia.

Power to fix  
and guard lim-  
its of parade or  
camp ground.

SEC. 87. Every commanding officer when on duty, is hereby authorized to ascertain and fix necessary bounds and limits to his parade or camp ground, not including any road on which people travel, so as to obstruct the same or prevent their passing for more than two consecutive hours, within which no person shall have a right to pass or enter, without leave from such commanding officer; and the commanding officer of the brigade, or any battalion or company, may put under guard every person who shall encroach upon the parade ground, and also every spectator or by-stander who shall abuse, molest or strike any one when on parade or under arms.

Of complaint  
and warrant for  
seizure and for-  
feiture of booth,  
etc., used for  
sale of liquor,  
gaming, etc.

SEC. 88. Whenever complaint shall be made, under oath, by any officer in command of any military encampment or training field, or by any person acting under the directions of such officer, to any trial justice or clerk of any justice court, that the complainant believes and has reason to believe that any booth, shed or temporary erection, situated within three miles of any military encampment or training field, in actual use as such, and within the territorial jurisdiction of such justice court, is used and occupied for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or for the purpose of gaming for money or other property, such trial justice or clerk shall issue a warrant to seize such booth, shed or temporary erection with the contents thereof, and to summon the owner or occupant thereof to appear before said justice court at such time, not less than twenty-four hours nor more than three days after the service thereof, as may be specified therein, and show cause why such booth, shed or temporary erection, with the contents thereof, should not be adjudged forfeited; and if, upon trial, it shall appear that such complaint is true, then all such property, so seized, shall be forfeited.

#### INSPECTION OF ARMORIES, ETC.

Inspection of  
armories, arms,  
etc.

SEC. 89. An annual inspection of the armories of the militia companies in this state, and of the arms, equipments, uniforms and other property in their pos-

session, shall be made by the quartermaster-general or by some officer detailed by the commander-in-chief, to whom a full report shall be made.

SEC. 90. The several companies shall parade, armed, Parade for inspection. uniformed and equipped for such inspection, if so ordered by the commander-in-chief, but shall not be entitled to pay for such parade. Appropriation. A sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, for such inspection in any one year, is appropriated for the expenses thereof, payable upon the approval of the commander-in-chief.

#### OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS—HOW TRANSMITTED.

SEC. 91. All general and special orders, all rolls and returns, and all official communications made or issued in conformity with the provisions of this title, shall be transmitted through the proper intermediate officers. All rolls and returns in which names are specified, shall be arranged as follows: the officers, Transmittal of orders, etc. non-commissioned officers and musicians, according to grade, and the privates alphabetically. Rolls, etc., how to be arranged.

#### ROLLS AND RETURNS.

SEC. 92. The commanding officer of each company shall cause to be kept in a book furnished by the adjutant-general, an accurate roll of such company, containing the christian name and surname of all the men belonging thereto, and specifying which of said men have done military duty, armed, uniformed and equipped according to law, within the year, and on what days, and at what trainings; and containing also the number of horses actually employed in such duty. Company rolls, to contain what.

SEC. 93. Within ten days after any duty specially ordered by the commander-in-chief, and on the last day of the annual encampment, the commanding officer of each company shall cause to be prepared two muster rolls and two muster and pay rolls, which rolls shall accurately specify the names of those members of his command who performed or failed to perform duty, armed, uniformed, and equipped, upon each separate day, and the number of horses actually employed Company muster and pay rolls, when and how to be prepared.

in such duty. The words "with horse" shall be placed against the name of any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who shall have been required to be mounted, and who was mounted on the days for which such rolls shall be made. Said rolls shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace, or notary public, by said commanding officer, and approved by the regimental or separate battalion commander. The said rolls shall be retained and forwarded as follows: One muster and pay roll shall be retained at the headquarters of the regiment or separate battalion, one muster roll shall be retained at brigade headquarters, and one muster roll and one muster and pay roll shall be forwarded to the adjutant-general, after being approved by the brigade commander. The amount due the armorer of each company shall be returned upon its encampment muster and pay rolls. The adjutant-general shall transmit the muster and pay rolls received by him to the paymaster-general within five days after his reception thereof.

Muster and pay rolls of regimental officers, etc.

SEC. 94. Like rolls shall be caused to be made by the regimental and separate battalion commanders and the brigade commander for themselves, and their respective field and staff and non-commissioned staff officers, for the band by the leader thereof, and for the commander-in-chief and his staff by the adjutant-general.

#### REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Brigade inspector, to report annually.

SEC. 95. The brigade inspector shall annually make a detailed report of the condition of the brigade to the adjutant-general, on or before the first day of December, and such report shall state the number of men inspected, to what companies, battalions, or regiments they belonged, and what was the kind, number, and quality of their arms and equipments of every nature, designating what part is the property of the state, and what the property of each officer, soldier or company.

Annual reports of adjutant and quartermaster-general.

SEC. 96. The adjutant-general shall annually make a report of the militia, and the quartermaster-general



an inventory of the military property of the state, and shall present a copy of the same to the commander-in-chief on or before the first day of January, or at such other time as he may direct.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 97. The commander-in-chief may authorize the brigade commander to call meetings of his staff officers, the field officers, adjutants, and commanders of unattached companies of his command, at some convenient place, six times in each year, for instruction in tactics and the customs of the service. Commanders of regiments, and separate battalions may in like manner call similar meetings of the officers of their respective commands six times each year, but nothing in this act shall be construed as allowing any compensation for attendance at such meetings. When such meetings are authorized, the quartermaster-general shall provide for all officers attending such meetings the necessary transportation whenever the distance traveled shall exceed five miles.

Schools of instruction in tactics, etc.

#### DRAFTS, AND CALLING THE MILITIA INTO SERVICE.

SEC. 98. In case of war, invasion, threatened invasion, or insurrection, if the commander-in-chief shall deem it necessary to increase the active militia of this state, he shall have power to order a draft or levy to be made from the enrolled militia in any town or city, of such number of men as he may judge the exigency of the case requires, directing his order therefor to the town council of the town, or to the mayor and aldermen of the city in which such draft is to be made.

Order for draft or levy in time of war, etc., by whom and how to be made and directed.

SEC. 99. Whenever such order is made and directed as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the town council, or mayor and aldermen, to appoint a time and place in each town or city, and proceed to draft as many of the enrolled militia thereof, or to accept as many volunteers, as is required by the commander-in-chief; and the mayor and aldermen, or town council, shall forthwith give notice to the persons so drafted or volun-

By whom, and how to be executed.

teering, by proper warrant, and make return of such service to the commander-in-chief, who shall cause the persons so drafted or volunteering to be enrolled and organized as a part of the active militia, in such manner as he shall deem expedient.

Power of commander-in-chief and brigadier-general to order out militia in case of invasion, etc.

SEC. 100. Whenever any invasion of the state, or any insurrection, riot, or tumult shall be made in any part of the state, the commander-in-chief shall call out the militia, or any part thereof, as he may deem expedient or necessary to suppress or repel the same; and if such invasion or insurrection, or any imminent danger thereof, be so sudden in any part of the state, that the commander-in-chief cannot be informed, and his orders received and executed in season to suppress or repel the same, the general commanding the brigade may order out the militia, or any part thereof, as the commander-in-chief might do, and shall direct such disposition and command of said troops as the emergency may require.

Power to order out militia in time of tumult, riot, etc., by whom and how to be exercised.

SEC. 101. Whenever in any county in this state there shall be any tumult, riot, mob or any body of men acting together, with intent to commit felony, to offer violence to persons or property, or in any other way to resist the laws of the state by force of arms or by violence, or whenever any of said acts shall be threatened, and the fact made to appear to the commander-in-chief, or the sheriff of said county, or to either of the justices of the supreme court, or to the president of the town council, or if in any city, then to the mayor of such city, in the first instance, or in his absence, to the president of the board of aldermen, that the services of the militia are required, the commander-in-chief shall issue his order, or such justice, sheriff, mayor, or president shall issue his or their precept to that effect, properly signed, directed to the commander-in-chief, and in case he cannot be informed, a copy thereof to the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, making requisition for troops upon either of them, as the case may be, who shall order out his command, or any part of the same, and by such precept or order empowering them to suppress such riot, tumult, or mob, and to

prevent the perpetration of any such felony, or act of unlawful violence.

SEC. 102. The officer to whom any such order or precept shall be directed, shall forthwith order out the troops therein required, to parade at the time and place appointed; make all necessary requisitions, and proceed to an efficient and vigorous execution of said duty.

Duty of officer under orders.

SEC. 103. Every officer who, when directed to order out his troops, or when ordered to march to the place of rendezvous, as herein provided, shall unnecessarily delay or neglect to do so, or who shall otherwise disobey any lawful order or precept, and every soldier, non-commissioned officer and private ordered out, drafted, volunteering or detached for any duty, who shall not appear at the time and place appointed, armed and equipped as commanded, or who shall neglect or refuse to obey any lawful order, shall be punished as hereinafter provided; and unless already armed and equipped, each soldier shall be provided with arms, equipments, provisions and shelter, by the state.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to obey orders.

SEC. 104. No surgeon or assistant surgeon, nor any physician shall take any gratuity whatsoever from any person for a certificate of inability to perform military duty on account of bodily infirmity; and every surgeon or physician shall examine critically the cases of all applicants for such certificates, and shall not grant any certificate for bodily infirmity or inability, unless such infirmity or inability be such as to render the applicant unable to perform military duty; and every surgeon or physician, who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be liable to be punished as hereinafter provided.

Duty of surgeons and physicians in granting certificates of inability for service.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY OR ARREST.

SEC. 105. The commander-in-chief is authorized to issue such orders and establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this title, and the laws of this state, as he may deem necessary to carry into effect and perfect the system established by this title;

Commander-in-chief authorized to issue orders, etc., to enforce this title.

such orders, rules and regulations shall have the same force and authority, as if part of this title.

Loaded muskets, without authority, forbidden.

SEC. 106. No non-commissioned officer or private shall, without orders from his superior officer, come on to any place of parade with his musket, rifle or pistol loaded with balls, slugs, shot, or other dangerous substance, or shall so load the same while on parade.

Exemption from duty on election days.

SEC. 107. No officer, non-commissioned officer or private shall be compelled to do military duty on any day appointed for town, city, or ward meetings, or for the election of any civil officer, in the town or city in which he shall reside, unless it be in the case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or tumult threatened.

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Pay for camp duty.

SEC. 108. Unless otherwise provided in this title, every person legally enrolled in the active militia, who shall have performed duty as provided in section 80, shall receive pay as hereinafter provided for each days' service so performed.

Payment, how to be made.

SEC. 109. The paymaster-general, upon receiving the muster and pay rolls, as herein provided, shall at once examine and compare the same with the muster rolls in the office of the adjutant-general, and if found correct, he shall issue his certificate to the state auditor of the sums entitled to be paid, who shall draw from the general treasury a sum or sums adequate to pay for military services proved thereby, and pay the same to the paymasters of the respective brigades, regiments and separate battalions. Said paymasters shall, within twenty days after receiving such money, pay to the officers and men of their respective organizations the amount due to each person. *Provided*, that any member of a company, battalion or regiment may assign his pay for the general benefit of the organization of which he is a member. The pay due to the commander-in-chief and his staff shall be paid by the paymaster-general.

Per diem pay of men.

SEC. 110. There shall be paid within thirty days after the service rendered, to each general, field and staff officer, and to each member of a regiment, bat-

talion or company, except musicians, one dollar and fifty cents for each day's service performed.

SEC. 111. There shall be paid, within thirty days after the service rendered, to each general, field and staff officer who shall be mounted, and to each member and mounted musician of a battery or cavalry company, and for all horses used for the draft of guns, caissons, battery and forge wagons, two dollars and fifty cents per day for each horse necessarily used by them, or either of them, on field duty, for each day's service performed.

Per diem pay of  
for horses.

SEC. 112. There shall be paid to each musician of a company, and to each member of the brigade band for any military duty ordered, three dollars per day for each day's service performed; provided that there shall not be more than one band to the brigade, and not more than thirty members to such band.

Per diem pay of  
musicians.

SEC. 113. Upon the approval of the adjutant-general, there shall be paid for the headquarters of the brigade, and each regiment and separate battalion, the sum of twenty-five dollars annually, for making, examining and forwarding the necessary rolls and returns; said sum shall be borne on the encampment pay roll, and shall be in lieu of all payments for stationery and postage for such headquarters.

Allowance for  
making rolls,  
etc.

SEC. 114. The armorer of every infantry and cavalry company shall be paid annually a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; the armorer of a battery a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, upon the approval of the quartermaster-general; but said officer shall not allow said sums, or a part thereof, unless the duties have been properly performed.

Pay of armor-  
ers.

SEC. 115. In case the militia, or any part thereof, shall be ordered out by the commander-in-chief for escort or other duty, like payments shall be made for the duty so performed: *provided*, such duty is not required to exceed ten days at any one time. In case of insurrection, war or imminent danger thereof, the military forces of this state, when in actual service, to exceed ten days, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law, for the army of the United States.

Pay for escort  
duty, etc.; and  
in case of insur-  
rection, etc.

Independent companies not entitled to pay, unless, etc.

SEC. 116. No military organization or members thereof shall receive any pay or allowance, under this title, unless accepting the provisions of the same; provided, nevertheless, that this section shall not be deemed to exclude any of the existing independent companies from the allowance of arms, ammunition, equipments and accoutrements as the same are now enjoyed by them.

Personal service required.

SEC. 117. No officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the militia, shall receive the compensation provided in this title, unless he personally performs the duties prescribed by law, and no substitute shall be allowed compensation for service belonging to another to perform, nor shall excuses granted for absence from, or non-performance of militia duty, entitle the person excused to receive such compensation.

Pay of officers may be stopped, when.

SEC. 118. Whenever any officer of the active militia, who may be responsible for any military property of the state, shall neglect or refuse to make the proper returns of such property as required by law, or whenever such officer shall be in arrears to the state for such military property, the adjutant-general may cause the pay of such officer to be stopped until he shall have made the proper returns, or until the amount of his pay accrued and stopped shall be equal in value to the amount of such arrears.

Pay of enlisted men, may be stopped, when.

SEC. 119. Whenever any enlisted man shall lose, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any military property of the state, which may be placed in his possession, his pay may be stopped as prescribed in section 118, and until the amount of his pay accrued and stopped shall be equal to the value of the state property so lost, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Expenses for transportation, etc., to be paid, how.

SEC. 120. All expenses for transportation, rations, forage, or shelter, actually incurred by any company, and which were rendered necessary by compliance with the provisions of this title, or with any order issued by the commander-in-chief, shall be assumed by the state, and upon satisfactory proof of such expenses, approved by the commander-in-chief, the paymaster-

general shall draw from the general treasury a sum or sums sufficient to pay said expenses, and pay the same to the respective companies incurring the same; provided, however, that no expenses for transportation shall be allowed unless the same shall have been furnished upon proper requisitions of the commanders of companies, upon the quartermaster-general, and approved by the commanding officer of the regiment or separate battalion, and the brigadier-general of the brigade to which said company is attached.

SEC. 121. All payments prescribed in this title, not otherwise provided for, shall be made on or before the last day in the month of December, in the year in which such services were rendered.

Payments to be made when.

#### DISCHARGES.

SEC. 122. Every officer who shall have holden any commission or commissions in the militia of this state during the term of five years in succession, and faithfully performed the duties of the same, shall be honorably discharged, on his application to the commander-in-chief; and every enlisted man of any company, who shall have done duty therein according to law for the term of three years, from the time of his enlistment, shall receive an honorable discharge, upon application to his commanding officer, but such discharges shall not exempt from military duty, in time of war or invasion, or to prevent an invasion, or of insurrection, riot, or tumult.

Officers to be honorably discharged, when.

Enlisted men to be honorably discharged, when.

SEC. 123. Discharges of enlisted men, when granted, shall be given by the commanding officer of the regiment or separate battalion, upon the application of the commanding officer of the company to which such enlisted man may belong.

Discharges, to be given by whom.

SEC. 124. Discharges shall not be granted to any non-commissioned officer or private of a company, unless such member shall have served three years in the same, or shall have received a military commission, or a certificate of disability from the surgeon of the regiment or separate battalion, or shall be expelled by a vote of the company in accordance with its by-laws;

Discharges not to be granted, unless, etc.

*provided*, that the commander-in-chief may grant a discharge to any person in his discretion.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations,  
how to be  
transmitted,  
etc.

SEC. 125. Resignations of commissioned officers shall be in writing and directed to the adjutant-general, and transmitted forthwith through, and by all, intermediate commanders, who shall endorse the same with their approval or disapproval. No officer shall be considered out of service until his resignation has been accepted by the commander-in-chief.

Resignations,  
not to be ac-  
cepted, when.

SEC. 126. No officer shall be permitted to resign his commission who shall be under arrest, or returned to a court-martial, for any deficiency or delinquency; and no resignation shall be accepted, until the officer tendering the same, shall have furnished to the adjutant-general satisfactory evidence that he has delivered all moneys in his hands as such officer, and all books and other property of the state, and company, in his possession, to his next superior or inferior officer, or the officer authorized by law to receive the same, and that his accounts for money or public property are correct, and that he is not indebted to the state.

#### REVOCATIONS.

Commissions,  
how revoked,  
etc.

SEC. 127. The commander-in-chief may revoke and cancel the commission of any officer and discharge him from the service, in his discretion.

Effect of revo-  
cation, etc.,  
if court-martial  
be demanded.

SEC. 128. Such revocation, cancellation, and discharge shall not be effectual, if within ten days after receiving notice thereof, such officer shall demand of his immediate superior to be informed of the cause thereof, and to be tried by a court-martial. If such demand be made, the officer on whom it is made shall transmit the same to the commander-in-chief, who shall give such officer the required information, and see that charges are duly preferred, and that a court-martial be convened to try the same.

Warrants of  
non-commis-  
sioned officers,  
how revoked.

SEC. 129. Commanders of regiments, separate battalions and unattached companies, are authorized in



their discretion, to revoke the warrant of any non-commissioned officer.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

**SEC. 130.** All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be subject to trial by court-martial, according to the usage and practice of war, for disobedience of orders, unsoldierlike conduct while on duty, or during any day appropriated to military exercises, inspection or review, or for making false returns, and for neglect and violation of any duty imposed upon them by law; which court-martial shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, and the senior officer, who shall always be of a rank superior to that of the officer on trial, shall preside.

Trial by court-martial, for what offences.

Number of court.

**SEC. 131.** No courts-martial shall be convened unless ordered by the commander-in-chief, and orders for a court-martial shall be issued by the adjutant-general, who shall cause proper notices to be given.

How convened.

**SEC. 132.** In every court-martial there shall be a judge advocate, who shall discharge the duties of that office according to the usage and practice of courts-martial, and no other person shall be admitted to prosecute the arrested party.

Judge advocate.

**SEC. 133.** Whenever any court-martial shall be ordered, the order shall designate the time and place of holding the same, the name of the officer to preside, and the names and rank of the other officers of which the court is to be composed.

Order for court-martial, shall designate what.

**SEC. 134.** The members of the court shall appear in full uniform, and before they enter upon the trial of any person accused, shall take the following oath, to wit: "You swear (or affirm) that you will truly try and determine according to the evidence given in court, the matter depending between this state and the persons now to be tried; and that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until the same has been approved or disapproved pursuant to law; and that you will not at any time disclose the vote or opinion of any member of this court, unless required to do so in

Members of court, to appear in uniform; form of oath, and oaths how administered.

due course of law. So help you God;" (or, "this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury;") and the foregoing oath shall be administered by the judge advocate; but all other oaths which it may be necessary to administer, during the continuance of the court, may be administered either by him or the president of the court.

Judge advocate,  
appointment  
and oath of.

SEC. 135. There shall be appointed by the officer ordering the court-martial, a judge advocate for each court-martial, who shall perform all the duties of that office, and who shall take the following oath, to wit: "You swear (or affirm) that you will not at any time whatever, disclose the vote or opinion of any member of this court-martial, unless required by the due course of law, nor divulge the sentence of the court until the same has been approved or disapproved according to law; and that you will faithfully and impartially discharge the duty of judge advocate, according to the best of your abilities. So help you God;" (or, "this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury;") and said oath shall be administered by the president of the court after he shall previously have taken the oath.

#### CHARGES.

Copy of order  
and charges, to  
be furnished.

SEC. 136. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private to be tried by a court-martial, shall be furnished by the officer ordering the court, with a copy of the order for said court, together with a copy of the charges against him, at least twenty days before his case is brought to trial, and a return of the same shall be forwarded to the judge advocate of the court.

Charges, how  
made, signed,  
and addressed.

SEC. 137. All charges shall be made out in due form, by way of complaint, and signed by the party complaining, and addressed to the officer whose duty it is to order the court, specifying the act or neglect of which the accused is supposed to be guilty, and praying due process, before said officer shall order a court-martial for the trial of the officer accused.

SEC. 138. If, before trial, the accused shall object to any one or more members of the court, he shall state the grounds of his objection, and if it appear to the court sufficient, the member or members objected to shall leave their seats; and if the number remaining shall be less than three, the court shall be adjourned for a reasonable time, that the officer ordering the court may detail others to supply the place or places vacated by such member or members.

Of objections to members of court.

Vacancies, how filled.

SEC. 139. The judge advocate shall summon or cause to be summoned such witnesses on the part of the state as may be necessary, by subpoena, signed by the officer ordering the court, or by the president thereof, or by said judge advocate; and the accused shall be entitled to like process to procure the attendance of his witnesses; which process shall be served by the judge advocate, or by any disinterested person deputed by him.

Witnesses, how summoned.

#### FEEs.

SEC. 140. The members and officers of courts-martial shall be allowed eight cents per mile travel to and from the place of holding said court, and two dollars for each day during its sitting, and there shall be allowed to the person in whose house said court shall be held not exceeding two dollars per day in full for all expenses for room rent, fuel and lights; which shall be paid from the state treasury.

Fees and expenses of court.

SEC. 141. The judge advocate shall be allowed twenty-five cents for each legal page of the copy of the proceedings and records of the court-martial, to be taxed and paid in the same manner.

Fees of judge advocate for copy.

SEC. 142. All witnesses summoned on the part of the state, and the judge advocate or other person summoning them, shall, for travel and attendance, have the same fees that are allowed in civil causes, to be taxed by the president of the court; expenses shall be paid to the judge advocate by the state, and when received by him, be paid over to the persons to whom they are due.

Fees of witnesses and judge advocate.

## SENTENCES.

Expenses of court, how collected of delinquent.

SEC. 143. If the sentence of the court be against the accused, and the same shall be approved by the commander-in-chief, the said expenses shall by warrant, under the hand and seal of the president of the court, directed in the manner aforesaid, be collected of the delinquent and paid to the paymaster-general.

Penalty of imprisonment, how enforced.

SEC. 144. The president of the court-martial which shall impose upon any officer the penalty of imprisonment, shall, by a mittimus, in common form, under his hand and seal, have power to commit the convicted officer to the jail of the county in which he shall reside, for the term of his sentence; and all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and jailors are directed to govern themselves accordingly.

Sentence, how enforced in case of death, etc., of president of court.

SEC. 145. In all cases in which a fine and costs or imprisonment shall be awarded by a court-martial, and the sentence of such court shall be approved by the commander-in-chief, and the president of such court shall die, be discharged or promoted, without having issued a warrant of distress or mittimus for such fine and costs or imprisonment, it shall be the duty of the member of said court next in rank to said president to issue said warrant or mittimus.

Proceedings, etc., how forwarded, approved, etc.

SEC. 146. All proceedings, findings and sentences of courts-martial, shall be forwarded through the intermediate commanding officers, if any there be, (who shall endorse their approval or disapproval thereon,) to the commander-in-chief, who shall approve, disapprove or mitigate the same, and promulgate them with his approval or disapproval in general orders designating an officer to execute the sentence if approved, after which all such proceedings shall be forwarded to the adjutant-general, to be placed on file by him in his office.

Requisites to sentence.

SEC. 147. No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into effect unless passed by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the court, and approved by the commander-in-chief.

## BOARD OF OFFICERS, AND COURT OF INQUIRY.

SEC. 148. The commander-in-chief, whenever in his opinion it shall be necessary, may call boards of officers for settling military questions, or for other purposes relative to good order and discipline.

Board of officers, how called, etc.

SEC. 149. Courts of inquiry shall consist of three officers and a judge advocate, to be appointed by the commander-in-chief; and they may be ordered and organized in the like manner as courts-martial, and, under the same regulations, may examine into the nature of any transaction, or any imputation or accusation against any officer made by an inferior. All vacancies shall be filled as in courts-martial.

Courts of inquiry, how appointed, etc.

Vacancies.

SEC. 150. The judge advocate shall administer to each of the officers composing a court of inquiry, the following oaths or affirmations: "You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly examine and inquire into the matter now before you, without fear, favor, partiality, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God;" (or, "this affirmation you make and give upon the penalty of perjury.")

Oath of officers.

SEC. 151. After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate the following oath: "You, A. B., do swear that you will impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case now in hearing. So help you God;" (or, "this affirmation you make and give upon the penalty of perjury.")

Oath of judge advocate.

SEC. 152. Witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, take the same oath, and be examined and cross-examined by the parties in the same way, as on trials before courts-martial; but the court shall not give their opinions on the merits of the case unless specially required so to do.

Witnesses.

Opinions of court.

SEC. 153. The pay and fees of boards of officers and courts of inquiry, shall be the same as in courts-martial.

Pay and fees.

SEC. 154. All the proceedings therein shall be recorded, and with the papers and documents used therein, authenticated and transmitted by the judge advocate to the officer who ordered the court.

Proceedings to be recorded, etc.

## OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

Fine for non-appearance at training, etc.

SEC. 155. The fine for non-appearance at any training, provided for in this title, or other duty ordered by the commander-in-chief, shall be for commissioned officers, six dollars; for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, three dollars; to be recovered in manner provided in section 165.

Offences of commissioned officers, penalties for, and how collected.

SEC. 156. All offences committed by commissioned officers and surgeons, or physicians, whether consisting in disobedience of orders, or unofficer-like conduct while on duty, or during any day appropriated to military exercise, inspection, or review, or for making false returns, or in neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon them by law as officers of the militia, and whether committed in times of quiet, or of invasion, insurrection, riot, or tumult, shall be punished by courts-martial, according to the usage and practice of war, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars; by imprisonment not exceeding six months; cashiering, with or without disability of ever after holding any military office in the state, or reprimand; either or all, with costs, at the discretion of the court; such fines and costs to be collected for the use of the state, by warrant of distress, under the hand and seal of the president of the court-martial imposing the same, directed to the sheriff of the county in which the convicted officer, surgeon or physician shall reside, who shall pay over the fine so collected to the paymaster-general.

Neglect of non-commissioned officer or private to appear when ordered out, etc., in case of war, etc., how punished.

SEC. 157. In case of war, invasion, threatened invasion, insurrection, mobs, riot, or tumult, every member of the active militia below the rank of a commissioned officer ordered out, volunteered, detached, or drafted, who shall neglect to appear at the time and place designated by his commanding officer, or in case of the enrolled militia, at the time and place designated by the town council or mayor and aldermen, or to place himself under the command of the officers of the company into which he may have been drafted, ordered, or have volunteered, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned three months,

either or both, at the discretion of the court who shall try such offender; such punishment to be enforced by indictment or other criminal process proper to the court in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the offender may reside; or in time of actual war he may be otherwise dealt with, as the articles of war then established may direct.

SEC. 158. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, private or driver, who shall, while under arms, or on duty, behave himself with contempt of any officer, disobey any order, or who shall conduct in a disorderly manner, join in or excite any riot or tumult, or who shall be guilty of any unsoldierly conduct, shall be put under guard by the officer commanding, or by his order, for a time not exceeding the time the troops shall be under arms, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to a fine, not to exceed fifty dollars, or be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court trying such offender, not exceeding ten days. Said fines and penalties to be imposed, collected, and disposed of, as provided in section 156.

Offences of non-commissioned officers and privates, how punished; punishment, how enforced.

SEC. 159. Every physician, surgeon, or assistant surgeon who shall take any gratuity whatsoever from any person for a certificate for inability to perform military duty, on account of bodily infirmities, or shall grant any such certificate, unless after critical examination, and unless such infirmity or inability be such as to render the applicant unable to perform military duty, shall be fined fifty dollars.

Physicians and surgeons, taking gratuity for certificate of infirmity, etc., how punished.

SEC. 160. Every surgeon appointed to grant certificates of disability to persons who have been enrolled as a part of the militia of the state, and who are incapable of performing military duty, who shall grant any false certificate of disability, shall be fined or imprisoned as provided in section 156.

Surgeons appointed to grant, and granting false certificates, how punished.

SEC. 161. Whenever any information is required by persons lawfully ordered or authorized to make enrollment of those liable to do military duty, or by those acting under them, every person refusing to give information of his name or age, or giving false information concerning the same, and every keeper of a tavern or boarding-house, every parent, master or mistress of

Persons refusing to give or giving false information for enrollment, how punished.

a family, refusing to give the required information, or giving false information, shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, for the use of the state, before any justice court in the county in which such offence may be committed.

Penalty upon officer under arrest for neglect to appear before court when ordered.

SEC. 162. In case an officer under arrest shall refuse or neglect to attend a court-martial, according to orders and notice given him, he shall, by said court, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be cashiered, with disability of ever after holding any military office in the state; unless he be prevented from attending such court-martial by sickness, or some other reasonable cause; in which case the court shall have power to adjourn; and reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the arrested officer by the judge advocate.

Witness refusing to appear or to testify before court-martial, how punished.

SEC. 163. Any witness summoned to appear before a court-martial or court of inquiry who shall neglect or refuse to appear before the court by which he shall be summoned in obedience to such summons, or appearing before such court shall refuse to testify, may be proceeded against in such court by attachment or be committed for contempt in like manner as if he had refused to obey a summons issued from or had refused to testify in the supreme court. All process under this section, either of attachment or commitment, shall be signed by the president of such court.

Process, how to issue.

By-standers intruding upon parade grounds, how punished.

SEC. 164. Every spectator or bystander who shall intrude upon the bounds and limits of any parade, shall pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint of the officer in command at the time of such intrusion, by ordinary complaint and warrant before a justice court, to and for the use of the state.

Fines, not otherwise provided for, how collected.

SEC. 165. For all fines incurred under the provisions of this title not otherwise provided for, the commanding officer of each company shall, within five days after the penalty has been incurred, notify the delinquent of the amount of the fine to which he has made himself liable, and if such delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine, or fail to excuse himself to the satisfaction of the commanding officer within five days after such notice is given, then the



commanding officer shall issue his warrant and deliver it into the hands of the sheriff, his deputy, or any town sergeant or constable in the town in which such delinquent resides, who are hereby required to execute the same. Such warrant may be levied on the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and for want thereof, upon his body, in which case the officer shall commit him to jail, there to be kept until such fine, with lawful fees for warrant and service, and jail fees, be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of ten days.

SEC. 166. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected in pursuance of this title, under any of its provisions, shall be paid to the paymaster-general, and by him to the general treasurer, except those incurred under, and provided for by the by-laws of a company.

Fines, etc., to be paid to whom.

SEC. 167. Chapters 476 and 543 of the Public Laws, and all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 168. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Acts repealed.

## CHAPTER 761.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 127, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, AND IN ADDITION THERETO, "OF HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS."

Passed April 10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Chapter 127 of the General Statutes is hereby amended by adding the following section, viz.:

"SEC. 12. The general treasurer is hereby authorized to issue, without cost, for a term not exceeding one year continuously, a license, which shall not be transferable, to personally peddle any merchandize, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver ware, to any resident of this state who shall have resided therein for two consecutive years, and who served during the late war of the rebellion, in any of the regiments or other military organizations of the United States, or in the naval service of the United States, who shall present to him satisfactory evidence

General treasurer authorized to issue free licenses to peddle, to disabled soldiers and sailors.

that he is the identical person who so served, and produce the certificate of his honorable discharge, with a certificate, under oath, of some responsible physician or surgeon of this state that in consequence of such service he is physically disabled."

## CHAPTER 762.

Passed April 10, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 637, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE INTO DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

East Providence: - annual town meeting to be on second Monday in April.

SECTION 1. The annual town meeting of the town of East Providence, for the transaction of the general business of the town, shall hereafter be holden on the second Monday of April, at 10 o'clock a. m., in each year.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 763.

Passed April 10, 1879. AN ACT RELATIVE TO SEWERS IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Board of aldermen of Newport authorized to make, etc., common sewers.

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the city of Newport, when thereto requested by the city council of said city, but not otherwise, may lay, make, continue and maintain all such main drains or common sewers in said city as said city council shall adjudge to be necessary for the public convenience or the public health through the lands of any person, and may repair the same whenever repairs thereof may be necessary, and all such main drains or common sewers shall be the property of the city.

SEC. 2. When any lands shall be taken or used by virtue of this act, the proceedings shall be the same in all respects as is provided in chapter 59 of the General Statutes in relation to highways laid out by town councils.

Proceedings in case of lands taken for same.

SEC. 3. The expense of making all main drains or common sewers, or any part or parts thereof in said city may be paid, as said board of aldermen may determine, either from moneys specially appropriated or set apart for such purposes by the city, or from the treasury or general finances of the city, or as provided in chapters 807 and 931 of the Public Laws passed in the years 1869 and 1871 respectively; and the provisions of said chapters, so far as they are not inconsistent herewith or repealed hereby shall apply to main drains or common sewers or any part or parts thereof constructed under the provisions of this act whenever the expense of making the same shall be so as aforesaid determined to be paid as provided in said chapters.

Expense of sewers, how to be paid.

SEC. 4. No person shall connect any land or premises with any main drain or common sewer in said city except with the express permission of said board of aldermen, and for such purposes and upon such terms or regulations as said board may prescribe, including a release to said city of all damages to person or property which may ever take place or result from such connection.

Connection with sewers, how to be made.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 764.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEWERAGE IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Passed April 10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport is hereby empowered to appropriate, set apart and use for the building of sewers and providing for the sewer-

Of appropriations for building sewers, etc., in Newport.

age of said city and the estates therein in the parts and places which said council may from time to time select, such portions as said council may from time to time think proper, of the moneys annually appropriated by said council for the making and repairing of streets and highways in said city.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 765.

Passed April 10,  
1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 35, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE TOWN COUNCIL," AND OF TITLE XXIII, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF COURTS OF PROBATE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town councils  
having probate  
jurisdiction to  
hold monthly  
meetings.

SECTION 1. Town councils in towns where the council has probate jurisdiction shall hold regular meetings for the transaction of council and probate business as often as once in each month, at such time in the month and at such place within the town as the council shall by general order fix and determine.

Council may  
continue pend-  
ing business;  
and clerk may  
continue same  
in absence of  
quorum.

SEC. 2. Town councils sitting either for the transaction of council or probate business may continue from time to time any business pending before them which may be undisposed of, and, whenever from any cause a quorum of the council shall not be present at the time for any regular meeting thereof, the council clerk shall continue all business and proceedings returnable to or pending before the said council or court of probate to the next regular meeting thereof, and all parties in interest notified or cited to appear before the council or court of probate shall be held to appear before said council or court at the time to which such proceeding or business may be continued, in the same way and with the same effect in all respects that they were held to appear at the meeting from which such business or proceedings were continued.

## CHAPTER 766.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 193, OF THE GENERAL  
STATUTES, "OF ACTIONS."

Passed April 10,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. No action, suit or proceeding commenced or pending by or against any officer, receiver or trustee of any kind, in his capacity as such, shall abate in consequence of his death, or of his ceasing to hold his office, place or trust, within one year thereafter; but at any time within one year thereafter his successor in the office, place or trust may come in and take upon himself, or may be summoned in to take upon himself, the prosecution or defence of such action, suit or proceeding.

Actions, etc.,  
by or against  
any officer, re-  
ceiver, etc., not  
to abate by  
death, etc.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 767.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 83, OF THE GENERAL  
STATUTES, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT  
THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO.

Passed April 11,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Any person receiving damage from dogs to any of his animals or fowls enumerated in section 20 of chapter 83, of the General Statutes, in Newport, Middletown, or Portsmouth, shall make application to the appraisers appointed by the town in which such damage shall be done in the manner prescribed in said section 20, for the appraisal of the said damage, and the appraiser to whom such application shall be made shall forthwith issue a notice to one of the appraisers appointed by each of the two towns, other than in which the said damage was done, to meet him at a time and place in said notice to be mentioned to appraise the said damage, which notice shall be

Damage by dogs  
in Newport,  
Middletown or  
Portsmouth,  
how appraised.

served by the applicant, and at the time and place mentioned in such notice the three appraisers shall appear and proceed to appraise the said damage in the manner prescribed in the said section 20, of said chapter 83, and to certify the same to their respective town and city council, and the same shall be charged upon the funds raised in the said city and towns from taxes on dogs, in proportion to the amount of the fund raised in each town and shall be paid in the same way out of the city and town treasuries as if the damage had been done within the respective town or city.

City clerk of  
Newport and  
town clerks of  
Middletown  
and Portsmouth  
to certify  
amount of dog  
fund collected.

SEC. 2. The city clerk of the city of Newport shall annually on the first Monday of August certify to the town clerks of the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, and the town clerks of Portsmouth and Middletown on said day shall respectively certify to each other and to the city of Newport the amount of the dog fund collected in their respective town or city for the preceding year.

City or town  
not obliged to  
contribute to  
damage in cer-  
tain cases.

SEC. 3. Neither the said city of Newport, or the towns of Middletown or Portsmouth shall be obliged to contribute to damage done without their city or town which may be done in any city or town when the provisions of the chapter to which this is an amendment shall not be enforced with proper diligence on the part of its officers.

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## CHAPTER 768

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SECTION 22, OF CHAPTER 246, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Fees for service  
of writs, etc., in  
*scire facias*  
against bail in  
criminal cases.

SECTION 1. The fees of sheriffs and deputy sheriffs for serving writs and executions in *scire facias* against bail in criminal cases shall be the same as provided in section 22 of chapter 246 of the General Statutes, for similar service of writs and executions in civil cases; and, when the amount of such just fees shall be certified to the state auditor by the clerk of the court to

which any such writ or execution shall have been duly returned, the state auditor shall draw his order upon the general treasurer in favor of the sheriff or deputy sheriff who shall have served such writ or execution for the amount of such fees.

## CHAPTER 769.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVIII, CHAPTER 133, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES." Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Section 4 of chapter 133, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows :

"**SEC. 4.** The oyster commissioners shall not let any land north of a line extending across Providence river from the south side of Hill's wharf to a freestone monument at Lyon's Point, in East Providence, or let any of the ponds in Little Compton, South Kingstown, Tiverton, New Shoreham or Westerly, or let Long bed, Rock Island bed, Marsh Island bed, Long Neck flats, Pawtuxet cove, the channel between Long Neck and Marsh Island flats, from the channel in Providence river to the bridge in Pawtuxet, all in Providence river." Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect any of the above-described lands now leased. Lands, ponds, etc., not to be let by oyster commissioners.

**SEC. 2.** This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 770.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 145, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS." Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Every passenger upon a railroad within the limits of this state shall have the privilege of Passenger on railroad entitled to take personal baggage.

taking with him upon any train on which he is a passenger, personal baggage not exceeding eighty pounds in weight, without any charge on the part of the railroad company transporting the same, except the lawful railroad fare of said passenger.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

## CHAPTER 771.

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 696, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM CRAWFORD STREET BRIDGE TO POINT STREET BRIDGE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Harbor line on  
westerly side of  
Providence  
harbor from  
Crawford street  
bridge to Point  
street bridge.

SECTION 1. The harbor line of Providence river on the westerly side thereof, between the angle in the harbor line established by the act to which this is an amendment, which said angle lies in an easterly continuation of Peck street, and is marked L on the plan of the aforesaid harbor line referred to in the aforesaid act, and Point street bridge, is hereby established as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the aforesaid angle, thence deflecting to the left an angle of  $0^{\circ} 16' 57''$  from the line LH as shown on the aforesaid plan and as described in the aforesaid act; and running southerly a distance of 1041.00 feet, to a point lying 5.13 feet easterly of the aforesaid line LH, measured on a line at right angles thereto; thence running southerly and more westerly at an enclosed angle of  $179^{\circ} 54' 42''$  with the last defined line, a distance of 516.65 feet to the northeast-erly corner of the western abutment of Point street bridge, which said corner lies 6.88 feet easterly of the aforesaid line LH measured on a line at right angles thereto. For a further description of the line hereby established, reference is to be had to the aforesaid plan.



**SEC. 2.** The structure now existing at the end of Dorrance street wharf and easterly of the line hereby established, shall not be subject to removal under section 5, of chapter 611, of the Public Laws, so long as it does not need repair or rebuilding; but when rebuilt or repaired it shall be so changed as to lie westerly of the aforesaid line and be subject to all the laws regulating the construction of wharves.

Structure on Dorrance street wharf not to be removed, unless etc.

**SEC. 3.** All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 772.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 132, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FREE AND COMMON OYSTER FISHERIES."

Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Chapter 132, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

**"SECTION 1.** Every person who shall take any oysters from the free and common oyster fisheries in any of the waters of this state, or expose any oysters for sale taken therefrom, at any time between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of September in each year, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence; one-half thereof to the use of the state and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Penalty for taking oysters between May 15 and September 15.

[See chap. 747.]

**SEC. 2.** Every person who shall take more than ten bushels of oysters, including shells, during each twenty-four hours, from any of the free and common oyster fisheries within the waters of this state, shall be fined twenty dollars for every bushel so taken over and above said ten bushels; one-half thereof to the use of the state and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Penalty for taking over ten bushels in twenty-four hours.

**SEC. 3.** Every person who shall take any quahaugs or clams from long bed, west bed, or from great bed, so called, in Providence river, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of September in each year, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence;

Penalty for taking quahaugs or clams from certain beds between May 15 and September 15.

one-half thereof to the use of the state and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Penalty for  
using dredges,  
etc.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall take any oysters from any free and common oyster fishery within the waters of this state with dredges, or with any other instrument, or by any other method more destructive to oyster-beds, than the usual method of taking them by oyster tongs, or shall, with such dredge or other instrument as aforesaid, rake over any oyster-bed, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever, or shall have such dredges or other instruments as aforesaid on board any boat or vessel employed in taking oysters within the waters of this state, shall forfeit the boat or vessel with its tackle, apparel and furniture, and all implements thereto belonging, on board of which such dredge or other instrument aforesaid may have been used, or may be or may have been found; and, in addition thereto, every person on board such boat or vessel shall be fined three hundred dollars; one-half thereof to the use of the state, and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Under-rake may  
be used in Point  
Judith ponds.

SEC. 5. Nothing in the next preceding section shall be construed to prevent any citizen of this state from taking oysters in Point Judith ponds, in South Kingstown, by a certain instrument long used in said ponds, known by the name of an under-rake, and described as follows: the handle of said rake being fifteen to twenty feet in length, the head from one to two feet in length, filled with iron teeth from six to ten inches in length, and mostly used through holes cut in the ice.

Penalty for  
breaking up or  
injuring oyster  
beds.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall wilfully break up, damage, or injure any bed of oysters, or any tract of land leased from the state as and for an oyster-bed, by depositing thereon earth, stones, or dredgings or scoopings from the river or docks, or in any other manner, shall be fined five hundred dollars for each offence; one-half thereof to the use of the state, and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Penalty for  
planting oysters  
taken south of  
a certain line.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall plant upon any private bed, any oysters taken from the free and common oyster fisheries south of the line drawn from the southerly end of Thomas J. Hill's wharf, extending

easterly to a monument set up by the commissioners of shell fisheries on the Seekonk shore, shall be fined twenty dollars for each bushel of oysters so planted; one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other half to the use of the state. *Provided, however,* that the planting upon private beds of young oysters found above low water mark, or found adhering to the shells of oysters fit for market or present use, shall not be deemed a violation of this section.

SEC. 8. Every person taking oysters from any bed in the free and common oyster fisheries shall, at the time of taking the same, cull out and restore to said bed all small oysters, shells, and other substances valuable to said bed, retaining only such oysters as are fit for market and present use, and the small oysters adhering to the same.

Small oysters, etc., to be culled out and re-stored.

SEC. 9. No person shall take oysters from a public oyster ground or bed, except between the hours of sunrise and sunset on any day.

Hours, when oysters may be taken.

SEC. 10. No person not a citizen of this state shall be allowed to fish for oysters or other shell-fish within the waters of this state.

Non-residents not to take.

SEC. 11. Whenever the commissioners of shell fisheries shall deem the oysters upon any bed or beds of the free and common oyster fisheries of this state unsuitable for present use and market, they shall have the right in their discretion to cause suitable buoy or buoys to be moored and continued on the bed or beds where such oysters may be, until the same become suitable for present use and market, when they shall cause said buoy or buoys to be removed.

If oysters deemed unsuitable for present use, buoys to be moored over beds.

SEC. 12. Said commissioners shall also cause public notice to be given, in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, of the mooring of said buoy or buoys and the removal thereof, together with the purpose for which it is moored and removed, for one week next succeeding said mooring, and for one week next preceding said removal.

Notice of mooring of buoys to be given.

SEC. 13. During the continuance of said buoy or buoys upon said bed or beds, no person shall fish for or take any oysters or other shell-fish from said bed or beds; and no person shall remove said buoy or buoys

Oysters not to be taken during continuance of buoys.

except by order of said commissioners, or shall injure or deface the same.

Penalties for violating certain foregoing provisions.

SEC. 14. Every person violating any of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth sections of this chapter shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence; one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other half thereof to the use of the state; and every boat or vessel used, or in any way employed in taking oysters, or other shell-fish, contrary to the provisions of either of said sections (except the eighth), shall, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture and implements on board, be forfeited.

Penalties, on second conviction.

SEC. 15. Every person convicted a second time of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, shall, in addition to the penalties before mentioned, be deprived of the privilege of fishing for oysters in the waters of this state for three years thereafter, under a penalty of thirty days imprisonment for each offence.

Certain ponds to be free and common oyster fisheries.

SEC. 16. Quicksand pond in Little Compton, Point Judith ponds in South Kingstown, and the several ponds in the town of Charlestown, excepting the pond known as Powaget or Charlestown pond, shall be deemed and taken to be free and common oyster fisheries.

Chapter 747 not hereby affected.

SEC. 17. Nothing in the above act shall be construed as repealing chapter 747, of the Public Laws, passed March 11, 1879, or any portion thereof.

SEC. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

## CHAPTER 773.

Passed April 11, 1879. — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SECTION 7, OF CHAPTER 690, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE FISCAL YEAR."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 7, of chapter 690, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

**"SEC. 7.** Nothing in this act shall prevent public officers or boards from continuing the several departments of service under their charge during the month of January, until otherwise ordered by the general assembly, at the rate of expenditure authorized by the appropriations for the preceding year, and the state auditor may draw his orders on the general treasurer for the several amounts expended under the provisions of this section."

Appropriations for support of state government continued during the month of January.

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## CHAPTER 774.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 83, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF DOGS."

Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Section 24, of chapter 83, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows :

**"SEC. 24.** Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent the special constable or any other person from making complaint after the last day of July."

Complaints under dog law.

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## CHAPTER 775.

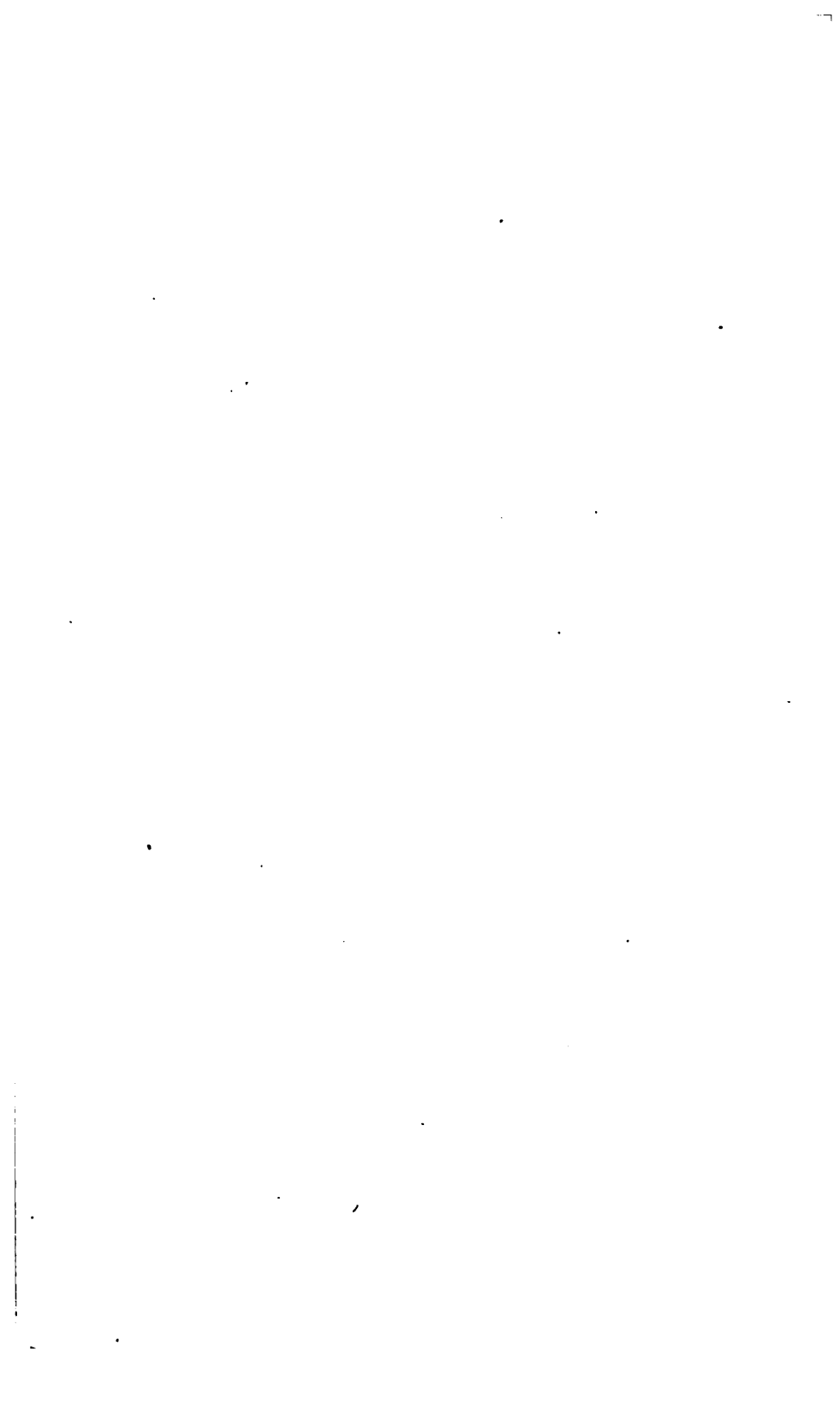
AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** The sum of fifty dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of keeping in order the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in the city of Providence, and the grounds and fence enclosing the same; said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for said sum, to be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated upon the receipt of properly authenticated vouchers.

Appropriation for care of Soldiers' monument.



# ACTS

OF A

## Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

### ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

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AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK," AND OF THE ACTS HERETOFORE PASSED IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. Passed January 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. At the meetings of the stockholders of said bank, (the name and style thereof being "The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank,") for the election of directors, there shall be elected a board of not less than seven nor more than thirteen directors. A majority of the directors, so elected, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of said board.

SEC. 2. The stockholders of said bank may at any time hereafter, at any meeting specially called for that purpose, and under such regulations, restrictions and conditions as they may judge requisite and proper,

decrease the number of shares now constituting the capital stock of said bank, provided the same shall at no time be decreased below the number of ten thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, and provided that in so doing no part of the capital stock shall be divided among the stockholders.

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Passed February 6, 1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EAST PROVIDENCE WHARF COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. James Richardson, Dennis Higgins, Thomas Child, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a corporation by the name of The East Providence Wharf Company, for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, leasing and selling wharves and wharf property in East Providence, and conducting a general wharf business therein, and any business incidental thereto, or connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Such shares shall be transferred in the mode prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder therein shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or



demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have its action for the balance due, against such stockholder.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in East Providence.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF SWAN POINT CEMETERY." Passed Febru-  
20, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. All moneys conveyed or bequeathed to the proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery as provided in section six of the act of which this act is in amendment, or for the purpose of providing for the perpetual care, support or improvement of said cemetery or any part thereof, or any lot, monument or structure therein, shall be invested in mortgages upon real estate in the state of Rhode Island, or in bonds of the United States, or in bonds of any of the New England states, or in bonds or notes issued by or guaranteed by any city or town in the New England states.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HIGH STREET BANK IN PROVIDENCE." Passed March 7,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1, of "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the High Street Bank, in Providence," passed at the June session of the general assembly, A. D. 1828, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words following, namely, "The president, directors and company of."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March  
11, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT  
TO INCORPORATE THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK IN PROV-  
IDENCE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2, of an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the 'Citizens Savings Bank' in Providence," passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1871, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words following, namely: "last Monday in June annually," and inserting in place thereof the following words, namely: "first day in July in each year, provided that if said first day shall fall upon Sunday then said corporation shall meet on the next succeeding day," so that said section 2 shall read as follows :

"SEC. 2. Said corporation shall meet in Providence, on the first day in July, in each year, provided that if said first day shall fall upon Sunday, then said corporation shall meet on the next succeeding day, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient. Any five members, of whom two at least shall be directors, shall be a quorum. And at said annual meeting, said corporation shall have power to elect a president, vice-president and five directors, who together shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their room. The president and vice-president, and each director, shall signify his acceptance of said trust, in writing to the secretary, which acceptance shall be recorded."

Passed March  
18, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CENTRAL FALLS FIRE DISTRICT  
TO ISSUE BONDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Central Falls Fire District, a corporation existing in the town of Lincoln, as incorporated by an act of the general assembly, passed at the October session, A. D. 1847, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Central Falls Fire District," and the

acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof, is hereby authorized to introduce a supply of pure water into said district to be used for domestic and manufacturing purposes and for protection from fire.

SEC. 2. Said fire district shall have power and authority by and with the consent of the town council of Lincoln, to open the ground in any part of the streets and highways of said town for the purpose of laying and repairing pipes for conducting said water. They may also, by and with the consent of the town council of any adjoining town, extend said pipes into and through the streets and highways of such town in the same manner, for the purpose of supplying such town or any part thereof with water. They may also carry said pipes over or under any railroad or bridge in such manner as not to obstruct or permanently impede travel thereon.

SEC. 3. Said district is hereby authorized to procure a supply of water from such source or sources as may be deemed most expedient, or to receive water from the city of Providence or the town of Pawtucket, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the city council of said city or the town council of said town, and the said district; and the city council of said city of Providence or the town council of said town of Pawtucket are hereby authorized and empowered to supply said district with water and make such agreement.

SEC. 4. Said district may distribute the water throughout the district or authorize the same to be done; shall have the exclusive right to furnish and sell water within said district; and may regulate its use and the price to be paid therefor within or without said district, wherever the pipes belonging to said district shall be laid.

SEC. 5. Said district shall have the exclusive right of the water aforesaid, and may maintain an action against any person for using the same without the consent of said district; and may establish such hydrants for fire purposes, and public drinking fountains in such public places as they may see fit, and prescribe the manner in which the same may be used, and may change said locations or terms at their discretion.

SEC. 6. The owner and also the occupant of any tenement shall be liable for the payment of the price or rent for the use of the water in such premises; but the owner thereof shall not be liable therefor unless he shall have given his written assent to the introduction of water into said premises.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of raising money to carry the provisions of this act into effect and also to provide for the payment of the present indebtedness of said district, said district is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, scrip or certificates of debt, bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, under the corporate name and seal of said district, signed by the treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the clerk in such form, at such times not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and for such sums as said district in any legally warned district meeting may by a majority vote decide; the amount for which said district may issue bonds, scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars; said bonds, scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be obligatory upon said district in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said district.

SEC. 8. Said district shall have power by vote in district meeting, to direct the times and manner in which said bonds shall be issued, to be sold at not less than the par value thereof; and shall establish a sinking fund for the payment thereof, and shall appropriate and pay to said fund annually not less than four per cent. of the whole amount of the issue of said bonds, until such sinking fund with interest is equal in amount to the whole amount of said bonds issued.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROGER WILLIAMS SAVINGS  
FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Passed March  
25, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William H. Simons, Shubael S. Howes, William H. Hawkins, James O. Swan, John S. Kellogg, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Roger Williams Savings Fund and Loan Association, for the purpose of enabling the members thereof to have the benefit of security and economy, and to accumulate by monthly payments, fines, premiums on loans, and interest on investments, a fund to enable them to purchase and build dwellings for themselves, and to acquire, hold and manage real estate, and transact other business appertaining and incidental thereto, and by that name shall have all powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize said corporation to do a banking business of any kind, except so far as the same may be necessary to carry on its proper business, which is hereby declared to be that of a co-operative savings fund and loan association, otherwise known as a building and loan association.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said association shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be accumulated, and to be divided into shares of two hundred dollars each. No stockholder shall sell or pledge his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal thereof, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell the same.

SEC. 3. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by a bill of sale, which shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of the corporation in such books as he shall provide for that purpose, and the stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts, assessments, fines and claims, due and owing from such stockholder to such corpora-

tion, whether overdue or due at a future time, and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due, and in case of a surplus over such debts and demands, interest and expenses, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 4. Every conveyance of land made by said corporation shall be under its seal, executed by the treasurer and acknowledged by him as its deed, and shall be recorded in the town where the land lies which is described in such conveyance.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the second Wednesday of July in each year, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, and at all meetings of the corporation all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder one vote; and a majority of the stockholders shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 8,  
1879.

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AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," AND OF THE ACTS HERETOFORE PASSED IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The stockholders of the Butchers and Drovers Bank, may at any time hereafter, at any meeting specially called for that purpose, or at any regular annual meeting, and under such regulations and conditions as they may judge requisite and proper, decrease

the capital stock of said bank, by decreasing the par value of each share from fifty to thirty-five dollars, and by decreasing the number of shares now constituting the capital stock of said bank, from forty-nine hundred and twenty-nine, to forty-two hundred and eighty-six, provided that in so doing no part of the capital stock shall be divided among the stockholders.

SEC. 2. So much of said act, to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET GAS COMPANY." Passed April 10, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers heretofore conferred, said company is hereby authorized to engage in the production and distribution of heat by means of gas, water and steam or otherwise; and such distribution through streets and highways shall be under the same restrictions and with the same privileges and to the same extent, as are by law applicable to the distribution of gas by said company.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD COMPANY TO CHANGE THE LOCATION OF THEIR STATION AT DIAMOND HILL. Passed April 11, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company are hereby authorized to change the location of their station at Diamond Hill in the town of Cumberland, and abandon that station; provided said corporation shall locate a new station and build a depot upon the line of their said railroad within one-half mile of their present station.

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STATE BANK IN PROVIDENCE," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, 1830.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The stockholders of the State Bank may at any time hereafter, at any meeting specially called for that purpose, or at any regular annual meeting, special notice having previously been given, as is required by their charter in the case of special meetings, and under such regulations and conditions as they may judge requisite and proper, decrease the capital stock of said bank, by decreasing the par value of each share thereof from fifty dollars to twenty-five dollars ; provided that in so doing no part thereof shall be divided amongst the stockholders.

SEC. 2. So much of said act, to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION ENAMEL COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, 1878.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Union Enamel Company," passed at the May session, 1878, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Charles D. Owen, George Owen, Jr., Jesse Metcalf, Henry J. Steere, George Owen and Smith Owen, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of manufacturing and finishing cotton and other goods, and for the transaction of other business incidental thereto and connected therewith, by the name of the Atlantic Mills, with all the privileges, and



subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase the same from time to time to a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time, by the by-laws or vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell the same to any other party, giving said company, in case they should require it, at least ten days in which to decide whether they will take the same or not."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE FRIENDSHIP LODGE, ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE. Passed Feb. 4, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Joseph G. Fowler, Asahel Albee, Calvin A. Niles, Joseph A. Fowler, Robert Smith, Peter A. Terbriggen, Michael Delory, John H. Edwards, L. S. Winchester, John H. Madden, Gordon Berry, Benjamin J. Rooks, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of Friendship Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of the city of Providence, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the laws of this state.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the said lodge have heretofore been accustomed to elect, such officers as may be deemed necessary to the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. The persons now holding office in said lodge shall continue to hold their respective offices for such period of time as has heretofore been the custom of said lodge.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Feb. 5,  
1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE BAPTIST SOCIETY IN THE WESTERLY PART OF NORTH PROVIDENCE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall henceforth be the Fruit Hill Union Society for Christian Work.

SEC. 2. Article 1, of section 4, of said act, of which this is an amendment, shall read as follows :

"No one shall be settled by said society as a minister except a regular ordained preacher of the gospel of any evangelical denomination."

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Feb. 12,  
1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN BRASS BAND IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1853.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of "An Act to incorporate the American Brass Band in the county of Providence," passed at the January Session, A. D. 1853, is hereby amended by striking out the words "second Monday

of April," in the third line of said section, and substituting therefor the words "last Monday of December."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "ST. JOSEPH'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY."

Passed Feb. 14,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Owen McCullough, Bernard McCudden, Mathew Storin, Edward McCaughey, Thomas McGinn, Michael Coleman, James McGirr, Joseph Gormley, J. P. McVey, and Thomas McGinn, Jr., their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of St. Joseph's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, of Pawtucket, R. I., for the purpose of the encouragement of temperance and the assistance of the destitute, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WHITRIDGE HALL AND BOWEN MEMORIAL CHAPEL ASSOCIATION, OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Passed Feb. 14,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Annie M. Bowen, Albert Gray, Alden Bradford, John S. West, Charles F. Seabury, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of Whitridge Hall and Bowen Memorial Chapel Association, of Tiverton, R. I., for the purpose

of religious, charitable and literary culture, and the promotion of liberal religious thought, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

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Passed Feb. 20, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE DIVISION NO. 10, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, IN THE TOWN OF CRANSTON, R. I.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William O. Marra, Patrick Kelly, James Hunt, James Smith, James Joyce, Lawrence Luby, Michael Quigley, Patrick McLaughlin, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of Division No. 10, Ancient Order of Hibernians, for mutual benefit, benevolent and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and the first meeting of said division thereafter, shall be the first meeting of the corporation without notice, and the then existing officers of said division shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed, under the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Division of Rhode Island and the laws of the division.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SMITH'S HILL FREE BAPTIST SOCIETY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Passed Feb. 20,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Stephen T. Lincoln, John L. Barber, Thomas G. Earle, John P. Mumford, Daniel M. Salisbury, Amos D. Smith, 2d, Thomas J. Peckham, Cicero R. C. French, Danford H. Medbury, and Jonathan M. Brewster, with such as shall hereafter be elected members of said society, are hereby created a body politic for religious purposes, under the name of Smith's Hill Free Baptist Society, in Providence, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE AMITY LODGE, NO. 6, INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS, OF THE TOWN OF WARREN, R. I.

Passed Feb. 20,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Sidney Dean, James B. Sawtelle, Thomas J. Briggs, Joseph M. Smith, Chester H. Thyng, Henry Cole, Daniel W. Gladding, James E. Taylor, James B. Barnes, Hollis Sawtelle, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of Amity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

**SEC. 3.** This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter shall be the first meeting of the corporation, without notice, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation, until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said lodge.

Passed March  
10, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE NURSERY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** The name of the said Providence Nursery is hereby changed to that of "The Rhode Island Children's Hospital and Nursery," of Providence.

**SEC. 2.** Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey property, real and personal, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

**SEC. 3.** All acts and parts of acts in said act of incorporation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed March  
11, 1879.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE WARWICK CENTRAL BAPTIST SOCIETY," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1834.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Section 2 of said act is hereby amended by substituting for the first four lines the words "Said society shall have power to apportion and assess taxes on the pews in their meeting-house for the improvement and repairs of the meeting-house and lot, and for the insurance thereof," so that said section, so amended, will read as follows :

"**SEC. 2.** Said society shall have power to apportion and assess taxes on the pews in their meeting-house

for the improvement and repairs of the meeting-house and lot, and for the insurance thereof, according to the valuation made previous to their distribution; and when such apportionment and assessment is made, shall thereupon, as soon as may be, give notice thereof, and of the time fixed for the payment thereof, to the owners of said pews; and if any proprietor or proprietors of any pew or pews shall have neglected to pay within the time limited for the payment thereof, the whole or any part of his, her or their assessment or assessments apportioned and assessed as aforesaid, then said corporation may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell at public auction the pew or pews on which said assessment or assessments are made, first giving thirty days public notice of said sale; and the treasurer shall give to the purchaser or purchasers of the pew or pews so sold a transfer of the same; and the surplus of the sale of such pew or pews, if any, after deducting the amount of said assessment or assessments, and all costs which may have accrued in the collection thereof, shall be paid over to the delinquent proprietor or proprietors; and the treasurer shall be authorized to officiate as auctioneer in all sales at public auction of property belonging to said society."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ROSE STANDISH LODGE, NO. 9, Passed March 11, 1879.  
D. OF R., I. O. O. F.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. C. A. Cady, 2d, Joseph D. Grinnell, J. A. Jeffrey, Alexander McIntosh, Alonzo T. Farnum, E. O. Richardson, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Rose Standish Lodge, No. 9, Daughters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., of Providence, for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject

to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter shall be the first meeting of the corporation, without notice, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said lodge.

Passed March  
18, 1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, IN  
EAST PROVIDENCE.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Daniel I. Odell, George J. Magill, David H. Greer, James W. Colwell, William W. Blodgett, and John H. Stiness, together with the Bishop, from time to time, of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Rhode Island, by virtue of his office, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of "St. Mary's Orphanage," for the purpose of providing for the care and maintenance of indigent children, who for the want of parental care are in a suffering, dangerous or needy condition, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities provided in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold and enjoy real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.



AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET GLEANERS' SOCIETY, OF CRANSTON. Passed March 18, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Charles G. Bloomer, Jr., Walter O. Talcott, Benjamin W. Smith, Alonzo G. Briggs, Henry E. Rhodes, Fred. E. Johnson, Howard A. Pearce, Ira E. Johnson, John H. Gardiner, William L. Hersey, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Pawtuxet Gleaners, for mutual benefit and for purposes of benevolence and charity, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transfer and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 9, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Passed March 18, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Alfred E. Cady, Charles Morgan, George A. Steere, Lysander Bennett, C. F. Denison, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Oriental Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, of Providence, for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter shall be the first meeting of the corporation,

without notice, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation, until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said lodge.

Passed March  
27, 1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE TOURO COUNCIL, NO. 9, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Walter Mott, Albert Mott, Augustin C. Titus, Thomas W. Freeborn, Daniel C. Denham, Thomas C. Sherman. Henry E. Turner, Jr., their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Touro Council, No. 9, American Legion of Honor, of Newport, R. I., for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal property to an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter, shall be the first meeting of the corporation, without notice, and the then existing officers of said council shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said council.

Passed April 9,  
1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SANITARY PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF NEWPORT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Samuel Powel, Francis Brinley, Thomas Coggeshall, W. S. Child, S. T. D., George Bowen, Philip Grace, D. D., Lucius D. Davis, Francis H. Rankin, M. D., E. M. Stedman, Charles A. Brackett, D. M. D., Horatio R. Storer, M. D., and their associates and suc-

cessors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Sanitary Protection Association, of Newport, R. I., for the purpose of securing the proper sanitary condition of their own dwellings, and of any other buildings or premises in said Newport, so as to aid in promoting the sanitary condition of the said city, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall confer any power to enter buildings or premises, or do anything therein, without the consent of the owners and occupants thereof respectively.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold and transmit personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HUGH MILLER ASSOCIATION,  
IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Passed April 10,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Howard L. Clark, Harry O. Farnum, William M. Stockbridge, Charles V. Chapin, Henry P. Lippitt, Frank A. Farnum, Robert C. Bourn, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Hugh Miller Association, in the city of Providence, for the purpose of general literary and scientific research and discussion, together with the formation of a collection of objects of literary and scientific interest, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, IN PROVIDENCE.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Alexander Burgess, John P. Barney, Stephen R. Weeden, William J. Waterman and Donald G. McLeod, and their associates and successors in office, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Trustees of the Fourth Baptist Church, in Providence, for the purpose of maintaining public worship, and of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion, according to the rites and usages of the churches constituting the Providence Baptist Association, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The trustees incorporated by this act shall be elected in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided for by said church, by its by-laws or rules of order, and shall be subject to any regulations or instructions, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, that the said church may at any time impose upon them.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed April 11, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CHRIST'S UNION BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Benjamin Moon, Joseph Tarbox, Daniel W. Tarbox, Lorenzo Hewins, George Rathbun, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Christ's Union Baptist Church, in East Greenwich, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, with all

the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE  
CERTAIN PERSONS AS A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE  
CHRISTIAN CHAPEL SOCIETY, IN WESTERLY." Passed April 11,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons as a society by the name of the Christian Chapel Society, in Westerly," passed at the October Session, A. D. 1843, of the general assembly, is hereby amended by striking out section 3 of said act.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

# RESOLUTIONS

OF A

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

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No. 1.  
Passed January  
14, 1879.

**RESOLUTION to print the Governor's Message.**

*Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the governor's message, in addition to the number for the schedules, be printed for the use of the general assembly.

[NOTE.—For governor's message, see Appendix, document No. 1.]

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No. 2.  
Passed February  
14, 1879.

**RESOLUTION relative to appointment of a Joint Committee on the Public Health.**

*Resolved*, That so much of the governor's message as recommends the appointment of a joint committee on the public health, be referred to the joint committee on rules and orders, to examine and report thereon.

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No. 3.  
Passed February  
6, 1879.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in amendment of "Joint Rules and Orders of both Houses."**

*Resolved*, The house of representatives concurring herein, that Rule 1, of the "Joint rules and orders of

both houses," be amended by adding at the end thereof the words, "A committee on the public health," so that said rule shall read as follows :

"Rule 1. The following joint standing committees of both houses shall be appointed at the commencement of the May Session, viz. :

A committee on accounts and claims.

A committee on sales of real estate.

A committee on executive communications.

A committee on engrossed acts.

A committee on printing.

A committee on rules and orders.

A committee on the public health."

*Resolved*, That a joint committee on the public health be appointed for the remainder of the present session of the general assembly.

[NOTE.—Messrs. Alfred H. Littlefield, Elisha P. Clark and Charles H. Handy, of the senate; and Charles E. Carpenter, Dan O. King, James M. Pendleton, Augustus P. Sherman and Edwin Jenckes, of the house of representatives, were appointed to constitute said committee.]

**RESOLUTION** instructing the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives to provide newspapers.

No. 4.  
Passed January  
15, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the clerks of the senate and house of representatives be and are hereby instructed to provide two newspapers for each member of the general assembly during the present January session.

**RESOLUTION** to refer petitions, &c., upon the subject of Woman Suffrage, to a Joint Special Committee.

No. 5.  
Passed January  
23, 1879.

*Resolved*, That all petitions or other papers relating to the subject of woman suffrage be referred to a joint special committee, to consist of Messrs. Abraham Payne, of Providence, James C. Collins, of North Providence, and Dan O. King, of Warwick, on the

part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. John F. Tobey, of Providence, Franklin Treat, of Warwick, and Harrison H. Richardson, of Barrington, on the part of the senate.

[NOTE.—For reports of the committee, see Appendix, documents Nos. 13 and 14.]

No. 6.  
Passed January  
24, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to report what changes are necessary in the laws concerning dogs.

WHEREAS, During the past year a large number of sheep and lambs have been killed by dogs, in the county of Newport, especially in the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, and many animals not killed have been greatly injured by dogs; and

WHEREAS, Under existing laws the owners of said killed and injured animals can recover only a small part of the great damage thus sustained by them, now therefore

*Resolved*, That a joint special committee, consisting of Messrs. Stephen A. Watson, of Portsmouth, Nathaniel Peckham, of Middletown, and Joseph W. Congdon, of East Greenwich, on the part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Miles B. Lawson, of East Providence, and George W. Remington, of Exeter, on the part of the senate, be appointed for the purpose of reporting to this general assembly what legislation is necessary in regard to the proper execution of the dog law, and to ensure more equitable compensation to all persons whose property may be injured or destroyed by dogs.

[NOTE.—See chapter 767 of the Public Laws.]

No. 7.  
Passed January  
23, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** to appoint a Joint Select Committee to consider what, if any legislation is needed, in reference to Banks and Institutions for Savings.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring herein), That all bills and resolutions pending before the general assem-



bly in reference to banks and institutions for savings, together with so much of the governor's message as relates to the same subject, be referred to a joint select committee of the two houses, to consist of Messrs. Claudius B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket, Abraham Payne, of Providence, and James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, on the part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, and T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, on the part of the senate, to consider said bills and resolutions, and such others as may be referred to them, and report thereon as soon as practicable, by printed bill or otherwise.

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**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Joint Special Committee on Banks and Institutions for Savings to employ a clerk. No. 8.  
Passed February 6, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the joint special committee on banks and institutions for savings, be and they are hereby authorized to employ a clerk.

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**RESOLUTION** appointing a Joint Special Committee upon the petition of the Crompton Company and others for an examination of the Petroleum laws. No. 9.  
Passed February 18, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the petition of the Crompton Company and others for an examination of the petroleum laws, be referred to a joint special committee to consist of Messrs. Charles H. Fisher, of Scituate, and Miles B. Lawson, of East Providence, of the senate, and Messrs. Stillman White, of Providence, William Newell, of Lincoln, and Horace A. Jenckes, of Woonsocket, of the house of representatives, to examine and report thereon.

No. 10.  
Passed March  
6, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLUTION** appointing a Joint Special Committee to investigate and report upon that portion of the report of the State Board of Education recommending a revision of that Title in the General Statutes, "Of Public Instruction."

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, and Harrison H. Richardson, of Barrington, of the senate, and Messrs. Amos Sherman, of Woonsocket, Henry H. Fay, of Newport, and Dwight R. Adams, of Warwick, of the house of representatives, be and they are hereby appointed a joint special committee to examine that title in the General Statutes of the state, "Of public instruction," and report such changes in said title as may be necessary for the best interests of the cause of education.

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No. 11.  
Passed February  
4, 1879. \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLUTION** providing for a Joint Special Committee upon the Providence Reform School.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Asahel Matteson, of Coventry, and Jabez W. Mowry, of Smithfield, of the senate, and Messrs. Henry J. Spooner and Walter R. Stiness, of Providence, and John Beattie, of Cranston, of the house of representatives, be and they hereby are appointed a committee to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is necessary with reference to the payment by the state of the board of persons committed to the Providence Reform School by the courts of this state, with authority to confer with the city authorities of the city of Providence, and with any committee which may be appointed by the city council of said city or either branch thereof.

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No. 12.  
Passed April 10,  
1879. \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLUTION** appointing a Joint Select Committee on the Providence Reform School.

*Resolved*, (the house concurring therein), That a joint select committee consisting of Messrs. Pardon

R. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, and Asahel Matteson, of Coventry, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Alvord O. Miles, of East Providence, William H. Spooner, of Bristol, and Elisha C. Clarke, of South Kingstown, on the part of the house of representatives, be and the same is hereby appointed to examine and report to the next May session of the general assembly, as to what course is most advisable for the state to pursue in relation to the Providence Reform School.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the Providence Reform School.

No. 18.  
Passed March  
26, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the Providence Reform School, for the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to said institution in accordance with the provisions of chapter 236 of the General Statutes, and the amendments thereto, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879, and for the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the year ending December 31st, 1878, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

[NOTE.—See, also, chapter 752 of the Public Laws.]

**RESOLUTION** to appoint a Committee on retrenchment.

No. 14.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Alfred H. Littlefield, of Lincoln, and Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, Charles Sidney Smith, of Providence, and Henry H. Fay, of Newport, on the part of the house of representatives, be and they hereby are appointed a committee on retrenchment and reform; that they inquire into the expenses of this state, and whether the same can be consistently retrenched, and also whether

the revenues of the state can be increased; that they be authorized to examine the several clerks and other officers in this state and the fees thereof; have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths to such persons respecting the administration and expenses of their respective offices, and of other expenses of this state; that said committee report to the next general assembly. And said committee shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses, but shall receive no compensation whatever for their services.

No. 15.  
Passed February 28, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** relative to a Signal Station on Block Island, R. I., and telegraphic communication with the main land.

*Resolved*, That the senators and representatives in congress from this state be, and they are hereby requested to use their utmost efforts to cause an appropriation to be made by congress, at its present session, for the purpose of establishing a signal station on Block Island, R. I., and telegraphic communication by cable with the main land.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state send certified copies of this resolution to our senators and representatives in congress, through the mail.

No. 16.  
Passed January 29, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** to provide for the printing of the proceedings in connection with the dedication of the State Normal School.

*Resolved*, That the commissioner of public schools be, and hereby is requested to prepare for publication a complete account of the proceedings in connection with the dedication of the State Normal School; and that one thousand copies of the same be printed in addition to the number required for the schedules.

[NOTE.—For report of proceedings, see Appendix, document No. 8.]

**RESOLUTION** instructing the Sheriff of Providence County to prepare a room for the use of the House Judiciary Committee. No. 17.  
Passed January  
31, 1879.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring,) That the sheriff be instructed to prepare the northeast lobby on the main floor of the state house for the use of the committee on the judiciary of the house of representatives.

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**RESOLUTION** of instruction to the sheriff of Providence county relative to fitting up rooms in the basement of the State House, in Providence, for the use of the House Committees on Corporations and Education. No. 18.  
Passed February  
11, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the sheriff of Providence county be and he hereby is instructed to suitably fit up two rooms in the basement of the state house, in Providence, for the use of the committees on corporations and education.

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**RESOLUTION** directing the General Treasurer to invest the profits accrued to the Touro Fund. No. 19.  
Passed March  
6, 1879.

*Resolved*, by the house of representatives, (the honorable senate concurring,) That the general treasurer of the state be, and hereby is authorized and directed to invest the profits accrued to the Touro Fund, in accordance with the suggestion of the city council of Newport, or in such other manner, under the statute providing for such investment, as shall seem to him most advantageous.

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**RESOLUTION** concerning the Board of State Charities and Corrections. No. 20.  
Passed March  
6, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the board of state charities and corrections be and they are hereby requested to com-

municate to the general assembly at the present January session, the total number of persons committed to the state farm for drunkenness during the past year; the number of each sex, and the length of time for which they were sentenced; and the number committed from each town or city; also the amount of cost to the state for the total commitment and support for the past twelve months of all such persons.

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No. 21.  
Passed March  
12, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of George A. Griffin and others of South Kingstown, asking for an appropriation to aid in the opening of the breach to Point Judith and Potter ponds, in said South Kingstown.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring,) That a special committee consisting of Messrs. Elisha C. Clarke, of South Kingstown, and James C. Collins, of North Providence, on the part of the house of representatives, and James M. Wright, of Foster, on the part of the senate, be and they are hereby created a committee to visit said locality; to gather information upon the subject of the shell and other fisheries in said ponds; with power to sit during recess, and report upon the advisability of granting such aid, and the probable cost, together with their recommendations upon the subject, at the next May session of the general assembly.

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No. 22.  
Passed February  
5, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** requesting Treasurer of Providence and Worcester R. R. Co. to make returns.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the Providence and Worcester R. R. Company be, and he hereby is requested to render under oath, to the general assembly, at the present session, an account of the annual receipts and expenditures of said railroad since January 1, 1872, in accordance with the provisions in the charter of said company.

**RESOLUTION** relative to an exhibition by pupils from the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston.

No. 23.  
Passed February 19, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, be invited to give an exhibition by his pupils before the members of the general assembly, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1879, at 12 o'clock, M., and that the use of the hall of the house of representatives be given for that purpose.

**RESOLUTION** to print copies of the Public Laws.

No. 24.  
Passed February 20, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be and hereby is authorized to cause two thousand copies of the Public Laws passed at the present session to be printed for distribution to such as have already received or may hereafter receive copies of the General Statutes.

**RESOLUTIONS** concerning oration delivered by Hon. Thomas Durfee, at the dedication of the Providence County Court House.

No. 25.  
Passed March 26, 1879.

*Resolved*, That His Honor Thomas Durfee, chief justice of the supreme court, is hereby requested to furnish this general assembly with a copy of the admirable oration spoken by him at the dedication of the Providence county court house on the 18th day of December, 1877, that the same may be appropriately printed.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed upon the receipt of the manuscript of said oration to cause one thousand copies of the same to be printed; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order for the expense thereof, out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the treasury.

No. 26. **RESOLUTIONS upon the death of the Hon. Benjamin Buffum.**

[In House of Representatives. Passed January 16, 1879.]

**WHEREAS**, Hon. Benjamin Buffum, a representative elect to this house from the town of Warwick, has been taken from us by death, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we bow with submission to the decree of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, that one should be taken and others left.

*Resolved*, That in Mr. Buffum's death our state has lost a man of honor, of inflexible integrity, of great business capacity, and an upright citizen.

*Resolved*, That our sympathies are hereby tendered to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That a manuscript copy of these resolutions, signed by the speaker and clerk of this house be transmitted to the widow of the late Mr. Buffum.

No. 27. **RESOLUTIONS upon the death of Charles A. Smith, late representative from the town of North Smithfield.**

[In House of Representatives. Passed March 7, 1879.]

**WHEREAS**, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst one of our associates, the late Charles A. Smith, representative from the town of North Smithfield, it is therefore

*Resolved*, That this house bows with submission to the Divine will in the removal of our late associate; a man of strict integrity, and who deservedly stood high in the estimation of those who knew him personally.

*Resolved*, That our warmest sympathies are hereby extended to the family of our deceased associate in their bereavement, and a copy of these resolutions, to be signed by the Hon. speaker and the clerks of this house, be forwarded to them.

*Resolved*, That out of respect to the memory of our late associate this house do now adjourn.



**RESOLUTIONS upon the death of Major-General Thomas W. Sherman.**

No. 28.  
Passed March  
19, 1879.

*Resolved*, That this general assembly has received with much regret the intelligence of the death of Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, United States Army, and that in recognition of his distinguished military career and the valuable services he has rendered to our country, Messrs. Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, and Charles H. Handy, of Warren, of the senate, and Messrs. Charles Sidney Smith, of Providence, John C. Burrington, of Barrington, and Elisha C. Clarke, of South Kingstown, of the house of representatives, be and they hereby are appointed a committee to attend his funeral at Newport, on Thursday, March 20th.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of General Sherman, the general assembly will hold no session on Thursday, March 20th, being the day appointed for his funeral.

**RESOLUTION relative to returns by corporations of certificates of organization.**

No. 29.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to notify those corporations who have not complied with the provisions of chapters 366 and 532 of the Public Laws, by advertising in the Providence Daily Journal, a notice to the effect that the general assembly will at the next May session proceed to consider the cancellation of such charters of such corporations as shall, on or before May 20, 1879, fail to file in the office of the secretary of state, certificates of organization as required by chapters 366 and 532 of the Public Laws.

**RESOLUTION authorizing the Shell Fish Commissioners to procure certain plats.**

No. 30.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the shell fish commissioners be authorized and empowered to employ a competent engi-

neer to prepare proper plats of the waters of the state that are leased or liable to be leased as private oyster beds, for the use of said commissioners, at an expense not exceeding two hundred dollars, and the state auditor is directed to give his order on the general treasurer for the payment of the same, upon properly authenticated vouchers therefor.

No. 31.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** for fitting up room for Executive Office.

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to fit up, arrange and furnish the room adjoining the office of the secretary of state, in the state house, Providence, and removing the books, shelving and articles now in said room to the rooms prepared for such in the basement, in order that said room may be used for the office of the governor; and the state auditor is authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer out of any money unappropriated in the treasury, upon the order of His Excellency the governor, for said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary.

No. 32.  
Passed January  
21, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** to provide for the purchase of a book case for the Hall of the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That the sheriff of Providence county be and he hereby is directed to purchase, for the use of the house of representatives, a suitable book case, at an expense of not exceeding seventy-five dollars, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the same, to be paid out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

No. 33.  
Passed March  
26, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** to pay expense of fitting up Committee Rooms for House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, or so much thereof as may be neces-

sary, is hereby appropriated to pay expense of fitting up and furnishing committee rooms in the state house at Providence, for use of committees of the house of representatives; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer in favor of Christopher Holden, sheriff of Providence county, for such portion thereof as may be necessary, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTION authorizing the payment of increased salary to the Janitor of the State House in Newport, from the first day of May, A. D. 1878.

No. 34.  
Passed February 13, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the increase of salary to the janitor of the state house in Newport shall date from the first day of May, 1878, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for that portion of said increase of salary not already paid to said janitor.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Sheriff of Washington county to cause certain improvements to be made on the Washington County Jail.

No. 35.  
Passed February 11, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the sum of not more than two hundred and seventy-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of making necessary improvements on Washington county jail, in accordance with the prayer of the petition of Henry Whipple, sheriff, and Edward Tucker, jailer, to be expended under the direction of the sheriff of said county; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

No. 36.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION for the repairs of Kent County Jail.**

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring,) That the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary repairs of the Kent county jail to be expended by Thomas G. Allen and Joseph W. Congdon, of East Greenwich, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpose; the said sum to be paid upon the presentation of satisfactory vouchers for the amount expended to the state auditor, who shall thereupon draw his orders for such amount upon the general treasurer in favor of said committee.

No. 37.  
Passed March  
21, 1879.

**RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the repair of State Armory at Woonsocket.**

*Resolved*, That the communication of the quartermaster-general, relative to the state armory at Woonsocket, be and the same is hereby referred to the present senator and representatives from said town, with power to examine said armory, and if, in their judgment, it shall be deemed advisable, to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the purposes mentioned in said communication; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for so much of said sum as may be required, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

No. 38.  
Passed March  
25, 1879.

**RESOLUTION making appropriations for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston.**

*Resolved*, That in addition to the moneys received by the board of state charities and corrections, which shall have been paid by them into the treasury as provided in section 14, chapter 25, of the General Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the state institutions in the

town of Cranston, (of which sum, ten thousand dollars is set apart for the use of the state prison,) for the balance of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879; (commencing from the first day of May, 1879;) and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers; and also for such sums as may be required by said board, from the first day of January, 1880, until such time as the general assembly shall make its appropriation for said institutions for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1880, which sums shall be included in said appropriation.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the payment of the balance of the appropriation for the completion of the new prison upon the approval of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

No. 39.  
Passed April 8,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer, for such portions as may be required from time to time, of the balance of the appropriation for the completion of the new prison, which may remain unexpended, when the commissioners for building a new prison shall have formally relinquished their office, for the payment of any sums which may become due on contracts not completed, or of debts incurred by said commissioners, for which bills have not been presented, upon the approval of the board of state charities and corrections, and upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** continuing the old prison and jail in the city of Providence in charge of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

No. 40.  
Passed March  
27, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the board of state charities and corrections is hereby continued in charge of the old prison

and jail property situated in the city of Providence, until further action by the general assembly; and said board is hereby authorized to make such expenditure of money as may be necessary to protect and preserve said property; *provided* said expenditure shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

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No. 41.  
Passed February 26, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the purchase of furniture for the State Normal School.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the furniture and fixtures necessary for the uses and purposes of the state normal school, for the repairing of the furniture now in use by the school, for a new floor on the second floor, and for the erection of a suitable iron fence on Waterman street, such sum to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the state normal school; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

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No. 42.  
Passed April 4, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** providing for the continuance of the School for the Deaf.

*Resolved*, That the state board of education be and are hereby authorized to continue the school already established by the authority of the general assembly, for the special purpose of giving instruction to certain deaf mutes and semi-mutes in spoken language; and that said board of education are hereby authorized to appoint such indigent deaf mutes and semi-mutes, being residents of this state, as state beneficiaries to receive the benefits of said school, as they may deem proper; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment of the expenses of said school, to an amount not

to exceed two thousand dollars for the current fiscal year, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the support of evening schools.

No. 43.  
Passed March  
12, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support of evening schools, to be expended under the direction of the state board of education; provided, however, that no portion of this appropriation shall be used for any other purpose than the division of the money to the towns entitled to receive the same, in such manner as the board may see fit; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the protection of the inlet known as the Devil's Breach, in Charlestown Pond.

No. 44.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, (the Hon. senate concurring herein,) That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building a rip-rap wall for the protection of the inlet known as the Devil's Breach, at the Charlestown pond, in the town of Charlestown, county of Washington; said pond to be included in the provisions of chapter 133 of the General Statutes, "Of private and several oyster fisheries," and Messrs. John L. Kenyon and George Carmichael, Jr., of Richmond, and Stanton S. Greene and Billings D. Macomber, of Charlestown, are hereby appointed a committee to make contracts for and to superintend the erection of said wall; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portion of this appropriation as may be required from time to time, upon re-

ceipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers. Provided, however, that the making and completing said improvement shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

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No. 45.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation to Company B, 1st Battalion Light Artillery.

**WHEREAS**, The petition of the trustees of company B, 1st battalion light artillery, represents that the said company is unable to pay the interest due upon the first mortgage of \$3,500 on their armory in Pawtucket, and

**WHEREAS**, The state has a second mortgage on said armory of \$4,000, now, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the state, it is hereby

*Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of said interest, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for said amount, payable to the trustees of said company.

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No. 46.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** directing the General Treasurer to issue to Capt. William McPherson, a duplicate check.

**WHEREAS**, It has been represented to this general assembly that a check, drawn by the general treasurer upon the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, for the sum of two hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents, being check numbered 27,190, and mailed by the general treasurer to Capt. William McPherson. Providence, of company F, 5th battalion of infantry, Rhode Island militia, has never been received by the said McPherson, and that payment of the same has been stopped;

*Resolved*, That the general treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue to the said Capt. William McPherson, a duplicate check for the afore-



said amount upon the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, upon the receipt of a bond to hold the state harmless from all loss or damage by reason of the issuing of such duplicate check, which bond shall be approved by the general treasurer and the state auditor.

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**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Ellen J. Mann, for jury trial to ascertain and determine as to the sanity or insanity of her mother, Vashti W. Angell.

No. 47.  
Passed April 8,  
1879.

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*Resolved*, (the house concurring therein,) That the petition of Ellen J. Mann for jury trial to ascertain and determine as to the sanity or insanity of her mother, Mrs. Vashti W. Angell, be and the same is hereby referred to the commission created by section 1 of chapter 477, of the Public Laws, with instruction to examine and report thereon to the general assembly.

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**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Harvey Campbell and Daniel F. Larkin, of the town of Westerly, for leave to build a wharf at Watch Hill, in said Westerly.

No. 48.  
Passed March  
3, 1879.

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*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Harvey Campbell and Daniel F. Larkin be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to build, or caused to be built, for their own use and control, a wharf into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from their land, known as the "West Beach," at Watch Hill, in the town of Westerly, of sufficient length and width for a steamboat landing and for such other purposes as they may desire.

No. 49.  
Passed April 8,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Isaac G. White, of Tiverton, for leave to build an addition to a wharf.

*Voted and Resolved*, (the honorable senate concurring,) That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Isaac G. White be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to build, or cause to be built, an addition to the wharf now owned and occupied by him in the town of Tiverton, of a width not to exceed sixty feet, and of a length not to exceed sixty feet, into the waters of Narragansett bay, or Seaconnet river.

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No. 50.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing Albert Langworthy to construct a bridge across Noyes Breach, in the town of Westerly.

*Resolved*, That Albert Langworthy be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain a bridge across Noyes Breach in the town of Westerly, to connect with his land on both sides of said Noyes Breach.

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No. 51.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** on petition of Edward Noky, Peter Noky and Nancy Cheves, members of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, to sell real estate.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioners, to wit, Edward Noky, Peter Noky and Nancy Cheves, (wife of George Cheves,) be and the same is hereby granted; and the said Edward and Peter Noky and Nancy Cheves are hereby authorized to sell all or any part of the land now owned by them lying or situated within the limits of the reservation of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, subject, however, to the approval of the Indian commissioner.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Clark Gardner, Lucinda Reed and Ann Ross, members of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, for leave to sell real estate.

No. 52.  
Passed April 10,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and the said Clark Gardner, Lucinda Reed and Ann Ross are hereby authorized and empowered to sell all or any part of the land now owned by them, lying or being situated in the limits of the reservation of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, subject to the approval of the Indian commissioner.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Albert Harrington, of Providence, a convict, praying to be restored to his rights and privileges as a citizen.

No. 53.  
Passed March  
11, 1879.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition, for the reasons therein stated, be and the same is hereby granted; and that the said Albert Harrington be and he hereby is restored to all his rights and privileges as a citizen as fully and effectually, and to the same extent that he would have been entitled thereto had he not been convicted of the crime in his petition set forth.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of George R. C. James, of Warwick, setting forth that he had been sentenced to the State Prison and served his term of sentence for the crime of burglary, and praying that he may be restored to the privileges of a citizen.

No. 54.  
Passed April 4,  
1879.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the said George R. C. James be and he hereby is restored to the privilege of voting, he being otherwise duly qualified.

No. 55.  
Passed March  
18, 1879.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Thomas Victory for relief.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petition of Thomas Victory be and the same is hereby granted; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for the sum of thirteen dollars and forty-five cents, the same being for amount of fine and costs accidentally accruing, paid by said Victory for the release of his son from imprisonment.

No. 56.  
Passed March  
25, 1879.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Gilbert Potter, of Warwick, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that he may be relieved from all liability upon a certain recognizance entered into by him to the State as surety for one Henry Place.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner be and the same is hereby granted, and the said Gilbert Potter is hereby released and discharged from all liability on account of said recognizance, and the attorney-general is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings against the said Gilbert Potter for the collection of the amount of said recognizance, provided the said Gilbert Potter pay all taxable costs upon any suits of *scire facias* against him thereon.

No. 57.  
Passed January  
23, 1879.

RESOLUTION continuing Harry A. Daughaday as a State Beneficiary.

*Resolved*, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to continue Harry A. Daughaday at the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble minded youth, at Boston, Mass., at the expense of the state, and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not to exceed the amount of three hundred dollars per annum.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the continuance of Sarah A. Hamson and Fremont Jefferson as State Beneficiaries at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, Mass.

No. 58.  
Passed February 10, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the governor is authorized, in his discretion, to continue Sarah A. Hamson and Fremont Jefferson as state beneficiaries at the Perkins institution for the blind, Boston, Mass.; and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not to exceed the amount allowed by section 2, chapter 71 of the General Statutes, for blind beneficiaries of the state.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the continuance of certain State Beneficiaries at the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth, at Boston.

No. 59.  
Passed March 26, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the governor is authorized, in his discretion, to continue Hugh M. Coggeshall, of Newport, and Florence Buffington, of Barrington, as state beneficiaries at the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble minded youth at Boston, and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of George Hardman and wife, Agnes Maria (Webb) Hardman, of the town of Warwick, to change the name of Agnes Louise Webb, minor daughter of the said wife by a former marriage with Henry Webb, deceased, to Agnes Louise Hardman.

No. 60.  
Passed February 6, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the name of the said Agnes Louise Webb be and the same is hereby changed to Agnes Louise Hardman, and that by the latter name, she be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, to which she would have been subject had her name not been changed.

No. 61.  
Passed February 18, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** upon petition of Sylvester T. Goss and Maria M. Goss, his wife, for change of name of infant son, Sylvester Borden Goss.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petitioners be and the same is hereby granted; and that the name of said Sylvester Borden Goss be and the same hereby is changed to Sylvester Thompson Goss, and by the last name he be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to, had not his name been changed.

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No. 62.  
Passed March 14, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** for change of name of Henry Collins, to Henry Haile Collins.

Upon the petition of Henry Collins, of Warren, for change of name,

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the name of said Henry Collins be and the same is hereby changed to Henry Haile Collins, and that by the latter name he be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to had not his name been changed.

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No. 63.  
Passed February 4, 1879.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Joseph C. Church, for a proportional part of the reward offered for the arrest of Daniel Primas, one of the three persons suspected of the crime of murder.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-six, sixty-seven one hundredths dollars be and the same is hereby ordered to be paid to Joseph C. Church for the arrest and delivery by him to the sheriff of Washington county of Daniel Primas, (as per his receipt dated June 8th, 1878,) one of the three persons for the arrest of whom, the governor of the state

issued his proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars; said proclamation being dated February 28th, 1867; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order for said sum on the general treasurer to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Edward Tucker, for a proportional part of the reward offered for the arrest of William Harry. No. 64.  
Passed April 10,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-six, sixty-seven one hundredths dollars be and the same is hereby ordered to be paid to Edward Tucker, for the arrest and delivery by him to the sheriff of Washington county, of William Harry, (as appears by his certificate dated February 12th, 1879,) one of the three persons for the arrest of whom, the governor of the state issued his proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars; said proclamation being dated February 28th, 1867; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

**RESOLUTION** upon petition of Theodore Underwood for relief from imprisonment in Providence County Jail on execution, &c., and for other relief. No. 65.  
Passed March  
18, 1879.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby so far granted, that any justice of the supreme court, or any trial justice in the county of Providence, is hereby authorized to administer the oath prescribed by the eleventh section of chapter 215 of the General Statutes to said Theodore Underwood upon his present commitment to the Providence county jail upon an execution in favor of Bridget Conway, of or formerly of the city of Providence, issued out of the supreme court for said county

of Providence, in the manner and with the same effect as if the said Underwood was committed for debt within the meaning of the first section of said chapter. Provided, that upon examination in the same manner as provided in the tenth section of said chapter, the justice so examining shall be satisfied that the said Underwood would be entitled to have said oath administered to him if said commitment was for debt within the meaning of said first section of said chapter, the said Underwood causing said Bridget Conway, or either of her attorneys of record in said cause, on account of which said execution was issued, to be cited as provided in said chapter for citing creditors of poor debtors, said citation to be issued by any justice of the supreme court or justice of the peace in said Providence county, upon complaint made as provided in said section first of said chapter, and executing an assignment as in said chapter provided.

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No. 66.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of William Burbank praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the state prison.

[In Senate. Passed January 16, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said William Burbank, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said William Burbank from his said imprisonment immediately.

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No. 67.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of David Peters praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the state prison.

[In Senate. Passed March 12, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said David Peters, as recommended by



His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed forthwith to release said David Peters from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Edward McCann praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the state prison.

No. 68.

[In Senate. Passed March 12, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Edward McCann, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed forthwith to release said Edward McCann from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Darius Baker and others praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the Newport county jail, of Isaiah Stevenson, of Newport, and for remission of his fine and costs.

No. 69.

[In Senate. Passed April 9, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Isaiah Stevenson, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the keeper of the Newport county jail be directed to release said Isaiah Stevenson from his said imprisonment, upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment of thirty days.

RESOLUTION to pay Andrew J. Pierce two hundred and twenty-two dollars on account of injuries received while at work upon the state's prison.

No. 70.  
Passed April 4,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the state auditor be directed to draw his order on the general treasurer to the amount of two hundred and twenty-two dollars, to be paid out

of any money unappropriated in the treasury, to Andrew J. Pierce, in full for all claims against the state for injuries received while at work upon the state's prison.

No. 71.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** to pay bounty to Thomas Fidler.

*Resolved*, (the honorable senate concurring,) That the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer in favor of Thomas Fidler for three hundred dollars, the said sum being the amount to which he would have been entitled by reason of re-enlistment had such claim been made within the time by law.

**RESOLUTIONS** for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

*Resolved*, That the following accounts against the state be and the same are hereby allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury, viz :

No. 72.	A. H. Shippee, for services as keeper over Janette Putnam.....	\$26 00
No. 73.	Dr. M. P. Arnold, for services in case of Jane Pitman.....	\$20 00
	Davis & Pitman, advertising meetings of judiciary committee.....	4 13
		<hr/> 24 13
No. 74.	Davis & Pitman, advertising.....	1 75
	P. H. Coyle, for rubber stamps.....	23 50
		<hr/> 25 25
No. 75.	H. M. Coombs & Co., blank book,—journal of the house.....	10 50
No. 76.	Wm. E. Whiting, one-half fine under dog law.....	5 00

A. C. Johnson, for services upon requisition for Henry C. Pray from state of Connecticut.....	94 17	No. 77.
Frank Jenks, for one-half dog fine..	5 00	
Wm. E. Whiting, for one-half dog fine, two cases.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	
	109 17	
Wm. Howard King, M. D., for services examining soldiers for Soldiers' Home, at Augusta, Me.....	27 00	No. 78.
Home for Invalid Children, Taunton, Mass., for expenses during last sickness of Agnes W. Sumner, a state beneficiary.....	21 00	No. 79.
Freeman & Francis, for sleigh to State Farm.....	7 00	No. 80.
Charles J. Wheeler, for advertising proposals for stone and slate in Boston papers, for the commissioners on the Providence county court house.....	45 50	No. 81.
Oliver A. Inman, for service of <i>scire facias</i> writs.....	9 25	No. 82.
Joint special committee to purchase the Providence High School for State Normal School, for traveling expenses.....	58 20	No. 83.
Welcome C. Tucker, for fencing Indian Burying Ground in the town of Charlestown.....	200 00	No. 84.
Nathan F. Noyes, for one Rutland tablet, and lettering same, for Royal Indian Burying Ground...	81 67	No. 85.
Edward T. Burdick, for one-half acre of land on the Indian Burying Hill, in Charlestown.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	
	131 67	
Edward Tucker, keeper of Washington county jail, for board of prisoners.....	9 89	No. 86.

No. 87.	Joint standing committee on printing, for expenses.....	20 00	
	Joint special committee on co-shire town in Washington county, for expenses.....	52 30	72 30
No. 88.	F. B. Peckham, Jr., for professional services and advice relative to requisition for Patrick Kenney.....	50 00	
	State Board of Education, for traveling expenses, viz.:		
	Thomas H. Clarke.....	17 59	
	Samuel H. Cross.....	15 30	
	E. K. Parker.....	7 80	
	George L. Locke.....	4 00	
	Charles H. Fisher.....	3 00	97 69
No. 89.	Burdick Brothers, for committee boxes furnished the house of representatives.....		17 00
No. 90.	S. Gano Benedict, coroner, for inquest upon the body of John A. Jenks.....	150 20	
	Moulton & Ingraham, for storm doors for Providence County Court House.....	179 39	329 59
No. 91.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, for advertising hearings of sundry committees of the general assembly.....		25 89
No. 92.	Providence Press Co., for advertising meetings of sundry committees of the general assembly.....		11 82
No. 93.	Tillinghast & Mason News Co., for newspapers for members of the general assembly.....		628 26
No. 94.	Clerk of the joint special committee on banks and institutions for savings, for services during the January session, A. D. 1879.....		100 00

J. Howard Manchester, for repairs upon gas fixtures in clerk's office Bristol County Court House.....		90		No. 95.
W. H. Spooner, cash paid freight and cartage, on account of same..		3 20		
Fall River Steamboat Co., freight on account of same.....		45		
Sam'l H. Douglass, paints, painting, &c., on account of same.....		16 66	21 21	
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, for advertising committee meetings..		4 50		No. 96.
Providence Press Co., advertising committee meetings.....		2 25	6 75	
Fees of witnesses in Charlestown election case, 1877, viz.:				No. 97.
Legal representatives of Jason P. Greene.....		1 60		
Millard F. Tucker.....		1 60		
Serry Burlingame..		1 60	4 80	
Davis & Pitman, for advertising....		3 00		No. 98.
E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing for general assembly.....		28 98	31 98	
E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing, viz:				No. 99.
Diagrams for house of represen- tatives.....		25 00		
Docket of unfinished business for house of representatives.....		12 88		
List of committees, house of rep- resentatives.....		4 81	42 69	
E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing, viz:				No. 100.
Senate bill, No. 1.....		3 82		
Diagrams of senate.....		16 75	20 57	
E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing for house of representatives.....			85 27	No. 101.

No. 102.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 423, 425, 430, 431, 432, 433, 437, 441, 442, 445, 453.....	158 34
No. 103.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 434, 435, 443, 444, 446, 447, 450, 451, 417, 420.....	46 93
No. 104.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing for house of representatives, as per vouchers Nos. 412, 413, 414..	74 75
No. 105.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 463, 465, 466, 467.....	16 06
No. 106.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 470, 469, 468, 462, 461, 460, 459, 458.....	118 75
No. 107.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 481, 482, 483.....	9 33
No. 108.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per voucher No. 454.....	3 81
No. 109.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480.....	36 04

RESOLUTIONS authorizing disabled soldiers to peddle  
without cost for license.

*Resolved*, That the general treasurer be, and he is  
hereby directed to issue to the following disabled sol-  
diers :

No. 110.	Henry F. Adlington, 1st R. I. Cavalry,
No. 111.	James W. Bedford, Co. A, 3d R. I. H. A.,
No. 112.	Wheaton O. Blackmar, Co. C, 2d R. I. Vols.,
No. 113.	Alphonso Bliss, Co. B, 58th Mass. Infantry,
No. 114.	William H. Boyden, Co. H, 18th Conn. Vols.,
No. 115.	George W. Burrows, Co. E, 21st Conn. Vols.,
No. 116.	Michael Casey, Co. K, 18th Conn. Vols.,

Robert Charnley, Co. A, 10th R. I. Vols.,	No. 117.
James Craig, Co. E, 4th R. I. Vols.,	No. 118.
Henry Dyer,	No. 119.
Daniel Falvey, Co. F, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 120.
Alvin E. Hall, Co. C, 1st R. I. L. A.,	No. 121.
David Hollingworth, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs,	No. 122.
William P. Johnson, Co. D, 18th Conn. Vols.,	No. 123.
Daniel Kelly, 6th Light Battery, Maine Vols.,	No. 124.
John Kendall, Co. C, 4th R. I. Vols.,	No. 125.
George Langley, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 126.
James Langley, Co. E, 7th R. I. Vols.,	No. 127.
Martin Larvin, Co. C, 2d R. I. Vols.,	No. 128.
Michael McCarty, Co. G, 4th R. I. Vols.,	No. 129.
James McCann, Co. E, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 130.
Alfred O. Makee, Co. A, 2d R. I. Vols.,	No. 131.
Patrick Oates, Co. D, 3d U. S. Infantry,	No. 132.
William P. Scott, Co. F, 12th R. I. Vols.,	No. 133.
Elisha O. Sherman, Co. I, 12th R. I. Vols.,	No. 134.
Edward A. Thompson, 2d R. I. Vols.,	No. 135.

licenses to personally peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said persons, and that said licenses be not transferable.

**RESOLUTION** providing for a Joint Special Committee to confer with reference to the business pending before the General Assembly, and the best mode of effecting an early adjournment of the same.

No. 136.  
Passed March  
23, 1879.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. John F. Tobey, of Providence, and T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, of the senate, and Messrs. Abraham Payne, of Providence, Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, and David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingstown, of the house of representatives, be and they hereby are appointed a committee to confer together with reference to the business pending before the general assembly, and to consider what disposition can be made of the same for the purpose of effecting an early adjournment thereof.

No. 187.  
Passed April 9,  
1879.

**RESOLUTIONS** to omit publication of the "Militia Law," and the engrossing of the same.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to omit from the newspapers the publication of the militia law, passed at the present session, and that he cause two thousand copies of said law, as printed for the schedules of the present session of the general assembly, to be printed for the use of the militia and such others as may require them.

*Resolved*, That so much of the joint rules as requires said bill to be engrossed is hereby suspended.

No. 188.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** appointing a Joint Special Committee on Banks and Institutions for Savings.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring with the house in the passage hereof,) That Messrs. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, Elisha C. Clarke, of South Kingstown, and Henry J. Spooner, of Providence, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Alfred H. Littlefield, of Lincoln, and Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, on the part of the senate, be appointed a joint special committee, to whom shall be referred all matters of legislation in reference to banks and institutions for savings, with liberty to sit in vacation, and with instructions to report to the next May session of the general assembly.

No. 189.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** suspending Joint Rule No. 9.

*Resolved*, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended so far that all public laws passed on Friday, April 11th, shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.



**RESOLUTION** for the payment of *per diem* and mileage of the late Charles A. Smith, of North Smithfield. No. 140.  
Passed April 10,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the house be and he is hereby instructed to report the *per diem* and mileage of the late Charles A. Smith, representative from the town of North Smithfield, as if the said Smith had been in attendance for the full session, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order for the amount in favor of the widow of said Smith, taking her receipt therefor.

**RESOLUTION** to pay officers and attendants of the General Assembly at the January Session, A. D. 1879. No. 141.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the January session, A. D. 1879:

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas.....	\$425 00
George Lewis Gower.....	425 00
Arthur D. Payne.....	425 00
Augustus S. Miller.....	30 00
Christopher Holden.....	177 00
Lyman Upham.....	118 00
Frederick N. Goff.....	118 00
Clarence A. B. Sherman.....	127 50
Nathan M. Wright.....	127 50
William I. James.....	127 50
Forrest O. Goodell.....	127 50
Earl T. Walker.....	127 50
Otto W. Munroe.....	127 50

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

- No. 142. **RESOLUTION** of thanks to His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt.

[In Senate. Passed April 11, 1879.]

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the senate are due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency governor Van Zandt, for the eminently impartial, dignified and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the past year.

- No. 143. **RESOLUTIONS** of thanks to Hon. Dexter B. Potter, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[In House of Representatives. Passed April 11, 1879.]

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Dexter B. Potter, speaker of the house of representatives, has given full proof in presiding over this house, of an able and zealous official, and by his courteous and impartial manner has fully earned our thanks, our esteem, and our approval.

*Resolved*, That although the official relations existing between the speaker and members of the house are to be this day severed, yet none but the kindest feelings and pleasantest memories thereof will ever fill the minds of the participants in the January session of 1879.

# **RESOLUTIONS** of adjournment.

- No. 144. The general assembly by concurrent vote adjourned:  
From Friday, February 21, to Wednesday, February 26.
- No. 145. From Friday, March 28, to Thursday, April 3.

**RESOLUTION of adjournment.**

No. 146.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring), That when the general assembly adjourns on Friday, April, 11, 1879, it adjourn to meet according to law.

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**RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business to the next May Session.**No. 147.  
Passed April 11,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That all unfinished business pending before either house of this general assembly at the time of adjournment this day, is hereby continued to the next May session of the general assembly.

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**SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,****PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.**

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of  
the state, this            day of

A. D.

## APPENDIX.

### ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the general assembly of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden by adjournment at Providence on the second Tuesday in January, (being the fourteenth day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of independence the one hundred and third.

#### PRESENT :

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor  
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieutenant-Governor,  
and *ex-officio* senator.

#### SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	- - -	T. MUMFORD.	SEABURY.
Providence,	- -	JOHN F. TOBEY.	
Portsmouth,	- -	EDWARD T. DEBLOIS.	
Warwick,	- - -	FRANKLIN TREAT.	
Westerly,	- - -	SAMUEL H. CROSS.	
New Shoreham,	-	RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.	
North Kingstown,	-	JOHN H. SPINK.	
South Kingstown,		DANIEL SHERMAN.	
East Greenwich,	-	THOMAS G. ALLEN.	
Jamestown,	- -	THOMAS CARR	WATSON.

Smithfield, - - -	JABEZ W. MOWRY.
Scituate, - - -	CHARLES H. FISHER.
Glocester, - - -	PHILIP W. HAWKINS.
Charlestown, - -	STANTON S. GREENE.
West Greenwich, -	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry, - - -	ASAHEL MATTESON
Exeter, - - -	GEORGE W. REMINGTON.
Middletown, - -	ROBERT S. CHASE.
Bristol, - - -	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton, - - -	JOHN F. CHASE.
Little Compton, -	JEDIAH SHAW.
Warren, - - -	CHARLES H. HANDY.
Cumberland, - -	DEXTER CLARK.
Richmond, - - -	JOHN L. KENYON.
Cranston, - - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton, - - -	ELISHA P. CLARK.
Johnston, - - -	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence,	WILLIAM H. ANGELL.
Barrington, - -	HARRISON H. RICHARDSON.
Foster, - - -	JAMES M. WRIGHT.
Burrillville, - -	HORACE A. KIMBALL.
East Providence, -	MILES B. LAWSON.
Pawtucket, - - -	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket, - -	CHARLES NOURSE.
North Smithfield,	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln, - - -	ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN.

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

#### REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Providence.</i>
William P. Sheffield,	Stillman White,
Henry H. Fay,	Abraham Payne,
William Gilpin,	Henry J. Spooner,
Augustus P. Sherman,	Charles Edward Paine,
Clark H. Burdick.	James E. Chace.

Charles Sidney Smith,  
 Andrew Winsor,  
 Nicholas A. Fenner,  
 Andrew Comstock,  
 Walter R. Stiness,  
 Charles E. Carpenter,  
 George H. Burnham.

*Portsmouth.*

Stephen A. Watson.

*Warwick.*

Dwight R. Adams,\*  
 Caleb Westcott,  
 Thomas McGuire, Jr.,  
 Dan O. King.

*Westerly.*

James M. Pendleton,  
 Thomas H. Peabody.

*New Shoreham.*

Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.

*North Kingstown.*

David S. Baker, Jr.

*South Kingstown.*

Elisha C. Clarke.

*East Greenwich.*

Joseph W. Congdon.

*Jamestown.*

Isaac B. Briggs.

*Smithfield.*

Simon S. Steere.

*Scituate.*

Albert Johnson.

*Glocester.*

Fenner R. White.

*Charlestown.*

Billings D. Macomber.

*West Greenwich.*

John Rathbun.

*Coventry.*

Dexter B. Potter,

Henry S. Vaughn.

*Exeter.*

William B. Tillinghast.

*Middletown.*

Nathaniel Peckham.

*Bristol.*

Samuel P. Colt,

William H. Spooner.

*Tiverton.*

Andrew H. Manchester.

*Little Compton.*

Albert T. Seabury.

*Warren.*

George Lewis Cooke.

*Cumberland.*

Joseph A. Whipple,

Joseph E. Tingley.

*Richmond.*

George Carmichael, Jr.

*Cranston.*

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

*Hopkinton.*

George B. Carpenter.

*Johnston.*

Herbert B. Wood,

Daniel O. Angell.

*North Providence.*

James C. Collins.

*Barrington.*

John C. Burrington.

*Foster.*

Cyrus F. Cooke.

*Burrillville.*

Edwin L. Tucker,

Smith Angell.

*East Providence.*

Alvord O. Miles.

*Pawtucket.*

Claudius B. Farnsworth,

James Davis,

\* Elected July 24, 1878, to fill vacancy caused by death of Benjamin Buffum, who died June 28, 1878.

Charles C. Burnham,  
 Edwin Jenckes,  
 Charles E. Chickering,  
 Daniel A. Clark.  
*Woonsocket.*  
 Amos Sherman,  
 Horace A. Jenckes,  
 Thomas B. Staples,  
 John A. C. Wightman.

*North Smithfield.*  
 Charles A. Smith.\*  
*Lincoln.*  
 William Newell,  
 Renselear L. Mowry,  
 John P. Gregory,  
 Henry A. Stearns.

DEXTER B. POTTER, Speaker.

GEO. LEWIS GOWER, }  
 ARTHUR D. PAYNE, } Clerks.

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\* Died February 23, 1879.

## PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

PROVIDENCE, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1879.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing notaries public and justices of the peace, also to nominate candidates for state scholarships in Brown University.

### NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

*Providence County.*—Samuel S. Baker, Jr., Samuel Clough, Samuel P. Cook, Joseph A. Elwell, Daniel L. D. Granger, Edson S. Jones, Cyrus M. Van Slyck.  
*Newport County.*—George Van Buren Wilbur, George P. Leonard.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

*City of Providence.*—Henry J. Brickett, Aurion V. Chevers, Henry V. A. Joslin.  
*East Providence.*—Edward C. Dubois.  
*Pawtucket.*—Lewis Pearce.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

*City of Providence.*—William R. Keenan.  
*Woonsocket.*—Osmon C. B. Nason.  
*Westerly.*—John Aldrich.  
*Portsmouth.*—Benj. E. Bowerman.  
*City of Newport.*—George W. Swinburne, Jr.

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TUESDAY, January 21, 1879.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the election held on the fifth day of November last for representatives from this state, in the 46th congress of the United States.

The ballots cast at said election were handed in by the secretary of state.

A committee consisting of three from Providence county and two from each of the other counties, with the secretary of state and the clerks of the two houses, was appointed to count the ballots and declare the result of said election.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

*City of Providence.*—James T. Pyke.  
*Lincoln.*—Michael J. Quigley.  
*Tiverton.*—George Edward Smith.

The grand committee took a recess until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.



WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1879.

The grand committee re-assembled at 11 A. M.

The committee appointed to count the votes for representatives in congress presented the following report :

REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January session, A. D. 1879 :*

The committee appointed to count the votes for representatives in the forty-sixth congress of the United States, beg leave to report as follows, viz :

In the FIRST DISTRICT, the whole number of electors voting was 7,969 ; necessary for a choice, 3,985 ; that 5,969 electors voted for NELSON W. ALDRICH, of Providence ; that 1,332 electors voted for THOMAS DAVIS, of Providence ; that 575 electors voted for LYCURGUS SAYLES, of Providence ; and that 93 electors voted scattering, and that NELSON W. ALDRICH is elected by a majority of 3,969 votes over all others.

In the SECOND DISTRICT, with the exception of the town of Smithfield, the whole number of electors voting was 10,186 ; necessary for a choice, 5,094 ; that 5,434 electors voted for LATIMER W. BALLOU, of Woonsocket ; that 4,439 electors voted for JEROTHMUL B BARNABY, of Providence ; that 309 electors voted for JOHN FRANCIS SMITH, of Cranston ; and that 4 electors voted scattering ; and that LATIMER W. BALLOU is elected by a majority of 682 votes over all others, the votes from the town of Smithfield not being counted.

Your committee further report that it appears from the certificate of the moderator and town clerk of the town of Smithfield that " there are five ballots cast more than there are names checked on the voting list."

If the votes of said town are received and counted, which your committee recommend, then your committee report that the whole number of electors voting in said SECOND DISTRICT was 10,427 ; necessary for a

choice, 5,214; that 5,572 electors voted for LATIMER W. BALLOU, of Woonsocket; that 4,540 electors voted for JEROTHMUL B. BARNABY, of Providence; that 311 electors voted for JOHN FRANCIS SMITH, of Cranston; that 4 electors voted scattering, and that LATIMER W. BALLOU is elected by a majority of 717 votes over all others.

Your committee recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That NELSON W. ALDRICH, of Providence, be and he is hereby declared to have been duly elected a representative from the first congressional district of this state, in the forty-sixth congress of the United States.

*Resolved*, That LATIMER W. BALLOU, of Woonsocket, be and he is hereby declared to have been duly elected a representative from the second congressional district of this state, in the forty-sixth congress of the United States.

For the committee,

SAMUEL H. CROSS, Chairman.

The foregoing report was read, received and said resolutions passed.

*Ordered*, That the ballots cast at the election for representatives in congress be delivered to the sheriff of Providence county to be burned.

— — — — —  
TUESDAY, January 28, 1879.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing one commissioner and two assistant commissioners of shell fisheries, notaries public and justices of the peace.

James C. Collins, of North Providence, was elected commissioner of shell fisheries, and Nathaniel P. S.

Thomas, of North Kingstown, and James M. Wright, of Foster, were elected assistant commissioners of shell fisheries, respectively for the term of five years from February 4, 1879.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

*Providence County.*—William Cooke, Frederick L. Deane, John B. Kennedy, Martin Mann, George W. Millard, Raymond G. Mowry, Frank A. Thurber, William A. Warner.

*Newport County.*—Patrick J. Galvin.

*Kent County.*—Rinaldo Hoyle.

*Washington County.*—Anson Greene, N. B. Lewis.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

*City of Providence.*—William Duffy, Thomas F. Murphy, George W. Millard, Daniel N. Morse.

*Cranston.*—Frank C. Viall, Nelson Viall.

*Pawtucket.*—Edward W. Blodgett.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated:

*East Greenwich.*—August P. Jernberg.

*Carolina Mills.*—Edwin Potter Metcalf.

TUESDAY, February 18th, 1879.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing an assistant attorney-general.

Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, was elected assistant attorney-general for the term of one year from the 19th day of March, 1879.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

*Providence County.*—Robert W. Burbank, Joseph F. Carlin, Daniel A. Clarke, Jr., Frederick A. Horton, George L. Shepley.

*Kent County.*—Aram W. Colvin.

*Newport County.*—George V. Wilbur.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

*City of Providence.*—Frederick A. Waldron, Jr.

Henry A. Kirby, of Providence, was nominated as a candidate for a state scholarship in Brown University.

THURSDAY, April 10, 1879.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing an adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, judge advocate-general, and surgeon-general; a commissioner of sinking funds, justices of the peace, and notaries public, and to nominate candidates for state scholarships in Brown University.

The following military officers were elected pursuant to the provisions of chapter 760 of the Public Laws, viz :

*Adjutant-general.*—Caleb H. Barney, of Providence.

*Quartermaster-general.*—Charles R. Dennis, of Providence.

*Judge advocate-general.*—Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket.

*Surgeon-general.*—John C. Budlong, of North Providence.

Samuel S. Sprague, of Providence, was elected commissioner of sinking funds for the term of two years from April 16, 1879.

## NOTARY PUBLIC ELECTED.

*Bristol County.*—Nathaniel G. Herreshoff.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

*City of Providence.*—George F. Aldrich, George T. Brown, Maturin R. Capron.

*North Providence.*—Frank C. Angell.

*Newport.*—Lemuel H. Foster.

The following candidates for state scholarships for Brown University were nominated :

*City of Providence.*—Edward C. Bixby.

*Glocester.*—Charles A. Steere.

*Bristol.*—Wm. Fred. Williams.

*Middletown.*—Richard O. Sherwood.

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IN SENATE, April 9, 1879.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed OLIVER C. WIGGIN, M. D., of Providence, as a member of the state board of health, until April 12, 1882, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of CHARLES H. FISHER, M. D.

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REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

Governor's message.

Annual report of the adjutant-general.

Fourth annual report of the license commissioners in and for the city of Providence.

Annual statement of the condition of the banks and institutions for savings.

Annual report of the railroad commissioner.

Annual report of the quartermaster-general.

Tenth annual report of the board of state charities and corrections.

Fifth and last annual report of the commission to build a new state prison.

Majority and minority reports of joint special committee on expediency of making Westerly a co-shire town of Washington county.

Third annual report of the harbor commissioners.

Majority and minority reports of joint special committee on woman suffrage.

Annual report of the general treasurer.

Annual report of the state board of pharmacy.

Report of the commissioners on indebtedness of the old town of North Providence, on the adjustment of claims of school districts Nos. 6 and 7, made pursuant to chapter 738, of the Public Laws, passed March 4, 1879.

Annual report of the commissioners of sinking funds.

Annual report of the city council of Newport, of the "Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund."

Report of the joint special committee on the purchase and enclosure, and the erection of a tablet in the Royal Indian Burying Ground in Charlestown.

Annual report of the state auditor.

[NOTE.—The foregoing reports are printed in the Appendix.]

Ninth annual report of board of education, and twenty-fourth annual report of commissioners of public schools.

Sixteenth annual report of the corporation of Brown University in reference to the United States land scrip grant for agricultural college.

Annual report of the pilot commissioners.

Report of the joint special committee on Providence Reform School.

Annual report of the women's board of visitors to the penal and correctional institutions of the state.

Report of board of state charities relative to commitments to the state farm for drunkenness.

Report of the committee appointed to count the votes cast for representatives to the forty-sixth congress of the United States.

Report of the commissioners of shell fisheries.

Forty-first annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.

Report of joint special committee appointed to cause the Newport jail to be enlarged.

Report of the treasurer of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

Reports of the special commissioners on the Warwick Institution for Savings; on

The Grocers and Producers Bank, Providence; on

The Wickford Savings Bank; and on

The Citizens Savings Institution, of Woonsocket.

Report of the secretary of state on the state library.

Report of the secretary of state on returns of corporations.

First annual report of state board of health.

Twenty-fifth registration report of births, deaths and marriages.

Annual report of Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.

Report of special committee to repair armory of Kentish Guards.

Report of special committee to introduce water into, and make repairs on, state house, Newport.

General treasurer's estimate of receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending December 31, 1879.

Report of special committee on repairs on sidewalk near Bristol County Court House.

Account of committee to make repairs on clerk's office in Bristol County Court House.

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PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION, ETC., CONTINUED  
TO THE MAY SESSION, WITH ORDER OF NOTICE.

Petition of Henry C. Bowen and others for An act to incorporate the Arapahoe Live Stock Company.

Petition of Samuel Whelden for An act to incorporate the East Providence Citizens Horse Railroad Company.

Petition of William G. Budlong and others for An act to incorporate the Eureka Nailing Machine Company.

Petition of Harris Farm and Mine Company for an amendment to its charter.

Petition of John B. Herreshoff and others for An act to incorporate the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company.

Petition of George E. Waring, Jr., and others for An act to incorporate the Newport Odorless Excavator Company.

Petition of George H. Norman and others for An act to incorporate the Newport Water Works.

Petition of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company for An act in amendment of their charter.

Petition of William Blodget and others for An act to incorporate the Providence Glass Company.

Petition of Joseph Harris and others for An act to incorporate the Providence Lithograph Company.

Petition of George L. Clarke and others for An act to incorporate the Rhode Island Central Railroad Company.

Petition of James M. Whiting and others for An act to incorporate the Rhode Island Steam Aerating Company.

Petition of Franklin H. Richmond and others for revival of act incorporating the Richmond Paper Company.

Petition of William F. Sayles and others for An act to incorporate the Sayles Bleacheries.

Petition of the Union Railroad Company for An act to revive, extend and confirm "An act to incorporate the South Main Street Horse Railroad Company."

Petition of John H. Thompson and others for An act to incorporate the Star Eyelet Company.

Petition of J. M. Kimball and others for An act to incorporate the Union Liquidation Company.

Petition of A. L. Sayles and others for An act to incorporate the Union Savings Bank of Pascoag.

Petition of the Social Manufacturing Company and others for An act to incorporate the Woonsocket Branch Railroad Company.

Petition of Horace A. Jenckes and others for An act to incorporate the Woonsocket Water Works.



PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 1.]

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# MESSAGE

OF

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

Governor of Rhode Island,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

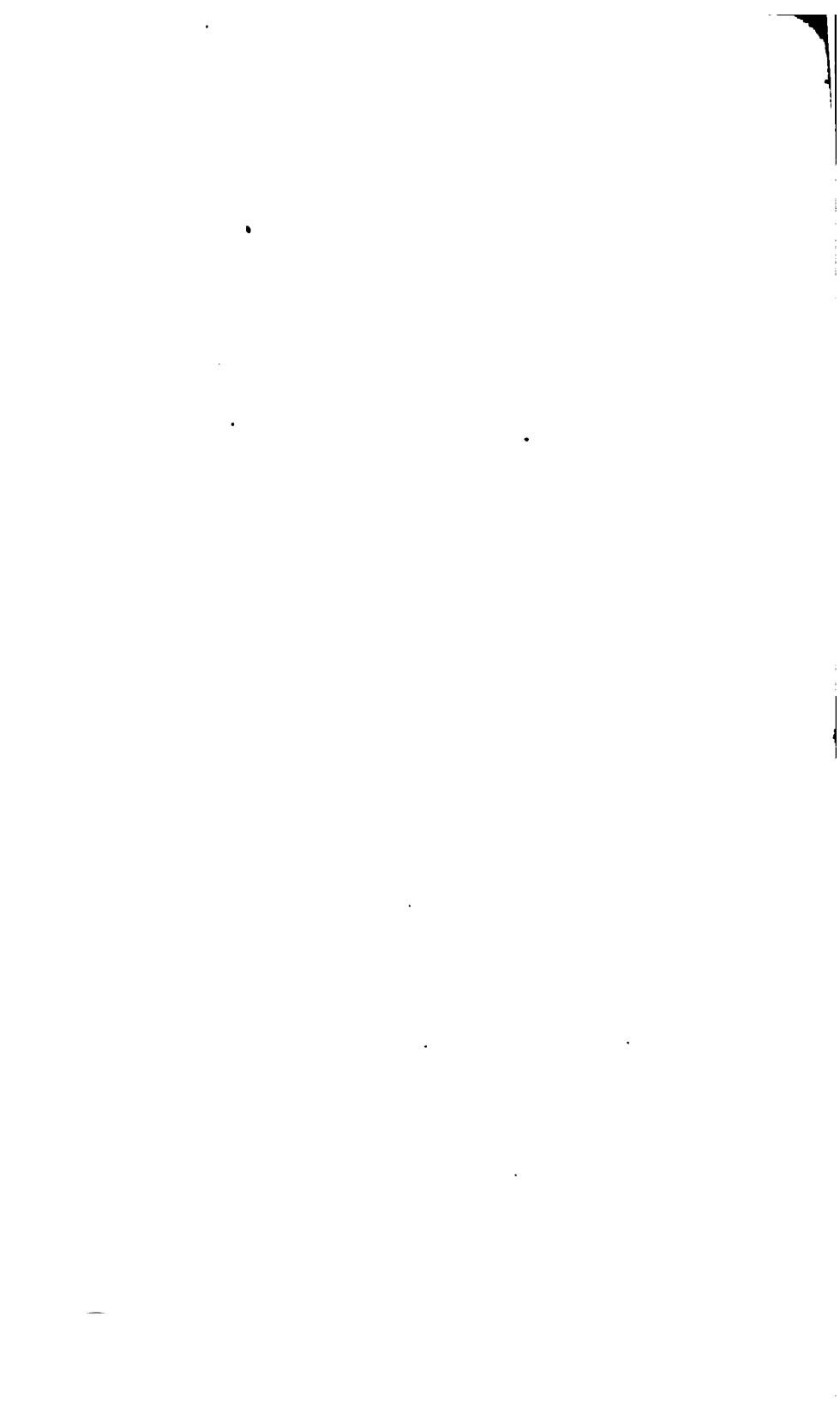
JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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*To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives  
of the State of Rhode Island:*

I submit to you the following statement of the condition of the departments of our government, and desire to call your attention to certain suggestions, which the experience and observation of the past year induce me to present for your consideration.

### FINANCE.

I obtain from the books of the Treasurer this exhibit of the financial condition of this State:

Balance in Treasury April 30, 1878 .....	\$22,871 15
Receipts from May 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878.....	372,693 59
	<hr/>
	\$395,564 74
Payments from May 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878....	\$496,905 36
	<hr/>
Amount overdrawn.....	\$101,340 62

Funded debt of the State.....	\$2,534,500 00
There has been paid from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Sinking Funds.....	543,000 00
There has been earned, in interest on investments of the above fund, up to December 31, 1878.....	52,901 28
Leaving the net funded debt of the State.....	<u>\$1,938,598 72</u>

There has been no change in the investments of the Sinking Funds since my last message.

I find the ordinary *per capita* expense of the State government for the year 1878 was one dollar and eighty-three cents and four mills (\$1 83.4). This I believe to be as small as the rate in any other State, and perhaps smaller than in any other, when we consider that we have no county organizations similar to those in most States, which assume many of the expenses, that by us are borne by the commonwealth.

It gratifies me to be able to say that the departments of the State government are conducted with great prudence and economy. With the completion of the new State Prison there will exist no large demand for appropriations for costly permanent improvements, and a tax need only be imposed for the reasonable current expenses. This I believe will meet the desires of the people, and will commend itself to your conservative judgment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The following summary of statistics is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Public Schools for the school year ending April 30, 1878:

## DAY SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled.....	41,093
Average number belonging .....	30,117
Average attendance.....	26,644
Number of schools.....	801
Average length of schools.....	9 months, 2 days.
Number of teachers regularly employed.....	877
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$98,619 86
Average wages paid male teachers per month.....	\$75 00
Amount paid female teachers.....	\$309,780 52
Average wages paid female teachers per month.....	\$45 85

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled.....	4,536
Average number belonging.....	3,057
Average attendance.....	2,112
Number of schools.....	36
Average number of teachers employed.....	174
Average length of schools.....	12 weeks.

## RECEIPTS.

State appropriation for day and evening schools.....	\$92,306 51
Town       "       "       "       " .....	\$381,498 68
"       "       for land, buildings and furniture.....	\$113,138 12
District taxation.....	\$56,543 20
Registry taxes, school funds and all other sources.....	\$65,957 97
Total.....	\$709,444 48

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages and other current expenses of day schools.	\$471,983 43
Teachers' wages and other current expenses of evening schools.....	\$22,223 41
School supervision.....	\$10,201 31
Land, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.....	\$175,362 81
Total.....	\$679,770 96

## COST OF INSTRUCTION.

Current expenditure for day schools <i>per capita</i> of pupils enrolled.....	\$11 74
Current expenditure for day schools <i>per capita</i> of average attendance.....	\$18 09
Current expenditure for day schools for each pupil's instruction per month .....	\$1 92
Current expenditure in evening schools <i>per capita</i> of pupils enrolled.....	\$4 90
Current expenditure in evening schools <i>per capita</i> of average attendance.....	\$10 52

## TAXATION.

Average town tax for public schools on each \$100, reckoned on the basis of the State valuation of 1873....	.10
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This exhibit of the workings of our school system for the past year does not differ materially from that rendered a year ago. A careful analysis of the returns, however, will show that the schools have been maintained in an effective condition, and that there has been such a prudent and wise administration of their interests as is demanded by the present condition of our finances. Indeed, I am fully persuaded that, as a whole, the *current* expenses of our public schools have never been carried up to the point which has been reached in many of the other departments of the public service.

A very important consideration, which should be allowed due weight in this connection, is that no other expenditure is made so largely in the interest of the future. In almost every other department we look for the return from our outlay immediately, or in a very brief time, but in this we

must "cast our bread upon the waters," in the faith that it will return "after many days."

In this connection I desire to call your attention to a subject which has received the careful consideration of the Commissioner, and has been several times brought before the General Assembly by him in his annual reports. I allude to the equalization of the school tax among the several towns of the State. An examination of the facts, as they are to be found in the tables of the Commissioner's Report, shows that the amount of local tax for school purposes varies from 4 cents to 22 cents on each \$100 of ratable property, while the length of the schools varies from 6 to 10 months; and it is quite generally the case that the shortest school year and the poorest compensation for the teachers are to be found where the taxes are the highest. In other words the very great inequality which exists in the distribution of taxable property in our State, imposes very unequal burdens upon the people in order to maintain anything like an effective system of schools. Hence, as the State, as a whole, is virtually interested in the education of *all* the children, it would seem that the State should take such action in the premises as shall tend to secure more uniform and needed advantages to *all* of the children, and also, to equalize the cost thereof among all sections. It is to be hoped that some practicable plan for accomplishing this purpose may be devised and adopted at this session of the Assembly.

It is a subject of congratulation that, by the recent establishment of an annual census of the children of school age,

we have taken the first step in the direction of securing a better attendance upon our schools, and thereby of reducing both the amount of illiteracy and also the pro rata cost of our schools. The next step should be such a revision of our present laws, relating to truancy and absenteeism, as shall render them at once uniform throughout the State and also operative to a degree that they shall be felt by the classes whom they are designed to reach.

Rhode Island has always been reluctant to enter upon any legislation which might either directly, or indirectly, infringe upon the rights, present or prospective, of the individual citizen, and for this regard for the rights of the individual, however humble his station, she is entitled to praise.

But with new conditions come new responsibilities; a change in external circumstances requires a corresponding change in the internal economy.

To-day the character of our people, as a State, is so materially different from what it was thirty or forty years ago, that we need to recast some of our methods, and perhaps to adopt some new principles. It is, at least, safe to say that we cannot reasonably expect the same motives to operate upon, and control, a population of foreign birth, as would prove effective with those to the manor born.

I bespeak, therefore, a full and candid hearing for this subject, and such action thereon as shall tend to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

For other requirements in this department, you are referred to the reports of the Board of Education and the



Commissioner of Public Schools, which will be presented at an early day.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is unnecessary for me to present in detail the statistics of the Normal School, and other evidences of its success during the past year. These will be appropriately presented in the annual reports of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of Public Schools.

Our Normal School, has always been regarded with interest. Making due allowance for the acknowledged earnestness and ability of its teachers, its efficiency is largely owing to the interest in its success shown by the people of the State, not only by the crowded assemblies that witness its semi-annual exercises, but by the pupils that gather from every part of the State to fit themselves for the duties of a teacher. It is also shown by the evident readiness of those having charge of our schools to employ graduates of the Normal School. I am told that every one of the class that graduated at the close of the school year in June, with perhaps a single exception, has already found a place as teacher in our public schools; and that the record of each preceding class furnishes similar evidence that the graduates of this school are ready to work, and that their progressive methods of instruction are appreciated.

The improved methods of teaching in the Normal School, and the prominence there given to the practical English branches, have tended strongly to increase the efficiency of

common schools throughout the State. The benefits of the Normal School are not limited to the schools taught by its graduates. Every earnest and competent graduate in whatever community he may labor, by his own earnest example, helps his fellow-teachers to keep step in the march of intellectual progress.

The building recently purchased for the school is nearly completed and already occupied. The joint special committee, authorized to purchase and remodel this building, will report to you early in the session.

I can but express the hope that, as the purchase of this building was the final argument that persuaded the Principal of the school to reject more liberal offers elsewhere, so its equipment in its several departments may be such as to secure its greater efficiency, and such as to attract to the ranks of our public school teachers, in still larger numbers, young men and young women of superior ability.

#### THE MILITIA.

There have been some slight changes in the organization of our militia during the past year. One battalion of only two companies has been consolidated with another one of three, thus forming one five company battalion. The cavalry has been transferred from the First to the Second Brigade.

In the latter part of February, the State was called upon to mourn the loss of Brigadier-General Heber LeFavour, Adjutant-General, who had faithfully and conscientiously discharged the duties of that delicate and difficult position.

General LeFavour was a patriotic and intelligent citizen, and alike in war and peace, a brave and modest soldier.

At the last January session of the General Assembly the vacancy was filled by the election of C. H. Barney, Esq., of Providence. Adjutant-General Barney is discharging the duties of the position with marked ability, and my official and personal relations with him are of the most agreeable character.

During the past year, the Quartermaster-General has completed the exchange of the old muzzle-loading for the breech-loading rifles, so that now all our infantry organizations have a uniform armament. Notwithstanding the greater value of the new arms, I am glad to be able to state, that Rhode Island has still a handsome balance in its favor in the account with the national government, amounting to \$3,425.30. For a detailed statement of the account, see Appendix A.

While it would not be just to say that our militia has deteriorated to any extent, in drill and discipline, during the past year, it is certain that there has been no improvement, and the stringency of the times has seemed to operate disadvantageously upon the various organizations which are so largely self-supporting. Taken as a whole, our militia force is considerably below the standard of that in neighboring States, and I attribute this not to any fault of the material which composes our military, but to defects in our system itself.

The State of Rhode Island, which has always congratulated itself upon the martial valor of its sons, and which

needs a well equipped and well disciplined militia as much as any State in our Union, has for years past pursued a very economical policy toward her citizen soldiery. As the regular army of the United States is so small in numbers and so restricted in its duties, as to be of little availability in suppressing local disturbances, it is the duty of each State to provide for a reliable military force of its own.

Under the present system, our militia are compelled to bear largely their own expenses, purchasing their own uniforms, and receiving but small pay and allowances in return for duty required. As a result, there is more of holiday soldiering among our troops than in other States, and this seems to be considered necessary to compensate the men for the heavy expense entailed by membership in a military company.

I have reached the conclusion, after careful observation and comparison of our militia with that of other States, that the sum annually appropriated for the support of our military system is so small as to be practically of little value. Double the amount, properly expended, would do more than five times the good to the militia and to the State.

The present law, enacted in 1875, and amended slightly by the Assembly in 1876, is an improvement upon the former system, but I believe the time has now come to make still further advancement.

Our militia should be somewhat reduced in numbers (say to 1,500 men) and increased in efficiency by providing a more thorough equipment, and requiring an enlistment of

the men, as is done in other States. One of the most needed reforms, is a provision whereby the commands may be ordered into camp, for four or five days in each year. The present three days' duty, required by law, is too much scattered through the year. If these three days were made consecutive, and if possible, two more added, with tents and other necessary camp equipage furnished by the State, one year's encampment, would, I am confident, result in more improvement in the practical duties of a soldier than five years' duty under the present system.

Our militia, after being reduced in numbers, should be consolidated into one brigade and the whole organization modelled more nearly after that of the United States Army.

I believe a uniform dress for the troops, to be furnished by and remain the property of the State, to be a better way of uniforming our militia, than the plan of special appropriations to various companies to be used in providing a variety of fancy costumes, upon which the State has no claim, and which, in case the militia should suddenly be called into service, would be spoiled by a very little active campaigning. Besides, a uniform dress for all our troops, neat and serviceable, would add much to the discipline and efficiency of our militia if called upon for duty in suppressing mob disturbances.

In the report of the Adjutant General may be found more detailed suggestions on the subject of camp equipage and uniform, together with estimates of the cost to the State of the reforms which he suggests.

The matter of rifle practice is of late receiving great at-

tention, and some effort has been made toward improvement in our own State. A Rhode Island team visited Creedmoor, at their own expense, and contested in the "Inter-State Military Match," with credit to the State they represented. It would seem judicious for the Assembly to make a moderate appropriation for the special benefit of this important branch of a soldier's education.

I would recommend to your earnest attention, the wisdom and true economy of such a revision of our militia system as shall increase its efficiency, even at the expense of a considerably larger annual appropriation.

#### INSTITUTIONS AT THE STATE FARM.

The four State institutions, whose care and management are entrusted to the Board of State Charities and Corrections, are all now established at the State Farm. They are the Prison and Providence County Jail, the Workhouse and House of Correction, the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, and the Almshouse, containing together a population of our dependent and criminal classes, which numbers about eight hundred and fifty, and of officers and their families about sixty, a total of over nine hundred persons.

On the twenty-sixth of November, the Commissioners for building a new prison, voted to deliver up the new prison and jail, with all their appurtenances, into the possession and control of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and on the last days of the same month the transfer of the prisoners from the old institution in the City of Providence

to the new institution at the State Farm, took place. Not an accident of any kind occurred during the progress of this critical operation, and the usual routine of work and of discipline was interrupted for only a short time. The arrangements of the transfer were admirably planned by the Warden, General Nelson Viall, who also attended personally to their execution, and who remains in charge of the prison at the State Farm.

The buildings, so far as they have been tried, appear to be well adapted for the purpose for which they were planned and erected. They are very massive, well built and strong, yet it will require a longer time than has elapsed since their occupancy began, to determine whether any openings have been left unguarded. This is a problem, for the solution of which the cunning of the occupants seeking for an outlet to liberty, must be added to the skill and acuteness of the builders and keepers.

It will be for the General Assembly to determine at the present session, what disposition shall be made of the old prison, and the large and valuable lot on which it stands, the State, as I believe, having no further use for the building, as a prison or as a jail. In the absence of instructions from higher authority the Board of State Charities and Corrections have placed a person in charge of the premises for the protection of the property.

It has been suggested that, on account of the inconvenience of transporting prisoners to and from the courts, a subsidiary jail should be maintained in the City of Providence, and that a portion of the old prison and jail might

be retained for this purpose. The carrying out of this plan would entail upon the State so much additional expense, involving, as it would, the necessity of supporting another distinct institution, besides preventing the sale of the property at the proper time, which from the beginning of the project of building a new prison, has been looked to as a means of reimbursement for the large expenditure thereby incurred, that I am constrained to refuse to give it my approval. The difficulties attending the moving of the prisoners, doubtless exaggerated, as newly discovered obstacles always are, can be overcome at much less cost, as it appears to me, by giving to the proper officers a sufficient compensation for their trouble; by relieving, by an amendment of the law, the keeper of the Providence County Jail from the duty of delivering prisoners to the courts, as required by Section 1, Chap. 191, of the General Statutes, and, if need be, by aiding in building a branch railroad to the State Farm, a work of no great magnitude, as the distances to existing railroads are short.

The other three institutions have passed through the year under the able direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Samuel L. Blaisdell, without any occurrence to disturb the health or general condition of the inmates. The average numbers have been considerably larger than in any previous year. In 1876 they were 566; in 1877, 550, and in 1878, 597; distributed in the latter year, in the different institutions as follows: in the Workhouse and House of Correction, 220, in the Asylum for the Insane, 216, and in the Almshouse, 161.



To accommodate the increased population of the Asylum, a stone pavilion, one hundred and twelve feet in length, and thirty feet in width, which will furnish a dormitory for about fifty of the men, has been built, at a cost of about four thousand dollars.

It having been found necessary to make additional provision for the inmates of the Almshouse, a frame building, formerly used for a storehouse, is being prepared, at an expense of a few hundred dollars, as a sleeping apartment. It will also contain a number of small rooms for the sick, a provision for isolating those afflicted with diseases which render them offensive to others, which has long been needed.

The town of Cranston had established new lines and grades for Pontiac Avenue, the principal highway from Providence to the State Farm, and had completed the road for a distance of about one and three-quarters miles from the city line, leaving in 1877, about one and a half miles of it unfinished. This portion of the work, the town claimed it was equitable that the State should do, as over the avenue is transported a large amount of material for the State Institutions.

The plan which the Prison Commissioners, it was understood, were about to adopt for lighting the new prison, was to build, at an expense of about ten thousand dollars, gas works upon the State Farm, which would supply not only the prison, but also the other institutions. At about the same time a proposition was received from the Providence Gas Company by the Board of State Charities and Correc-

tions, which was so favorable, that could the principal condition upon which it was made be complied with, it was deemed wiser by both the Prison Commission and the Board to accept it, than to erect gas works. The condition was that if the lines and grades of Pontiac Avenue were to be changed, these changes should be made before laying the gas mains. The Board, acknowledging the equity of the claim of the town of Cranston, recognizing also the great advantage of having gas brought, upon favorable terms, to the State Farm, over making it upon the premises, as well as the safety and convenience of its use as compared with the use of kerosene oil; and appreciating the necessity of having a good road, with easy grades, between the city and the State institutions, asked the General Assembly, at the January session, for an appropriation for completing Pontiac Avenue. An appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made, to be used by the Board for this purpose. This, with the balance of an appropriation made in 1877—about twelve hundred dollars—will have been expended during the year; a portion—nearly three thousand dollars—having been paid to the Board for work done by the inmates and teams of the State Farm. With this expenditure, a new bridge, fifty feet in width, on piles, has been built across Pocasset Brook; over one and one-half miles of road have been completely graded, and over one mile heavily gravelled, leaving a small amount of work to be done on about three hundred and fifty feet of grading, and about a half mile of gravelling unfinished, a sufficient amount of gravel, however, having been spread upon the centre of the unfinished portion of the road to render it passable.

In the autumn, as soon as Pontiac Avenue was in proper condition, the mains of the Providence Gas Company were extended to the State Farm. The gas is now used for lighting the new prison, and will be introduced at the other institutions as soon as the work of piping and the fixtures are completed, the mains—about forty-six hundred feet of three and four inch cast iron pipe—having already been laid through the grounds to all of the institutions. The cost of the mains and of preparing the buildings (not including the prison) was estimated at about three thousand dollars. The terms upon which the Company has agreed to supply the gas are believed to be very advantageous to the State.

To provide a house for the Chaplain, who is required by law to reside at or near the State Farm, the Board have repaired and improved the old mansion on the Brayton farm, at a cost of something less than one thousand dollars, the work having been done mainly by inmates. Without enlarging the house, they have also made provision for a small number—twelve to fifteen—of the larger children of the Almshouse, who will thus be placed under the care of the Chaplain and his family, and be surrounded with the beneficial influences of home life. The children will go to the public school, which is near by, and will be placed in families as fast as suitable situations can be found for them. This plan, which entails but a trifling expense to the State, enables the Board to withdraw a portion of the older children from the evil influences of the adult inmates of the Almshouse; if it succeeds, it will be for your honorable

body, perhaps, at some future time, to determine, whether it may not with advantage be extended, thereby bringing about, with a minimum of expenditure, some of the more important results sought for in the establishment of an industrial school.

The session of the Assembly commences so early in the year that it is impossible to give, at this time, a complete financial statement of the Board for 1878.

The following accounts of the Treasury with the Board show the balances of appropriations January 1, 1878, the sums paid into the Treasury by the Board, the sums drawn out, and the balances December 1, 1878 :

*Rhode Island State Treasury in account with Board of State Charities and Corrections, Dec. 1, 1878.*

APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF STATE FARM.

	DR.	CR.
Balance of appropriation of 1877, undrawn		
January 1, 1878.....	\$44,176 20	
Appropriation, January Session, 1878. ....	45,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury to December		
1, 1878.....	19,005 34	
Payments for the support of the State Farm		
to December 1, 1878.....		\$50,554 52
Balance of appropriation of 1877, undrawn		
April 30, 1878—expired by limitation...		29,000 00
Balance of appropriation of 1878, available		
December 1, 1878.....		28,627 02
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$108,181 54	\$108,181 54

## APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF STATE PRISON.

	DR.	CR.
Balance, January 1, 1878.....	\$10,514 26	
Appropriation, January Session, 1878.....	10,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury to December 1, 1878.....	24,407 36	
Payments for Prison expenses to December 1, 1878.....		\$21,636 14
Appropriation of 1877, (entire), undrawn April 30, 1878—expired by limitation...		10,000 00
Balance available December 1, 1878.....		13,285 48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$44,921 62	\$44,921 62

APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPAIR OF THE ROAD FROM PROVIDENCE  
TO THE STATE FARM. (PONTIAC AVENUE.)

	DR.	CR.
Appropriation of 1877.....	\$2,000 00	
Appropriation of 1878.....	8,000 00	
Drawn in 1877.....		\$816 37
Drawn in 1878, to December 1.....		5,687 90
Balance available December 1, 1878, mostly due Board of State Charities and Cor- rections.....		3,495 73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

It is, perhaps, worthy of mention, that the foregoing statements show that on April 30, 1878, when the appropriation of 1877 expired, the Board had an undrawn balance for the support of the State Farm, of \$29,000; that the appropriation of 1877, for the support of the Prison,

was not drawn upon—expiring by limitation, April 30, 1878—and that the appropriation made at the January Session, 1878, for the same purpose, had increased from \$10,000 to \$13,285.48 on December 1, 1878.

Estimates based upon the expenditure for the State Farm for the eleven months ending December 1, 1878, point to a slightly reduced aggregate outlay for current expenses in 1878, as compared with that of 1877, notwithstanding an increase of average numbers in the three institutions of about eight and one-half per centum, and to a material decrease in the *per capita* expense of maintenance of the inmates.

The Prison for some time to come will necessarily make a less favorable financial exhibit, owing to the expenses incident to the removal of the institution to the State Farm, to the interruption of work, and especially to the increased cost of maintenance in the new buildings.

I have pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the valuable services of the members of the Board of State Charities and Corrections. They receive no pecuniary compensation, although a large portion of their time is devoted to the practical consideration and execution of their varied and minute duties. There is no department of our State government conducted with more reasonable economy and common sense; and a somewhat extended investigation induces me to believe that no similar institutions in this country are operating with equal success at the *per capita* expense of those at our State Farm.

## HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

In January last, a formal communication of the Advisory Council, appointed by the President, was received, giving their views as to the course to be pursued for the necessary and permanent improvement of the harbors under our jurisdiction.

In March, two members proceeded to Washington to present to Congress a petition for the improvement of our harbors as authorized by Section 4 of Chapter 611 of the Public Laws. Plans and documents were presented and explained. The Commissioners were accompanied to Washington by the President of the Board of Trade and by representatives of the city government of Providence, and of business interests in Providence. The result of the petition was the appropriation of \$50,000 to be expended by the United States Government in the improvement of our channels. It is expected that annual appropriations can be secured until enough has been expended to secure a good ship channel for sea-going vessels from Providence to the ocean. The appropriation is now being expended under the direction of General G. K. Warren. It is his intention to excavate a channel through the bar in Providence harbor, so that large ships may visit this port, by taking advantage of high tide, after this first appropriation has been expended.

Surveys have been made during the year for the establishment of various harbor lines and to connect our work with that of the United States Coast survey, thus furnishing permanent points of reference for restoring any of our

lines, which might otherwise be lost, at some time in the future, when present buildings and wharves are obliterated. These surveys have been somewhat expensive, but they are important and are of permanent value.

Acting under the advice of the United States Advisory Council, the Commissioners have caused important tidal observations to be made at several stations, and valuable information in reference to the maintenance of the channels of the Seekonk River and Providence Harbor by tidal influence, has thus been obtained.

Harbor lines have been established, after legal notices and hearings, on both sides of Pawtucket river, in the town of Pawtucket, and upon the west side of Seekonk river, from Red bridge to Bower street, in Providence. These lines were approved by the Governor and Senate on the 8th of April last.

A new harbor line on the west side of Providence river, between Crawford street bridge and Point street bridge, was established by the General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Harbor Commissioners, on the 27th of April last.

Notices and hearings have been given with reference to the establishment of harbor lines on both sides of Seekonk river, near India point, and on the east side of the Harbor from Bold point to Kettle point. Also, upon the east side of Providence river, from Crawford street to Fox point.

Informal hearings have been given upon a petition of riparian owners in reference to the establishment of harbor lines, from Field's point to Pawtuxet beacon.



Licenses have been issued for the construction of wharves as follows :

1. To the city of Providence, on the Seekonk river, near India point.

2. To the Asphalt Block Company, near India street, west of Ives street.

3. To Alexander Duncan, to re-build "Butler's wharf," near Dyer street.

4. To Maguire Brothers on the Seekonk river in East Providence, above Washington bridge.

5. To Darius Goff, for wharf wall in Pawtucket.

6. To the Lonsdale Company, to re-build wharf near India street.

Attention has been called to various encroachments and proceedings on the part of riparian owners, with the object of preventing injurious structures or obstructions.

Certain filling along the Seekonk river by the city of Providence has sunk, and pressed mud into tide waters. A contract has been executed, binding the city to remove an equivalent amount of material from such places in the river or harbor, as the Commissioners may direct, and to their satisfaction.

Suitable dumping grounds for dredged material have been designated, and notices have been issued to parties dumping in unsuitable places, and the practice stopped.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries have the past year stocked four ponds in this State with land locked salmon from Maine viz: Wallam, Steer's, Moswansicutt and Worden's. Ten thousand were put into these four ponds at an expense to the State of the transportation, making twenty thousand placed in the State waters in two years.

Black bass have continued to thrive and multiply, and we hear from all points of many being taken, and with this fish the Commissioners claim unqualified success.

Although the duties of the Commissioners are strictly confined to inland waters, yet they desire in this connection to call attention to the evil worked by the pound nets, so called, abounding in all our tidal waters. Enriching a few at the expense of many, and the catch of which is almost entirely sent out of the State, they deprive the people of a very valuable food supply. The Commissioners assert that upwards of two hundred young salmon were taken in the pound nets below Westerly last year.

Shad have done remarkably well, but last year the Commissioners were unable to get a supply of young, owing to the failure of the fishery at Hadley Falls. This coming season they hope for better fortune.

## THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

My views upon this important question remain unchanged since they were expressed in my last annual mes-

sage. Yet I am strengthened in the conviction that our present license system is a failure, alike in its moral and financial operations. A large majority of those who are licensed do not even render formal regard to the obligations of their bonds, prohibiting them from selling to women, minors, and persons of habitually intemperate character; and yet with these glaring and bold derelictions the bonds are not sued. The cities and towns where licenses are granted are filled with great numbers of legalized places for the sale of liquors, many of them in the control of men who care for nothing but the monied profits of their traffic, and thus tempt, debauch and ruin their victims. The State Prison, the State Farm and our institutions for the poor and the insane, are filled with men, women and children who are ruined by drunkenness; and if the conservative property owners of the State desire to decrease expenses and taxes, they can find no more direct and practical way to accomplish it, than to cast their votes to prohibit the almost indiscriminate sale of ardent spirits.

I am aware of the difficulties and objections to be encountered, but I believe this to be a question upon which the State and her representatives are bound to take the higher and better course, and to enact laws in the direct interest of decency and morality, and then enforce them without evasion or qualification.

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The members of the State Board of Health, appointed

by me with the advice and consent of the Senate, have organized and are proceeding with their business. In accordance with the act, I provided for them a suitable office, and caused it to be furnished in an inexpensive manner. The board inform me that they have had frequent meetings, and are investigating the general and local sanitary condition of the State. They have issued two tracts upon important questions relating to public health, and have caused to be examined about two hundred horses and cattle, supposed to be suffering from glanders and other communicable diseases. The Board are collecting and preparing for publication the vital statistics of the State, and have devoted considerable time to the improvement of our system of registration of births, marriages and deaths. I recommend the adoption of a joint rule by the two Houses of the General Assembly authorizing the appointment of a joint committee on the public health, who shall consider and report upon all matters referred to them relating to sanitary measures, or the subjects which appertain thereto.

#### UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

At the January Session, 1878, the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution appointing a commission consisting of the Governor and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Finance Committees, and authorizing them to communicate with the government of the United States and endeavor to secure the permanent establishment of a Training School for seamen in the United States Navy, in the waters of the State, and to tender to the general government a suitable location for said institution.

In accordance with this vote, and at the request of the Commission I visited Washington, and had apparently satisfactory interviews with the Secretary of the Navy and several naval officers. During the summer Secretary Thompson visited Newport, and I accompanied him on a government steamer on a visit to the locations in Narragansett Bay which he regarded as suitable positions for the school. I have also had a considerable amount of correspondence upon the subject. In accordance with my request the United States Training Ship Minnesota was ordered to Newport, and remained in the harbor a number of weeks, during which every exertion was made to secure enlistments among the boys of our State. But I regret to say that little success attended these efforts, and early in November the Minnesota left our waters, after her Commander had addressed to me the following communication :

U. S. TRAINING SHIP MINNESOTA,  
NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4, 1878.

*His Excellency Governor Van Zandt, Newport, R. I.:*

DEAR SIR:—I called at your house to-day, and was sorry to learn that you had left town.

I regret to say that we have failed entirely in recruiting boys here, having enlisted but 13 since our first arrival. This is a difficulty I had not foreseen, and is an insuperable objection to our remaining any longer. I have, in view of this fact, felt compelled to recommend the return of the ship to New York.

Perhaps at some future time, when the people of this section of the country understand our system better, they may feel more inclined to send their sons to us. For the present I must bid you farewell. Thanking you for the very friendly disposition you have evinced, I am

Very truly yours,

S. B. LUCE, Capt. U. S. N.

## STATE BENEFICIARIES.

At my request the Secretary of State has visited the several institutions where there are beneficiaries supported in whole or in part by the State. His report of their condition is submitted herewith. (See Appendix.)

## RAILROADS.

I have re-appointed Henry Staples, of Barrington, as Railroad Commissioner. The duties and responsibilities of this position have increased since the salary was fixed, and I desire to call your attention to the propriety of raising the compensation of the office.

My attention has been called to the necessity for more stringent legislation as to laying out highways crossing railroad tracks at grade.

As compared with the previous year, the capital stock in railroads in this State shows an increase of \$53,705.38; the total indebtedness shows a decrease of \$92,204.42; the receipts show a decrease of \$267,862.94; the earnings show an increase of \$131,437.87. The number of passengers have increased 175,897, while the tons of merchandise have decreased 24,287. Six new locomotives have been added, while the number of cars have decreased seventy-eight. While 20,064,206 passengers have been transported during the year, not one has been killed, and the three injured were injured by their own carelessness. Eight other persons have been killed, and ten injured. The miles of track in the State are increased 2<sup>583</sup>/<sub>1000</sub>. The increased net

earnings can be attributed mainly to a decreased expenditure, although one or two corporations show increased total receipts.

#### DEPARTMENT OFFICES.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last January Session, I have obtained from Rufus Waterman, Esq., of Providence, a new lease of the rooms occupied by the State in the Elizabeth Building in Providence, at an annual rental of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) including the heating of the same. The price formerly paid for the same accommodations, with the exception of one room on the third floor, which I have surrendered, was three thousand and seventy-five dollars, (\$3,075).

I have removed the office of the Clerk of the Justice Court in Providence to the new Court House, where the accommodations are ample and satisfactory. This room was intended to be used as a smoking room, but was superfluous. I have also removed the Board of State Charities and Corrections from the third to the second floor of the Elizabeth Building, adding greatly to their comfort and the convenience of those who have business with them.

#### THE CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The centennial anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island was appropriately observed at Butts Hill in the town of Portsmouth, on the 29th day of August, 1878, under the direction and at the expense of the Veteran Association of the First Light Infantry of Providence. The

celebration was eminently appropriate and successful. An admirable oration was delivered by the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, of Middletown. The day was beautiful and the display brilliant. I ordered the Newport Artillery Company to report on the ground, and to fire salutes at sunrise and at sunset, and the Providence Light Infantry Regiment, with the Newport Artillery Company, were detailed as an escort for the occasion.

The expense to the State was comparatively small, and the presence of the military added greatly to the success of the celebration.

Col. Henry Staples, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, is entitled to special commendation for the ability, industry and excellent taste, which he displayed in arranging and executing the details of this pleasant occasion.

#### BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

By virtue of the authority vested in me I have, during the last year, placed in the hands of special commissioners for examination and report, a larger number of Institutions for Savings than have been so disposed of, during the entire existence of the State.

This is attributable to the exceptional and disastrous financial conditions which have generally prevailed, rather than any gross errors of management or dishonesty in details. But the confidence of many of our people in these institutions is impaired, and every reasonable effort should be made by the General Assembly to so thoroughly protect



the interests of depositors by wise legislation as to restore our Savings Banks' system to general confidence.

The reports of the several commissions appointed by me, according to Appendix B, hereunto annexed, will be presented for your consideration; and the subsequent action of the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court in the premises will be spread before you.

I make the following specific recommendations as the result of interviews and consultation with prudent financiers, and many of the depositors and officers of Savings Institutions.

*First*—The adoption of legislation authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner, who shall be required to make minute examinations at stated periods, and whenever he shall consider it expedient, of each and all our Savings and State Banks, and to report the same to the General Assembly semi-annually, and, whenever in his judgment necessary, if that body be in session, or to the Governor in vacation. I think the salary of this Commissioner should be ample enough to secure good financial ability, and should be paid from the State Treasury. It is superfluous for me to state the paramount importance of elevated character, and trained adaptability in the individual selected for this most important trust.

*Second*—I am inclined to believe that a limitation of the rates of dividends to be paid by these institutions is desirable. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts it has been fixed at a not larger amount than five per cent. an-

nually ; and although the act was recently adopted, I am informed that the measure and the amount receive the approbation of the parties interested.

*Third*—I have the opinion that no person interested in any loan from a savings bank, either as principal or endorser, should be eligible to, or hold official position in the institution making the loan. I believe it to be incompatible with the absolute disinterestedness which should characterize those who act in a fiduciary capacity. In my judgment, the provisions of Chapter 706, of the Public Laws, passed by your honorable body at the last May Session, will do much to strengthen confidence, although they may, in exceptional instances, deprive the banks of the services and ability of excellent and skilled men.

The division of the surplus of our savings banks involves grave questions of policy and right. It is, perhaps, impossible to provide for it without inequalities. A reasonable surplus is a guarantee to depositors of the most absolute nature. I am not aware of any evils resulting from our present course in this particular, and I trust you will move slowly in any action which contemplates a change.

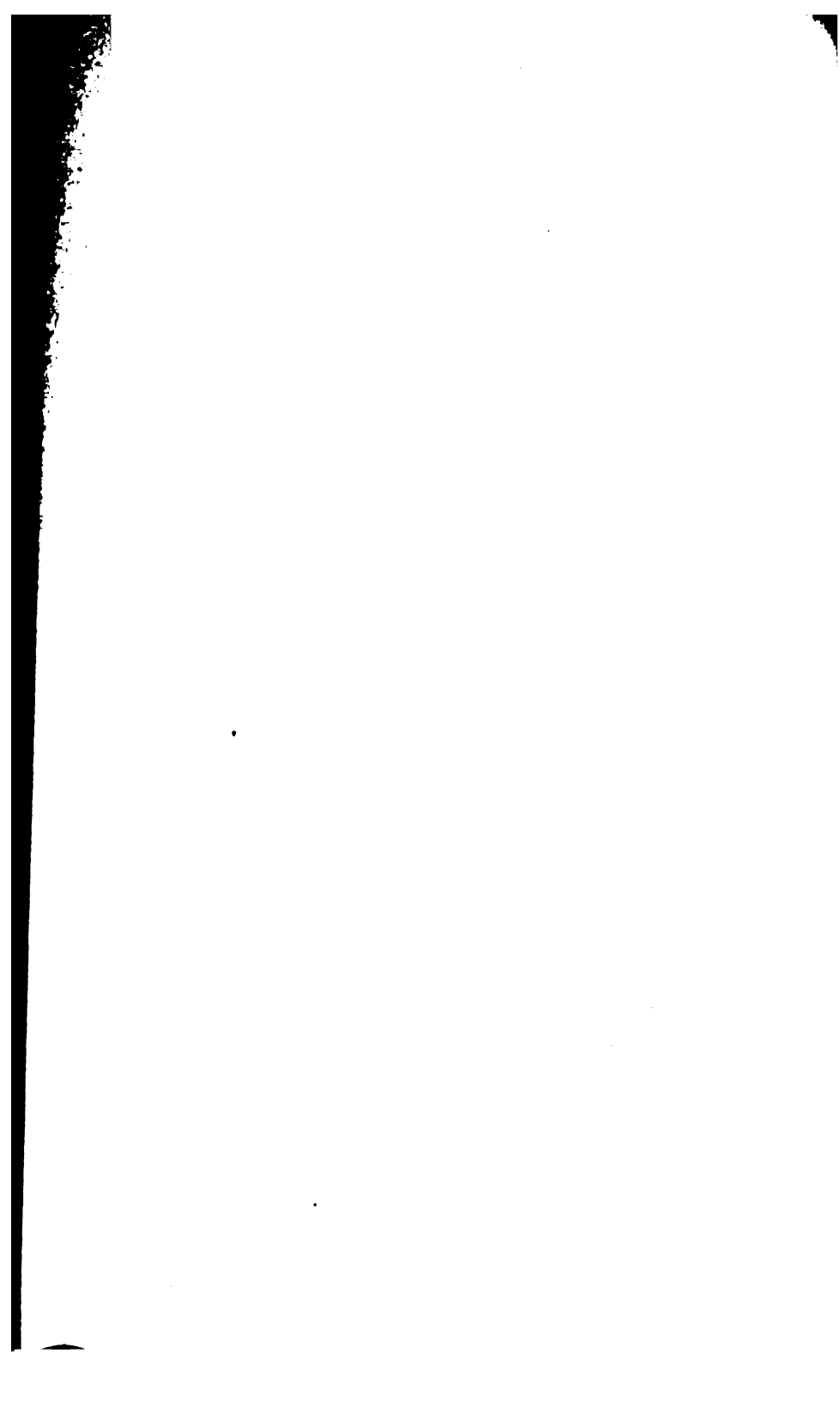
I am disinclined to favor legislative limitation of the amount deposited by any one person. A radical restriction would only lead to the substitution of trust companies on substantially the same basis in other particulars as our savings banks, and so far as I can ascertain, the operations of the present system, in this regard, have been useful and healthy.

There has been considerable suffering and dissatisfaction represented to me by persons having deposits which they are unable to use, owing to the injunction of the banks holding them. There should certainly be provided a reasonable and brief limit for this compulsory detention of property from its owner. The injunction is intended as an equitable protection of two interests: the depositors, and those who have made loans from the banks, upon collateral which might be unreasonably disposed of in a time of panic. Neither of these should be sacrificed to the other; but in one sense the depositors *are* the bank, and have the higher right; and in justice to their claims no savings institution should be closed for a longer time than is absolutely essential.

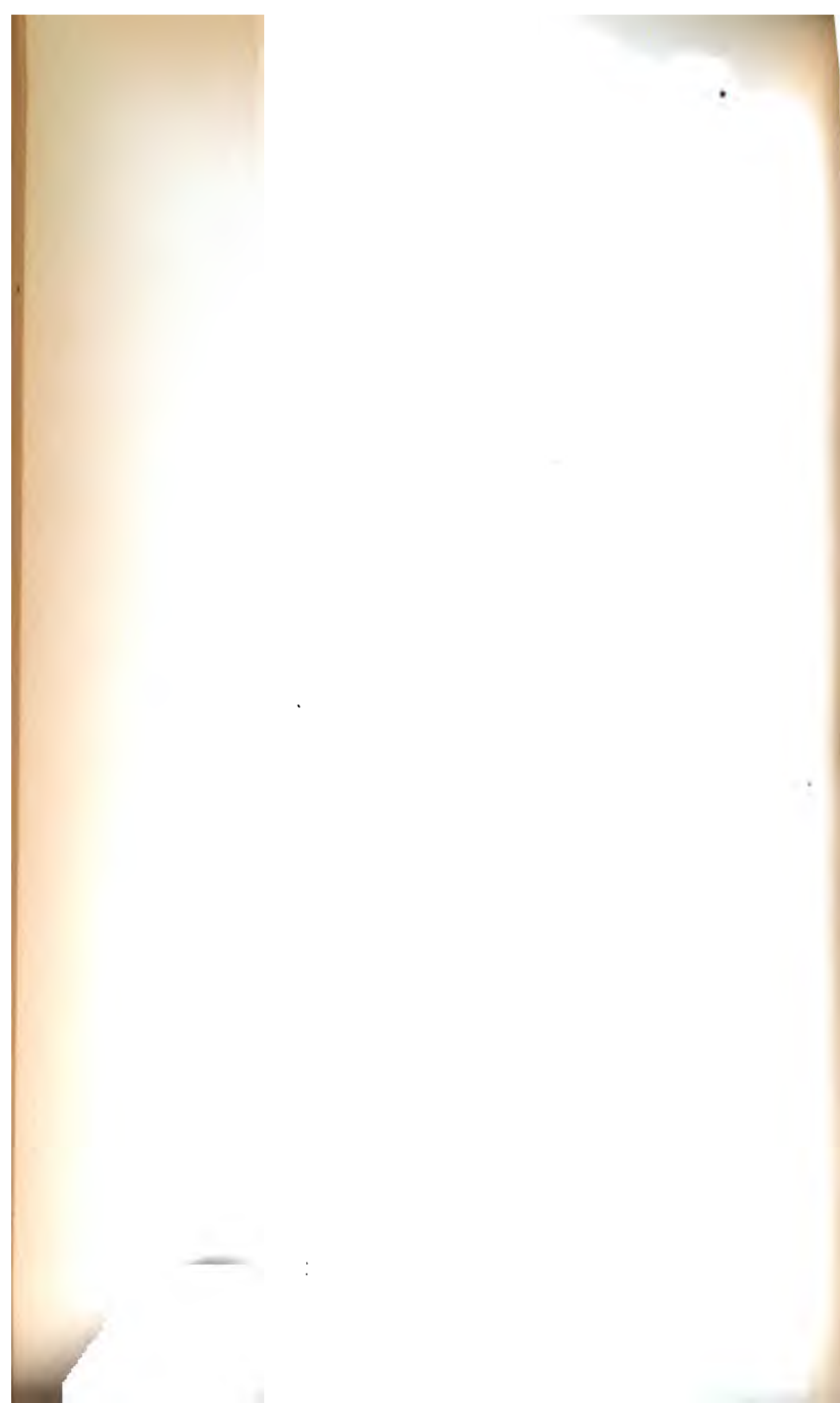
*Senators and Representatives :*

I am gratified that we are able to meet with unbroken numbers and proceed with the legislation of our commonwealth, and I know you will unite with me in thankfulness to God for our blessings, and prayer for their continuance.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.



APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

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A.

(Copy.)

5604.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
Washington, Dec. 3d, 1878. }

*The Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. :*

SIR:—In compliance with the requests of the Quartermaster-General of the State, of October 28 and November 30 last, I transmit herewith, for the information of the proper authorities, an account of the State of Rhode Island with the United States, under the law for arming and equipping the militia, from January 1st, 1865, to the present date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. LYFORD,

*Acting Chief of Ordnance.*

Dr.

*The State of Rhode Island in account with the United*

Jan. 1, 1865.	Balance due the United States .....	\$63,275 98
May 27, 1869.	For 1 Battery 6-pdr. guns issued in exchange for Battery of 12-pdr. guns.....	8,139 16
	“ Freight charges on account of exchange.....	551 12
Dec. 15, 1869.	“ 150 Springfield R. Muskets, C. & R., with ap- pendages and accoutrements issued in ex- change .....	1,813 45
May 24, 1870.	“ 1,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, \$5.40 per set.	5,400 00
“ 31, “	“ 1,000 Springfield B. L. Muskets, cal. .50, mod. 1868.....\$22.80 each....	22,800 00
June 18, “	“ 30,000 Met. Cartridges, cal. .50, 30.00 per m...	900 00
Dec. 22, 1874.	“ 16,700 “ “ “ .50, 30.00 “ .....	501 00
Mar. 27, 1875.	“ 5 Bayonets, cal. .50..... 1.50 each....	7 50
	“ 5 Bayonet clasps..... .17 “ .....	85
	“ 5 Tumblers..... .32 “ .....	1 60
	“ 10 Rear Sights, complete..... .94 “ .....	9 40
	“ 3 Stocks..... 1.68 “ .....	5 04
Mar. 14, 1878.	“ 5,000 Rifle Ball Cartridges, cal. .45, \$30.00 per m.	150 00
	“ 450 B. L. Rifle Muskets, cal. .50, mod. 1866, C. & R.....\$15.00 each....	6,750 00
	“ 60 Springfield Rifles, cal. .45.. 18.00 “ .....	1,080 00
	“ 2 “ officer's mod. 36.00 “ .....	72 00
	“ 10 Musket Stocks, cal. .50.... 1.41 “ .....	14 10
	“ 10 Bayonets, cal. .50..... 1.14 “ .....	11 40
	“ 50 Rear Sights..... .33 “ .....	16 50
	“ 5 Ramrods..... .60 “ .....	3 00
	“ 50 Tumblers..... .24 “ .....	12 00
Aug. 7, 1878.	“ 380 Springfield R. Muskets, cal. .50, mod. 1868, C. & R.....\$15.00 each....	5,700 00
	“ 40 Springfield Rifles, cal. .45.. 18.00 “ .....	720 00
	Balance due the State, December 3, 1878.....	3,425 30

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\$121,359 40



*Notes under the law for Arming and Equipping the Militia.*

CR.

Jan. 1, 1865.	By Apportionment for the year 1865.....	\$2,209 24
" 1, 1866.	" " " " 1866.....	2,209 24
Dec. 8, "	" 4,896 Vincennes Rifles returned to New York Agency.....\$10.00 each..	48,960 00
Jan. 1, 1867.	" Apportionment for the year 1867.....	2,209 24
" 1, 1868.	" " " " 1868.....	2,209 24
" 1, 1869.	" " " " 1869.....	2,190 14
May 27, "	" 1 Battery 12-pdr guns returned to Watervliet Arsenal in exchange for 6-pdr Battery.....	9,795 12
Dec. 15, "	" The following arms returned to United States in exchange, viz:	
	1 Whitney rifle, cal. .58..... \$5.00	
	60 " rifles, " .58, \$4.00 each, 240.00	
	65 " " " .58, 3.00 " 195.00	
	12 " " " .58, 2.00 " 24.00	
	114 U. S. " " .54, 4.00 " 456.00	
	20 " " " .54, 3.00 " 60.00	
	2 " " " .54, 2.00 " 4.00	
	89 S. B. Muskets, " .60, 1.05 " 93.45	
		1,077 45
Jan. 1, 1870.	" Apportionment for the year 1870.....	2,190 14
" 1, 1871.	" " " " 1871.....	2,190 14
July 1, "	" " for half year ending June 30, 1872,	1,095 07
" 1, 1872.	" " for fiscal " " " 30, 1873,	2,190 14
" 1, 1873.	" " " " " " 30, 1874,	1,919 14
" 1, 1874.	" " " " " " 30, 1875,	1,919 14
Dec. 22, "	" 16,700 Met. Cartridges, cal. .50, returned to United States.....\$30.00 per m..	501 00
July 1, 1875.	" Apportionm't for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876,	1,919 14
" 1, 1876.	" " " " " " 30, 1877,	1,919 14
" 1, 1877.	" " " " " " 30, 1878,	1,919 14
Mar. 11, 1878.	" Value of stores issued between 1861 and 1865, credited under act of March 3, 1875.....	23,198 00
" 11, 1878.	" Value of stores returned to New York Agency, per instructions of October 31, 1877.....	870 40
July 1, "	" Apportionm't for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879,	1,919 14
Aug. 7, "	" 450 Spr'g B. L. Muskets, cal. .50, mod. 1866, C. & R., returned to National Armory, \$15 each,	6,750 00
		<hr/> \$121,359 40

## B.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE SAVINGS  
BANKS AND OTHER BANKS.

DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF BANK.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
1878.		
Jan. 24.	Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.	Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket. Jesse Metcalf, Providence. Ephraim S. Jackson, “
April 8.	Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket, R. I., and Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.	William M. Bailey, Providence. Jesse Metcalf, “ Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.
April 15.	Coddington Savings Bank, Newport, R. I.	Samuel Engs, Newport. J. Truman Burdick, “ Samuel Sterne, “
April 26.	Pascoag Savings Bank, Burrillville, R. I.	Alexander Farnum, Providence. Joshua Wilbour, “ Albert L. Sayles, Burrillville.
May 1.	Citizens' Savings Institution, Woonsocket, R. I.	William M. Bailey, Providence. Jesse Metcalf, “ Alonzo D. Vose, Woonsocket.
May 6.	Union Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.	Jesse Metcalf, Providence. Nicholas Sheldon, “ Robert E. Northam, “
Aug. 17.	The Warwick Institution for Savings, Warwick.	Jesse Metcalf, Providence. Jonathan Chace, Lincoln. Asahel Matteson, Coventry.
Oct. 2.	The Grocers' and Producers' Bank, Providence.	William M. Bailey, Providence. Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket. Daniel Burrows, Providence. George E. Martin, “

C.

# REPORT

OF THE

## SECRETARY OF STATE ON STATE BENEFICIARIES.

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*To His Excellency Governor Van Zandt :*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your request, I have visited the several institutions where State beneficiaries are cared for.

At the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb, Hartford, Conn., the State has six pupils under appointment; one of the number, however, being absent for the present term, the State is under no expense on her account. The studies pursued by the inmates, including our beneficiaries, comprise the usual elementary branches. All of our beneficiaries are able to write a fair hand and to express themselves with ease and comparative correctness. In their studies they appear to be making progress, varying according to the aptitude of the pupil. Connected with the institution are workshops in which useful trades are taught. Specimens of the work of some of our beneficiaries in the shoe and cabinet shops were exhibited, showing gratifying skill. By these means they will become in time self-supporting. Instruction is given in articulation where powers of vocal speech exist. The process is necessarily very slow and tedious, but is attended with marked success in a number of cases. Since the occasion of my visit, on the 13th of December last, the principal of the Institution, Prof. Edward C. Stone, has been removed by death. His loss will be severely felt by the school. He has attended the pupils who have given the occasional

exhibitions at the State House, during the sessions of previous General Assemblies, and will be pleasantly remembered by those who have witnessed his interest in the work of instructing the unfortunate youth under his charge.

The number of beneficiaries at the American Asylum would probably be larger but for the day school in Providence taught by Mr. J. W. Homer, under the charge of the State Board of Education. He has ten pupils, and for their instruction uses rooms in the old grammar school building on Benefit street. The school hours are from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. on five days in the week. Mr. Homer gives special attention to the teaching of articulation, discouraging as far as possible the use of the deaf and dumb alphabet as a means of communication. He has given much consideration to the methods of instruction for this class of unfortunates, and has endeavored to secure that which will accomplish the best results. His pupils are generally making satisfactory progress under his care and that of his two assistants, but the results of his system cannot as yet, perhaps, be fairly judged in the limited time within which it has been tested.

At the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the blind, South Boston, the State has ten beneficiaries. Those who have visited this school know how admirably it is adapted for its important work. It still maintains its high standard of excellence, and it is believed its inmates have as complete facilities as modern science can devise. The loss of sight seems to quicken the other senses, and our pupils at this school, making allowance in some cases for feeble intellect and want of early training, will compare favorably in attainments with the children in our ordinary public schools. The course of instruction includes the usual elementary studies and some of those taught in our high schools. If a talent for music is shown, good opportunities for its development are afforded. In the work-shops, instruction is given to the boys in the making of brooms and mattresses and cane-seating of chairs. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and other kinds of handiwork. A building for the printing department has recently been erected, and the making of books for the blind, which has become an industry of some importance, will receive special attention. The health of the pupils is generally excellent. Some of those appointed from this State have remained about the length of time allowed by law, but application will be made for an extension of time, which is recommended by the officers of the school.

At the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble-minded youth, South Boston, the State has two beneficiaries, who have been recently

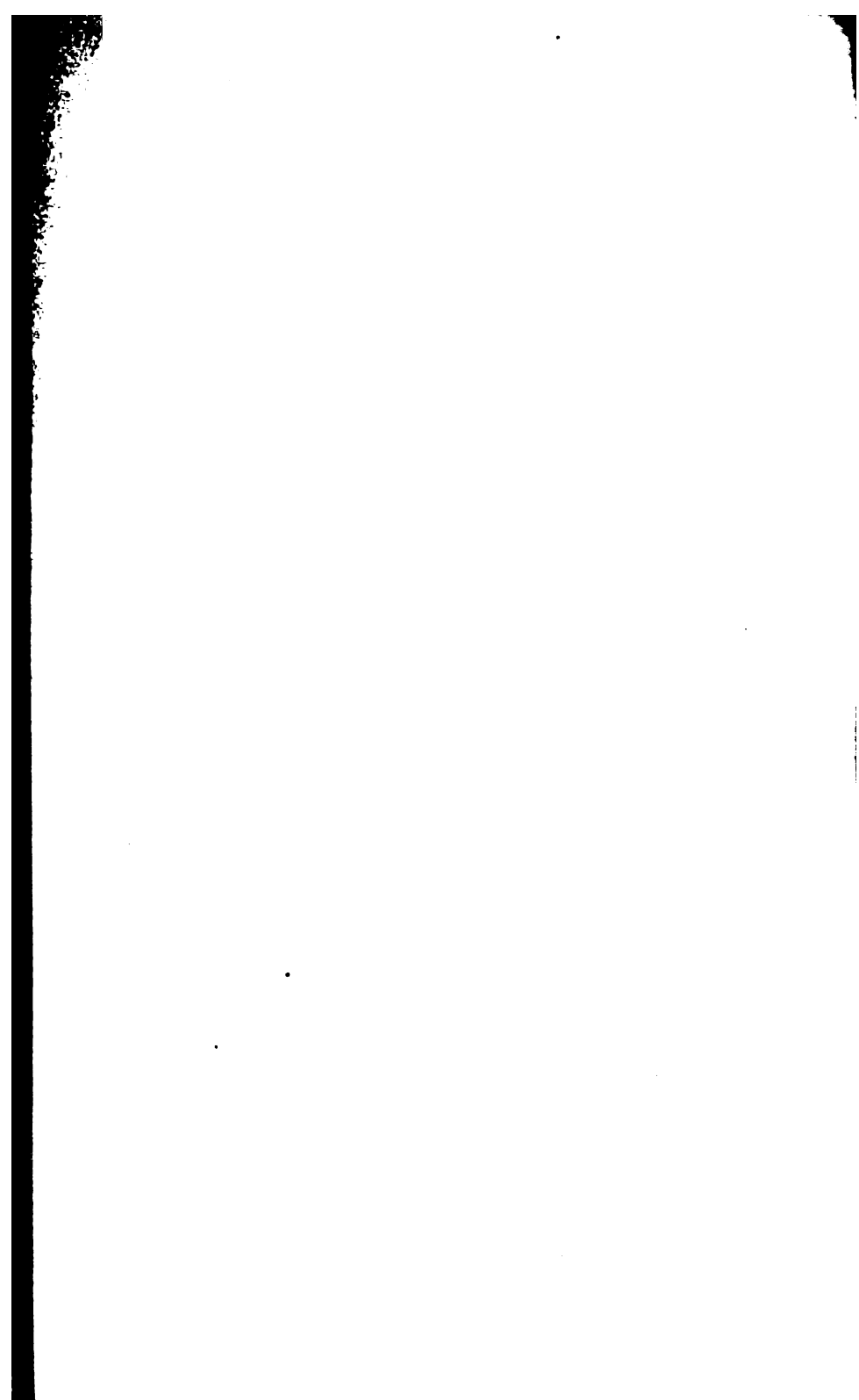
appointed, but are favorably mentioned by their teachers. They are not entirely deficient in intellect, one of the number appearing to be far superior to the average of those in attendance. They are acquiring some knowledge, but the process is slow and the appointments have thus far been experimental.

At the Butler Hospital for the Insane, the State provides for two classes of inmates. One class comprises those supported in part by their friends, the State contributing towards their maintenance at the rate of \$100 per annum. Of this class there are fifteen now under appointment. The other class, numbering now forty-five, are those known as city and town paupers, to whose support the State contributes in each case at the rate of \$120 per annum. In most of these unfortunate cases little more can be done than to make them as comfortable as possible, and to provide such means of amusement and of moderate occupation as may be practicable.

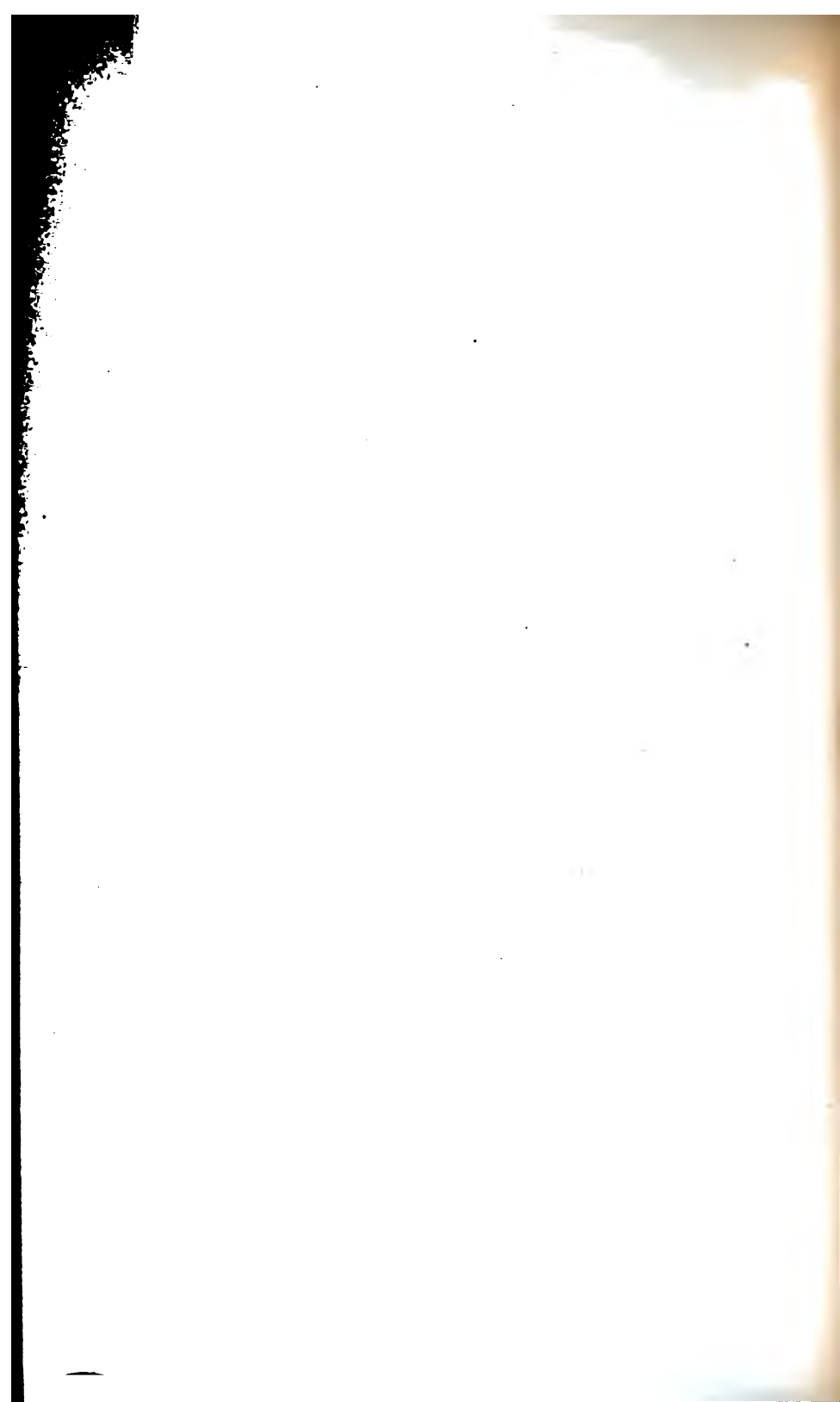
Respectfully submitted,

J. M. ADDEMAN,

*Secretary of State.*









ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

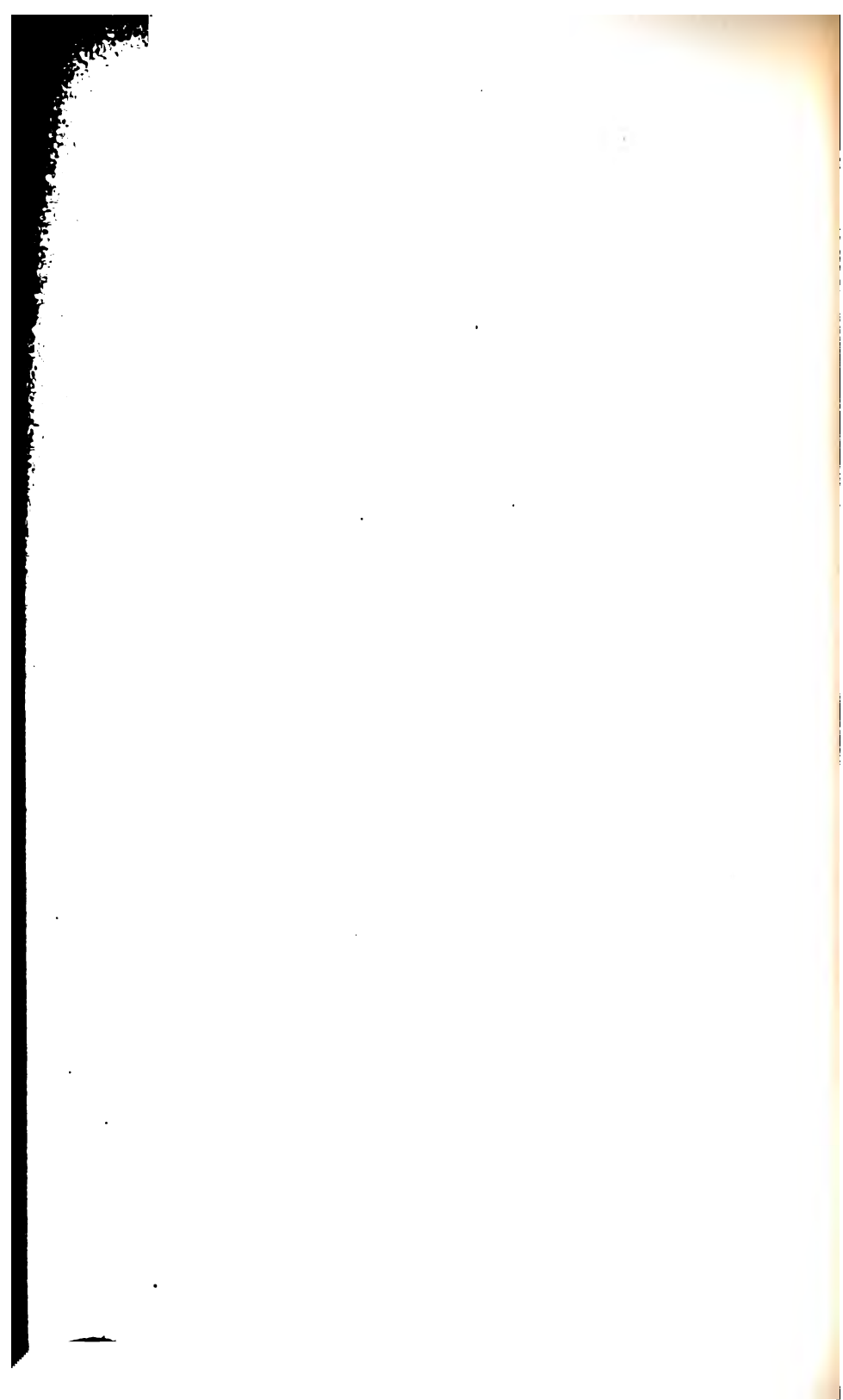
FOR THE YEAR 1878.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# REPORT.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Providence, December 31, 1878. }

*His Excellency* CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

GOVERNOR :

In accordance with custom for several years past, I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of my Department for the year 1878, forming a part of which will be found the Abstract of the Active Militia, required by law to be transmitted, through you, to the General Assembly.

In connection with the various matters in this Report, I have, at your verbal request, incorporated such suggestions as have seemed to me important to the greater efficiency of our State Militia.

## DECEASE OF GENERAL LE FAVOUR.

For the first two months of the year just closing, this office was under the charge of one who had faithfully discharged its duties for four years past. By the sudden, accidental death of Adjutant General *Heber LeFavour*, on the 25th of February, last, the office became vacant, and, in accordance with orders from yourself, Brigadier General *Charles R. Dennis*, Quartermaster General of the State, assumed the duties of Acting Adjutant General, until such time as the office should be filled by the General Assembly. This election took place

on the 14th of March, and having been elected to the vacant position, I assumed the duties thereof on the 20th of the same month.

The funeral obsequies of the late Adjutant General took place March 1st, at St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I. A military escort befitting his rank, (the details concerning the composition of which will be found under the head of "Special Duty,") was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, while the attendance of the members of the State government, of officers of the militia generally, throughout the State, of his brethren of the Masonic fraternity, of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of hundreds of his fellow-citizens, as mourners, testified to the esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community, and to the general sorrow at his untimely decease.

This is not a fitting place to enter upon a eulogy of General *LeFavour*, nor is it necessary, for abler pens than mine, and eloquent lips, have already performed that service. It is, however, proper for me, here, to testify to the able and systematic manner in which the duties of this office were discharged by him, as evidenced by the condition of the records and papers of the same. His care and faithfulness in this respect have rendered the labors of his successor much easier than might otherwise have been the case.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA

of the State has altered but slightly during the year, the only changes being as follows:

On the 13th of May, the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, consisting of two companies, was consolidated with the Second Battalion of Infantry, forming an organization of five companies, which took the number of the Second. The time of this change was so arranged as to coincide with the expiration of the term of service of the field officers of battalions, and the necessity of discharging supernumerary officers was thus avoided.

The transfer of the companies formerly composing the Fourth Battalion of Infantry to the Second Battalion, also brought them into the First Brigade, and, as a compensation, the Battalion of Cavalry was transferred from the First Brigade to the Second.

All of the above changes met with the approval of the Division and Brigade Commanders, and so far as I am advised, has worked to the advantage of all concerned.

The present organization, although an improvement on that of former years, is far from being all that can be desired. The militia is

now organized in one division of two brigades, comprising five battalions of infantry and one each of cavalry and light artillery. Outside of this, are the three unattached or independent organizations, which are allowed certain exclusive privileges, but receive no pay from the State, unless for duty specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

While the present law, enacted in 1875, and amended in 1876, was certainly a step forward, it is evident that the time has arrived for the State to make still further advancement in the same direction. The two brigades should be merged in one, the battalions decreased in number and increased in size, and the organization of the whole modelled as nearly as possible upon that of the great example, the Army of the United States. When this is accomplished, it is to be hoped that the patriotism of the unattached commands will lead them to waive any fancied advantages which they may at present retain, and by attaching themselves to the brigade, secure the same pay and allowances as are given to the remainder of the troops of the State.

#### ARMAMENTS.

During the past year, all the infantry organizations not before provided with that arm, have been supplied with the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre .50. This gives a uniform armament for all our foot troops, and one which will answer present requirements. The Army of the United States and militia of neighboring States quite generally are armed with the new Springfields, calibre .45, with brown barrels,—a much better and more serviceable pattern,—and our present arms should be exchanged for those as soon as our balance with the United States will permit. No change has been made in the armament of the cavalry and artillery during the year, although both should be provided with weapons of a less antiquated style than those now used by them.

#### UNIFORMS.

With the exception of one company (D, Sixth Battalion Infantry) the militia of the State own the uniforms in which they parade. These uniforms were paid for by the several organizations and their friends, assisted, previous to 1875, by sundry special appropriations from the State. For the last four years, no money has been appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose, and as the uniforms are con-

stantly wearing out, many organizations are already feeling the need of new clothing, and the Assembly will doubtless soon receive petitions for special appropriations to assist in defraying the expenses of the same.

I should regard such appropriations to aid in perpetuating the present diversity of fancy uniforms as detrimental to the best interests of the service, which demand, in my judgment, that all money appropriated by the State, for uniforms, should be expended by the regular military authorities in such manner as shall eventually provide the whole militia with a neat and serviceable uniform, alike through all the organizations in each arm of the service, and which shall remain the property of the State and not of the several companies.

The present uniforms present a great obstacle to efficiency in drill and discipline, differing as they do, in each battalion, and in several of the battalions varying among the different companies. The result is, that,—forgetting that fine feathers do not always make fine birds,—there is a feeling that a handsome uniform gives a degree of superiority to the organization possessing it, over others, and a mistaken idea that good clothes can be relied upon to take the place of proficiency in military acquirements. This idea, is, of course, fatal to the morale of our service.

In cases where the uniforms of companies in the same battalion differ, there is difficulty in equalizing the companies, or in temporarily transferring men from the larger to the smaller companies as is frequently necessary upon battalion drill.

Above all, the present uniforms are expensive, behind the age, and totally unsuited to service. In case the State should need the services of her militia, the uniforms in which they would appear would be ruined by a very little active campaigning, and the Legislature would naturally be asked to replace the private property thus expended in the public service.

As applicable in this connection, I quote from an article written by Brevet Brigadier General *Theo. F. Rodenbough*, U. S. A.:

"The advantages of a uniform service dress throughout the National Militia are great. In case of local disturbances, portions of different organizations might be combined without incongruous effect: parts of this dress could be exchanged or replaced with ease; and the appearance of one or more regiments in the same workman-like uniform, would be more imposing than the sight of a variety of colors or of showy facings, suited to the ball-room, rather than the colliery or locomotive round-house—the modern state battle-field. \* \* \* A mob acts on impulse; the uniform of a local regiment believed to contain sympa-

thisers is like a red cloth to a mad bull—like it, the mob will try a toss. With the National service dress, regimental or brigade distinctions may be "pooled," and the men appear, as they should, useful parts of a powerful machine. This is partly the reason why the sight of Regulars generally causes a mob to hesitate: they are impressed with the absence of ostentation in the monotonous front of dark blue, and in the firm, quiet bearing of the men."

There has probably never been a time when a neat, serviceable uniform for our troops could be procured with as little expense as at present.

In addition to a suitable uniform for ordinary weather, our militia, to render them effective, should be supplied throughout with overcoats, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens. No troops can do duty efficiently if suffering from cold or hunger, and in cases of emergency,—like the riots in Pennsylvania last year,—the troops should be supplied with means of carrying their rations with them. The pangs of hunger demoralized the Philadelphia militia at Pittsburgh far more than the opposition of the mob. And this leads me to speak of

#### CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE,

of which our State is entirely destitute. Not a single tent is owned by the State. Only one organization in the State is provided with overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, and that one is so equipped at private expense. I consider it of the utmost importance that our militia should be fully equipped with the above articles, and that the State should be the possessor of a sufficient number of tents to accommodate all her troops under canvass, in an encampment such as is held in other States.

#### TOURS OF DUTY.

The three separate days' duty prescribed by law during the spring, summer and fall, have been performed as usual during the year, with the exception that the full parade or "muster" was made by the brigades on different days instead of by the whole division united, as has been the case for several years. This arrangement was made with a view of devoting more time to drills than is possible with the larger command, and some improvement was made in this direction.

The muster of the First Brigade, Brigadier General *Thomas W. Chace*, commanding, was held on the 9th of October, and that of the Second Brigade, under Brigadier General *Frederick Miller*, on the 15th



of the same month, both on the Dexter Training Ground in this city. Both brigades were reviewed by Major General *William R. Walker*, and were officially visited by your Excellency and staff in the afternoon. The reports of these musters show the attendance to have been as follows:

First Brigade.—Present, 61 commissioned officers, 425 enlisted men. Absent, 8 commissioned officers, 200 enlisted men.

Second Brigade.—Present, 68 commissioned officers, 498 enlisted men. Absent, 15 commissioned officers, 279 enlisted men. For several reasons, the percentage of attendance was exceptionally low, and compares unfavorably with that of the other parades of this year and of previous years.

The transportation of troops from their homes to the place of "muster," consuming, as it does, the better part of the forenoon, and the ceremony of review, and the return of the various organizations to their homes the same afternoon, leaves but little time out of one day for any real instruction or improvement in military matters. There is no time to correct errors or to require a second trial of a movement incorrectly performed, and any information imparted theoretically is apt to be forgotten long before the occurrence of the next annual muster. The remedy for this lies in providing for an annual encampment of four or five days, during which more real knowledge of the duties of a soldier could be imparted and gained, than in the same number of years devoted to armory drill and fancy street parades.

#### SPECIAL DUTY.

Under special orders of the Commander-in-Chief, service has been rendered during the year as follows:

February 22d.—Firing a salute in honor of the day, by a detachment of Battery A, First Battalion Light Artillery.

March 1st.—Escort duty at the funeral of the late Adjutant General *Le Favour*, by the First Battalion of Infantry, Company C, First Battalion of Cavalry, and a section of Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery.

May 30th.—Firing of minute guns by Batteries A and B, First Battalion Light Artillery, in honor of "Memorial Day."

July 4th.—Firing of salutes at Providence by a detachment of Battery A, First Battalion Light Artillery, and at Newport by a detachment of the Newport Artillery Company. Parade and salute by the Bristol Artillery at Bristol.



August 29.—Escort duty at the celebration of the Battle of Rhode Island, at Portsmouth, by the First Battalion of Infantry, and the Newport Artillery Company; also morning and evening salutes by a detachment of the latter organization.

#### INSPECTION.

By the militia law, the Adjutant General is required to perform the duties of Inspector General. As such, I have to report that the troops receive little or no inspection from the Division and Brigade Inspectors at the fall musters, for lack of the necessary time, and although the statute says, that at the spring parades "the several commands *shall be inspected* in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief, the Division or Brigade Commander," this provision of the law, has, of late years, become virtually a dead letter.

The value of thorough and systematic inspections to any troops, is not to be questioned, and should no change for the better be made in the law, I would recommend that, under the present law, the militia be assembled by battalions, during the spring of 1879, for practice *during the day* in battalion movements, and that a part of the afternoon be devoted to a thorough and detailed inspection, not only of the condition of their arms and equipments, but also of their general appearance, drill and knowledge of a soldier's duties. To accomplish this, no extra expense would be required beyond that of the necessary transportation, and rations at noon.

At the annual inspection of State property, made by the Quartermaster General, it has become customary for the companies, generally, to appear under arms in their respective armories, as a matter of courtesy to him, and the form of an inspection is gone through with, as far as circumstances will permit. While these occasions undoubtedly assist to keep up an interest in military affairs, yet, being purely voluntary, on the part both of the visiting official and the organizations themselves, they necessarily, for obvious reasons, partake more of the nature of an *exhibition* drill than of a thorough military *inspection*, such as is required of troops in other States.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE

has so far failed to receive that attention from the militia of this State which its importance demands. While proficiency in the manual of arms and company and battalion movements should be constantly

striven after, it is equally desirable that the men should attain that confidence and skill in the use of their weapons, which can only be acquired by practice at the targets. Should the annual encampment previously spoken of, be authorized by law, a portion of the time should be devoted to rifle practice, the companies having previously prepared themselves for such practice by a course in "aiming drill." The purchase of prizes to remain the property of the State, but to be offered for annual competition by the militia, and to be held during the year by the winning organization, would be an excellent method of stimulating an interest in target practice.

Early last spring, a communication was received by me from the Adjutant General of the State of New York, inviting this State to send a team of twelve men to compete in the "Inter-State Military Match," which is shot annually at Creedmoor, N. Y. These contests have been held for several years past, but heretofore Rhode Island had been unrepresented. A letter in reference to this subject was at once sent to all the battalion commanders, and as a result, a State team was soon organized and immediately commenced practice. In September, the team visited Creedmoor, and participated in the match, but for several reasons, chief of which was the defective character of the ammunition supplied by the State, (and which proved entirely unreliable at the 500 yards range,) they were unable to secure higher than the fourth position among the contesting teams. It is worthy of note, and an encouragement to further effort, that the Rhode Island delegation stood highest among those teams which participated for the first time in the match, the three which lead them, viz.: New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, having taken part in previous years, consequently possessed the advantage of such former experience.

The expenses of the team were borne by the men themselves, aided by private contributions, the State furnishing only the ammunition for practice and for the match. I would suggest the propriety of an appropriation for the coming year, which would enable a competition for positions on the State team to be thrown open to the whole militia of the State, thereby inciting a more general interest in rifle practice.

A detailed report from *Charles C. Gray*, Captain of the Rhode Island Team, and a letter from Quartermaster General *Dennis*, who accompanied the team, are enclosed herewith, and submitted for your further information on the subject.

#### OFFICE DUTIES.

During the past year, this office has been kept open about four hours

daily, for the transaction of business, which is much larger in amount than is generally supposed. It embraces in addition to matters connected with the active militia, many details growing out of the late rebellion. The War Department and individuals, are constantly applying for information from the records of this office, bearing upon applications for pensions, bounty, back pay, etc. The information thus furnished by this office, is accepted as evidence in settling claims by the various departments at Washington.

In this connection, I would call attention to the need of protecting the records of this office from fire. All the rolls and returns from the Rhode Island regiments during the war of the rebellion are kept in paper boxes in an open wooden rack, entirely unprotected. These papers are of inestimable value, will continue to be consulted for many years to come, and if destroyed by fire, could never be replaced.

During the past year 270 letters have been received, and 445 have been written; 9 General Orders and Circulars, and 31 Special Orders, have been issued, the distribution of the same being about 950 copies; 70 Commissions have been issued to officers of the militia, and 40 former commissions have been renewed, in case of reelected officers. Diplomas for soldiers and sailors, to the number of 31, have been issued during the year, and 140 Certificates of Service, (to be used as evidence in cases where the discharge has been lost or destroyed,) have been given. The number of applications for these certificates is yearly increasing.

On the 12th of June, *William H. Turner* was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, and has since discharged the duties of the position to general acceptance.

#### EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board of Examination for Commissioned Officers has aimed,—during the year past,—at a higher standard of qualifications on the part of candidates who have appeared before them, and it is hoped thus to gradually secure a better class of officers for our militia. From the time of its adoption, the system of requiring officers to pass an examination before receiving their commissions has worked in the most satisfactory manner. In June last, Brigadier General *Thomas W. Chace* was appointed President of the Board, in place of Brigadier General *Frederick Miller*, who resigned therefrom. Some other necessary vacancies have been filled, and the present membership of the Board, with the exception noted above, is shown in General Orders, No. 4.

## MILITIA LAW.

While I consider the troops of this State to be in as good or better condition than ever before, it is not to be denied that we are far behind some of our neighboring States in the efficiency of our militia force. While we have stood still, or advanced very slowly, other States have made rapid strides toward perfecting their military. This state of things should be extremely mortifying to Rhode Islanders, who justly pride themselves upon the laurels won by our regiments during the late war, and upon the general reputation for military prowess which has been borne by our State from the days of the Revolution.

That this undesirable state of affairs is to be attributed to any fault of our militia-men, is not for a moment to be supposed. The material of which our military is composed is not excelled by that in any other State. The trouble lies with the system itself, and the small appropriation which the General Assembly has seen fit to apply to the support of the militia. How unjust it is to expect our military to equal in proficiency that of other States, may be judged from the fact that Connecticut, with a militia about equal in numbers to our own, expends upon it annually nearly *five times* as much money, while Massachusetts, whose militia is about double the size of our own, appropriates for military purposes more than *nine times* as much as does the State of Rhode Island. Massachusetts and Connecticut judiciously recognize the fact, that no militia force which is required to bear, in a large part, its own expenses, and in which service is purely voluntary, can be held to that strict discipline so necessary to make efficient soldiers.

To my mind, the proposition is so clear as to need no argument, that Rhode Island needs a thoroughly equipped and reliable militia force, as much as any State in the Union. Such a force cannot be hoped for with the present law and the present appropriation. And the apparent economy of the past few years, will be found,—in case of such trouble in our midst as has arisen in other States,—to have been of that character which “saves at the spigot to waste at the bung.”

In my opinion, the time has arrived to make a radical improvement in our present military system. Some of the changes required have been noted under the several heads of this report, and it only needs to say here that a new law should provide for a reduced number of men, consolidation of the two brigades into one, and of small battalions

into larger ones as far as practicable; for a method whereby the men will be enlisted for a term of years, and held to duty when their services are required, as is done in other States; for a thorough equipment with State uniform, camp and garrison equipage, and for an annual encampment of suitable duration. Such a law, made as simple and effective as possible,—leaving the minor details to the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief,—and supplemented by an appropriation of not less than \$30,000 per annum, for the maintainance of the militia, would, judiciously administered, give us in two or three years a force superior to that of any State in the Union at the present time, and one which we might justly regard with pride.

From an account of the muster of one of our brigades, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal*, and which is said to have been written by an officer of the regular army, I make the following extract, as showing the manner in which an outside observer was impressed by our present militia system:

"In composition, the Brigade is most amusing, and why the present system of organization has continued so long is a mystery to us. \* \* \* \* \* Each of these battalions has the full field and staff of a regiment, while there were hardly men enough on the entire field to make a good, strong eight-company organization, yet a mere skeleton of a battalion has a colonel, major and full staff, the whole supplemented by a brigade commander and staff. This is all nonsense, and more fit to be termed 'play soldier' than anything else. The whole system and force needs reorganization, and it must be done before Rhode Island can have anything that approaches a citizen soldiery. The first and second brigades should in the first place be consolidated, and the mere apologies of battalions organized into eight and twelve-company regiments. Then the first step in the right direction will have been taken. Next, take the antiquated uniforms of the majority of the companies, of which hardly two in an organization is the same, and replace with plain, serviceable apparel, which, although not 'fuss and feathers,' is capable of service. Next, make the regiment the unit, not the company, for the latter is now all important, and in place of the 'Cold Stream Guards' or 'Bungtown Cadets' now on hat and cartridge-box, inscribe the number of the regiment. Do not by any means misconstrue our remarks as intending to eradicate the company name, as that is not the idea we wish to convey, but to make the company subservient to the regiment, not the regiment to the company. Now, that the brigade is uniformed, let us turn our attention to equipment. At present the militia is without overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, or anything necessary for active service, such as might be expected at a moment's notice. \* \* \* \* \* Suppose a sudden call for troops should be made to suppress trouble in some distant part of the country, in what condition would Rhode Island find herself? She would respond nobly; of that there is no doubt, for she has been tried and not found wanting; but now what could she do with no equipments, camp equipage or anything nec-



essary for a campaign? Would not Massachusetts and Connecticut, with thoroughly equipped militia, be her superior at nearly every point? Much must be accomplished ere Rhode Island can ever hope to stand beside her two sister states, with any equality."

While not agreeing with all the ideas of the writer of the above, yet there is far too much of truth in his scathing criticisms, and I would respectfully suggest that there is no topic more deserving of your urgent presentation to the General Assembly than the great necessity of a thorough revision of our military system.

Have not our militia, the majority of whom are now fighting manfully for perfection in drill and discipline, a claim for substantial assistance, upon the State, in whose defence, they may at any moment be called upon to peril their lives?

My lamented predecessor last year called your attention to the system from which the National Guard of Connecticut derives its support, viz.: the commutation (of \$2.00 annually) collected, in lieu of service from each member of the enrolled militia, not exempted by law. The system has been in successful operation for several years, and the money thus obtained, provides a fund sufficient for the entire support of the active militia, which, in consequence, is not dependent upon annual appropriations by the State Legislature, a body whose action is quite liable to be "spasmodically liberal or parsimonious." This commutation is paid cheerfully, and no one feels disposed to grumble at the support of the militia as a burden. In spite of objections which may be urged, the adoption of such a system is worthy the consideration of the Legislature of our own State.

#### ENCLOSURES.

The following enclosures are submitted for your information and made a part of this report, viz.:

A.—Report from *Charles C. Gray*, Captain of Rhode Island State Rifle Team, 1878.

B.—Report from General *C. R. Dennis*, who accompanied the team.

C.—Returns of the Militia, showing the organizations in detail.

D.—Abstract of the Annual Returns of the Uniformed Militia, 1878.

E.—Estimates of the expense of uniforming and equipping the State Militia, and providing camp equipage.

F.—Returns of the Enrolled Militia, 1878.

G.—Roster of the Rhode Island Militia, 1878.

H.—List of Alterations and Casualties in Commissioned Officers during the year 1878.

I.—Copies of General Orders, Circulars, and more important Special Orders, issued from this office during the past year.

IN CONCLUSION,

I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness which have been extended to me by the Commander-in-Chief and by the officers of the militia generally, and which have greatly facilitated the performance of the duties of the office to which I was unexpectedly called.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*





# APPENDIX.

[A.]

## REPORT OF CHARLES C. GRAY, CAPTAIN RHODE ISLAND STATE RIFLE TEAM, 1878.

PROVIDENCE, October 29, 1878.

GENERAL C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General of Rhode Island:*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your communication of May 10th, issued to the commanding officers of battalions and others, in response to a circular issued by the Adjutant General of New York, dated April 24th, the following named members of the Rhode Island Militia formed the State Rifle Team, for the purpose of gaining proficiency in that most important part of a soldier's duty, the use of the rifle, and representing Rhode Island in the Inter-State Match at Creedmoor, New York, viz.:

Capt. B. McSoley.....	Co. E, Second Battalion Infantry.
Lieut. Jos. Stringer.....	Co. E, " " "
Lieut. G. A. Forsyth.....	Co. E, " " "
Serg't. G. W. Barry.....	Co. E, " " "
Serg't. J. T. Williams.....	Co. E, " " "
Private C. C. Gray.....	Co. E, " " "
Private E. E. Roffee.....	Co. E, " " "
Private W. B. W. Hallett, Ex-Capt.....	Co. E, " " "
Private P. M. Forsyth.....	Co. E, " " "
Private R. Nichols.....	Co. E, " " "
Lieut. B. L. Hall.....	Co. A, First Battalion Infantry.
Serg't. A. P. Johannot.....	Co. B, " " "
Serg't. Jos. Baker, Jr.....	Co. A, " " "
Serg't. W. H. Whipp.....	Co. A, " " "
Corp. C. H. Jordan.....	Co. A, " " "
Corp. C. W. Grube.....	Co. C, " " "
Corp. Frank Bent.....	Co. D, " " "
Private G. R. Taylor.....	Co. B, " " "
Bugler A. L. Sweet.....	Battery B, Light Artillery.

At a meeting for organization, *Charles C. Gray* was chosen Captain, and Lieutenant *G. A. Forsyth* Adjutant. The Quartermaster General of Rhode Island having furnished the team with Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and the necessary ammunition, by Special Order, No. 14, C. S., A. G. O., the members commenced weekly practice upon a range they had previously hired and placed targets upon, at their individual expense.

That their practice was regularly attended, and carefully performed, may be shown by the great gain made in the scores recorded, one of which is herein given, viz:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.—"2 TO 5. P. M."

*Ten shots each man at each distance.*

NAME.	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	TOTAL.
C. C. Gray.....	44	46	90
B. McSoley.....	41	36	77
G. R. Taylor.....	35	34	69
G. A. Forsyth.....	46	41	87
J. Stringer.....	44	36	80
E. E. Roffee.....	40	46	86
J. T. Williams.....	40	40	80
B. L. Hall.....	39	45	84
W. B. W. Hallett.....	36	31	67
G. W. Barry.....	37	40	77
Jos. Baker, Jr.....	36	32	68
A. P. Johonnot.....	35	38	73
A. L. Sweet.....	34	38	72
	507	503	1010

As the time for the meeting at Creedmoor approached, the financial condition of the team was found to be such, that their entrance to the contest would be abandoned unless aid was received from the State, but there being then no way to receive it, Quartermaster General *Dennis* proposed, as the team were doing excellent work in their practice, to raise the necessary amount (\$250 to \$300) by subscription from the militia or its friends, to defray the expense of transportation, entrance, &c., to the Inter-State Match.

This proposition was accepted, His Excellency Governor *Van Zandt* gave it his sanction and support by heading the list of contributors with a liberal sum, and was followed by Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Lieutenant Colonel *L. B. Goff* and others, and the amount was supplied.

This team, with thirteen men, and accompanied by General *C. R. Dennis*, left for Creedmoor, N. Y., on the 14th and 16th of September, and were quartered at a house outside and near the range. The members entered individually for some of the small matches in order to get a little practice on the range, among which was the "Judd Match," September 17th, with 20 prizes, distance 200 yards, 7 shots each man. The first prize in this match was won by Captain *B. McSoley* of this team with 33 points out of a possible 35, against over 200 competitors, many of them the crack shots of the country.

On the 19th of September, the team took its place at 9 A. M., with New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts, for the Inter-State Military Match, with teams of 12 men each, distance 200 and 500 yards, with 10 rounds each man at each distance.

The Rhode Island team was assigned targets S and Z at 200 yards, and target Z at 500 yards.

The day was hot, with a baffling 2 to 5 o'clock wind, and the sun unobscured by the slightest cloud, sent its dazzling rays to the level ground, causing a mirage along the line of sight, that was extremely trying to the eyes, making accurate shooting difficult. The other teams here had an advantage by the ground being such as they were familiar with.

The result of the shooting is given from the official score, viz:

NAME.	200 YARDS.	TOTAL.	500 YARDS.	TOTAL.	AGGREGATE.
	SCORE.		SCORE.		
Lieut. J. Stringer.....	4 4 4 3 4 3 5 4 3 4	38	4 3 5 3 5 3 4 4 4 5	40	78
Lieut. G. A. Forsyth.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4	42	2 2 5 3 5 3 5 3 4 2	34	76
Private C. C. Gray.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	40	3 4 3 5 5 0 4 4 4 2	34	74
Private E. E. Roffee.....	4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3	37	4 4 2 4 3 5 4 2 5	36	73
Lieut. B. L. Hall.....	3 4 4 0 3 4 4 4 4 4	34	2 3 4 3 5 5 3 4 4 5	38	72
Serg't. J. T. Williams.....	4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3	39	2 4 4 5 4 3 3 5 3 0	33	72
Private P. M. Forsyth.....	4 5 2 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	39	3 2 4 3 4 5 2 2 3 5	33	72
Bug'r. A. L. Sweet.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4	38	0 3 3 4 5 3 0 5 4 5	32	70
Private G. R. Taylor.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4	38	5 2 5 0 3 4 3 2 2 4	30	68
Capt. B. McSoley.....	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	38	0 5 0 3 4 4 4 4 3 3	30	68
Serg't. G. W. Barry.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4	41	0 2 5 0 0 4 4 4 0 5	24	65
Private W. B. W. Hallett.....	4 3 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 3	37	4 4 5 3 4 3 0 5 0	28	65
		461		392	853

The team held third position at 200 yards, but at 500 yards fell off to fourth position, evidently by reason of the ammunition proving unreliable for close shooting at long range, as many bullets tumbled before reaching target, while some fell short by reason of poor powder, or scantily filled cartridges. The ammunition was the regular cartridge made for United States Government by the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, and the fact of its inferiority to that used by other teams was remarked upon by many experts in rifle practice, who closely watched the team while shooting, among whom was Mr. W. M. Farrow of Newport, an expert of large experience at Creedmoor, and all the principal ranges, who watched the shooting with a long range telescope.

The team from New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey were picked from teams that had been long in practice, and had contested on this range in 1877, and were furnished with ammunition made for this express purpose, exact in weight and power, and coached by men of great fame as riflemen and instructors of rifle practice. The New York Team used the Bochard-Sharp rifle, recently perfected, and had for months been under the drill by General Wingate of the American Team.

The rules under which this match has always been governed were issued in April last, as the rules for this year, but at a later day were altered, of which we were not advised until too late to be of benefit, viz.: the use of *any* military rifle, and no restriction upon ammunition used.

The team was not entered for the "International Military Match," not having had practice at 600 yards distance, and it requiring them to remain at Creedmoor longer than they had arranged or prepared for.

The members of the Rhode Island Team feel encouraged by the compliment bestowed upon them by the officers of the National Rifle Association and others, while at Creedmoor, for steady and even shooting in the matches, to believe that, another season's practice will enable them to take a position to do credit to the militia of our State.

The *National Guardsman*, in giving a full and detailed report of the five days' meeting at Creedmoor, and comparing the merits of the different teams, says: "Rhode Island has even a more flattering prospect for encouragement, her team falling only nine points below New Jersey's best record, and leading that State's last year's aggregate by 109 points."

The members of the Rhode Island State Team take this opportunity to tender their thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his interest, assistance and encouragement, and to all who so generously subscribed and assisted to enable the team to enter into the competition at Creedmoor.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. C. GRAY,

*Captain of Rhode Island State Rifle Team.*

[B.]

REPORT FROM GENERAL C. R. DENNIS, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE  
RHODE ISLAND STATE RIFLE TEAM TO CREEDMOOR.

PROVIDENCE, October 29, 1878.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island:*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that, having accompanied the "State Rifle Team" to Creedmoor in September, upon the occasion of their contest in the Inter-State Military Match, at the sixth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, it gives me pleasure to testify to the great advancement made by the members in military rifle practice, and the benefit resulting therefrom to the team, and to the militia, by the five days' experience at Creedmoor.

The progress made by the members is alike creditable to them and to *Charles C. Gray*, captain of the team, who by his zeal and careful attention to the instruction and drill of the members, has added much to their proficiency, which during the practice and the match, gave promise of good results, and the team was worthy of a better position than fortune gave it in the match.

It also gives me pleasure to report that, during the entire trip, the gentlemanly and soldierly conduct of the members of the team, their entire devotion to the duties of the occasion, and their endeavors to acquire that all-important and indispensable knowledge to the soldier, a proficiency in the use of the rifle, was most commendable and an example worthy of imitation by the militia of our State.

The officers of the National Rifle Association gave their assistance and encouragement to the team, and I am indebted to them for a courteous and soldierly reception at their headquarters.

Nothing will give the soldier more confidence in himself and his comrades when called into service, than a practical knowledge of, and skill in using the rifle, and the day is now at hand when no militia or other armed force will be considered properly drilled without that skill, and no State has properly provided for her militia without a suitable range for target practice is prepared for the use of her troops.

I am, General, very respectfully yours, &c.,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island.*

[C.]

## RETURNS OF THE MILITIA.

The following returns of the Militia, in detail, are made from the returns at the "fall musters," (October, 1878), and from the annual returns of independent organizations, and shows the aggregate "present and absent" of the uniformed militia.

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Privates, Musi- cians, &c.
Commander-in-Chief .....	1		
Governor's Personal Staff.....	6		
General Staff.....	11		
Major General and Staff.....	8		
<b>FIRST BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier General and Staff .....	8		
Second Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9	1	
Co. A.—Warren Artillery.....	3	10	
Co. B.—Newport Light Infantry.....	3	10	
Co. C.—Bristol Light Infantry.....	3	10	
Co. D.—Woonsocket Guards.....	3	10	
Co. E.—Slocum Light Guard.....	3	10	
Third Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9	2	
Co. A.—Westerly Rifles .....	3	10	
Co. B.—Westerly Rifles.....	3	10	
Co. C.—Kentish Guards.....	3	8	
Co. D.—Kentish Artillery.....	2	10	
Sixth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9	2	
Co. A.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	
Co. B.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	
Co. C.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	
Co. D.—Burnside Guards.....	3	10	
First Brigade Band.....	1		
<b>Total First Brigade.....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>133</b>	

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers	Privates, Musi- cians, Drivers, &c.	Aggregate.
<b>SECOND BRIGADE.</b>				
Brigadier General and Staff.....	5	.....	.....	5
First Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	8	2	.....	10
Co. A.—First Light Infantry Regiment.....	3	10	52	65
Co. B.—First Light Infantry Regiment.....	3	10	43	56
Co. C.—First Light Infantry Regiment.....	3	10	47	60
Co. D.—First Light Infantry Regiment.....	3	10	51	64
Fifth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9	1	.....	10
Co. A.—Meagher Guards.....	3	10	43	56
Co. B.—Sheridan Light Infantry.....	3	8	37	48
Co. C.—Kearney Light Infantry.....	3	10	29	42
Co. D.—Emmet Guards.....	3	10	34	47
Co. E.—Mitchell Guards.....	2	11	35	48
Co. F.—Wolftone Guards.....	3	10	28	41
First Battalion Light Artillery, Field and Staff.....	5	1	.....	6
Co. A.—Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.	4	10	55	69
Co. B.—Tower Light Battery.....	4	10	62	76
First Battalion of Cavalry, Field and Staff.....	9	2	.....	11
Co. A.—Providence Horse Guards.....	3	7	38	48
Co. B.—Providence Horse Guards.....	3	8	36	47
Co. C.—Pawtucket Horse Guards.....	3	8	45	56
Second Brigade Band.....	1	.....	29	30
Total Second Brigade.....	83	148	664	895
<b>AGGREGATE OF THE DIVISION.</b>				
Major General and Staff.....	8	.....	.....	8
First Brigade.....	74	133	526	733
Second Brigade.....	83	148	664	895
	165	281	1,190	1,636
<b>INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.</b>				
Newport Artillery Company.....	15	13	97	125
United Train of Artillery.....	12	24	101	137
Bristol Train of Artillery.....	4	9	49	62
	31	46	247	324
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>				
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	1	.....	.....	1
Governor's Personal Staff and the General Staff.....	17	.....	.....	17
Division of Militia.....	165	281	1,190	1,636
Independent Companies.....	31	46	247	324
	214	327	1,437	1,978





## [H.]

*ESTIMATES of the expense of Uniforming and Equipping the Militia, and providing Camp Equipage, etc.*

## UNIFORM, ETC.

With the maximum of the active militia placed at 1,500 men, after deducting, say 150 officers, (who provide themselves without expense to the State,) there will remain 1,350 enlisted men to be uniformed. These men can be furnished with a neat and serviceable uniform, including dress hat, forage cap, uniform coat, blouse, trousers, overcoat and woolen and rubber blanket, at a cost of \$30 each, this estimate being an advance of nearly 15 per cent., upon the actual United States Government price of the same articles.

Total cost of uniforming 1,350 men.....\$40,500 00

As this uniform, etc., will last, with ordinary care and the usual amount of service, at least five years, therefore, to obtain the *annual* expense, divide by 5, which gives.....\$8,100 00

## KNAPSACKS, ETC.

They can be furnished with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens (including latest improved pattern of knapsack,) for \$6.31 each. Total.....\$8,518 50

(These articles can be drawn from the United States Ordnance Department, in the same manner as arms, etc., whenever the State has a balance in its favor, and consequently do not require an appropriation from the General Assembly.)

## TENTS.

To supply tents, etc., sufficient for the encampment of 1,200 men, (the probable number "present for duty" out of an aggregate of 1,500,) will cost..\$5,000 00

These tents, with proper care, might be expected to last ten years, the *annual* expense thus being.....\$500 00

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

To support a militia of 1,500 men, allowing pay for one day's duty in the spring, and five days' camp duty in the fall, with rations and forage, all other allowances and expenses reckoned the same as at present, will require an annual appropriation of.....\$30,000 00

## TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE OF AN EFFICIENT MILITIA.

Uniforms, (including overcoats, blankets, etc.,).....	\$8,100 00
Tents .....	500 00
Running expenses.....	30,000 00
Total.....	\$38,600 00

[F.]

## ENROLLED MILITIA, 1878.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

Names of Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Names of Towns.
City of Newport.....	1,980	Little Compton.....
Portsmouth.....	274	Middletown.....
Tiverton.....	361	

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.....	23,160	East Providence,...
North Providence.....	164	Smithfield.....
Cranston.....	621	Pawtucket.....
Burrillville.....	517	Cumberland.....
Johnston.....	831	Woonsocket.....
Foster.....	205	North Smithfield.....
Scituate.....	522	Lincoln.....
Glocester.....	342	

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.....	638	Hopkinton.....
South Kingstown.....	798	Westerly.....
Exeter.....	223	Charlestown.....
Richmond.....	274	

## KENT COUNTY.

Coventry.....	488	East Greenwich.....
Warwick.....	1,265	West Greenwich.....

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.....	817	Barrington.....
Warren.....	484	

## RECAPITULATION.

County.	Number Enrolled.	County.
Newport.....	2,961	Kent.....
Providence.....	33,034	Bristol.....
Washington.....	3,205	
Total.....		

[G.]

# ROSTER OF THE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA, 1878.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief,*

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, OF NEWPORT.

Inaugurated May 29, 1877.

*Adjutant General,*

*Date of Rank.*

Brig. General.....C. Henry Barney.....Providence.....March 14, 1878.

*Assistant Adjutant General,*

Major.....William H. Turner.....Providence.....June 12, 1878.

*Quartermaster General,*

Brig. General.....Charles R. Dennis.....Providence.....March 26, 1874.

*Assistant Quartermaster General,*

Major.....Frank S. Arnold.....Providence.....January 1, 1877.

*Paymaster General,*

Colonel.....Jabez C. Knight.....Providence.....March 3, 1855.

*Assistant Paymaster General,*

Captain.....William A. Knight.....Providence.....October 22, 1862.

*Commissary General,*

Colonel.....William Gilpin.....Newport.....June 26, 1856.

*Surgeon General,*

Colonel.....John C. Budlong.....Centredale.....March 24, 1875.

*Assistant Surgeon Generals,*

Captain.....Walter E. Anthony.....Providence.....May 26, 1873.

".....William Howard King... ".....July 1, 1874.

*Judge Advocate General,*

Colonel.....Adoniram J. Cushing....Providence.....April 16, 1877.

*Aids to Commander-in-Chief,*

Colonel.....Samuel R. Honey.....Newport.....May 29, 1877.

".....Charles Potter..... "..... ".....

".....A. Prescott Baker..... "..... ".....

".....William J. Cozzens..... "..... ".....

".....George T. French....Bristol..... ".....

".....Frank G. Allen.....Providence..... ".....

## MAJOR GENERAL AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O.
Wm. R. Walker.....	Major General	March 26, 1874....	Pro
<i>Inspector.</i>			
John J. Jencks.....	Colonel.....	April 14, 1874.....	
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George H. Stanley.....	Lieut. Colonel	June 22, 1875.....	Paw
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
John W. Tillinghast.....	Major.....	April 14, 1874 ....	Pro
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Almon K. Goodwin.....	" .....	June 29, 1870.....	Paw
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Richard H. Deming.....	" .....	April 14, 1874.....	Pro
<i>Aids-de-Camp.</i>			
Henry A. Pierce, }	" .....	April 14, 1874.....	Paw
Stephen F. Fisk, }			

## BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF—FIRST BRIGADE.

Thomas W. Chace.....	Brig. General.	December 2, 1872..	Pro
<i>Inspector.</i>			
J. Alonzo Babcock.....	Lieut. Colonel	July 30, 1875... ..	Wes
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George T. Perry.....	Major.....	July 30, 1875.....	Nat
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
George G. Stillman.....	Captain .....	December 3, 1872..	Wes
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Charles H. Sprague.....	" .....	July 30, 1875.....	Pro
<i>Commissary.</i>			
William J. Dyer.....	" .....	July 30, 1875.....	
<i>Judge Advocate.</i>			
Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr....	" .....	May 4, 1875.....	War
<i>Aid-de-Camp.</i>			
Clarence I. Anthony.....	" .....	July 30, 1875.....	Pro

## FIRST BRIGADE BAND—WESTERLY BAND, WESTERLY.

<i>Band Master.</i>			
Joseph A. Sheffield.....	2d Lieutenant.	June 14, 1875.....	Wes

## BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF—SECOND BRIGADE.

Frederick Miller.....	Brig. General.	March 27, 1874....	Pro
<i>Inspector.</i>			
Charles A. Hopkins.....	Lieut. Colonel	May 10, 1877 .....	
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George W. Carr.....	Major.....	June 7, 1875.....	
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
.....	Captain .....		
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Albert E. Greene.....	" .....	May 5, 1874.....	Woo
<i>Commissary.</i>			
.....	" .....		
<i>Judge Advocate.</i>			
Walter B. Vincent.....	" .....	May 5, 1874.....	Pro
<i>Aid-de-Camp.</i>			
.....	" .....		

SECOND BRIGADE BAND—AMERICAN BAND, PROVIDENCE.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Band Master.</i> D. W. Reeves.....	2d Lieutenant.	June 1, 1875.....	Providence.

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

*First Light Infantry Regiment—Chartered 1818.*

R. H. I. Goddard .....	Colonel.....	April 27, 1874.....	Providence.
James E. Chace .....	Lieut. Colonel.		
<i>Adjutant.</i> Philip S. Chase.....	Major .....	September 28, 1874.	"
<i>Surgeon.</i> George W. Porter.....	Captain .....	April 15, 1878.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i> William H. Teel.....	" .....	July 19, 1877.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i> Thomas F. Fessenden .....	1st Lieut.....	April 29, 1872.....	"
<i>Commissary.</i> Henry L. Parsons.....	1st " .....	September 20, 1876.	"
<i>Chaplain.</i> Samuel H. Webb.....	1st " .....	April 28, 1873.....	"
		April 29, 1872.....	"

*Company A.*

Joseph H. Kendrick.....	Captain .....	August 13, 1872...	Providence.
Benjamin L. Hall .....	1st Lieut.....	May 14, 1878.....	"
Greenwood E. Soule.....	2d " .....	April 18, 1876.....	"

*Company B.*

John B. Cooke, Jr .....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
Byron E. Daggett.....	1st Lieut.....	April 19, 1878.....	"
Henry B. Franklin.....	2d " .....	May 8, 1875.....	"

*Company C.*

C. Henry Alexander... ..	Captain .....	December 13, 1877.	Providence.
Nathaniel Grant .....	1st Lieut.....	April 28, 1873.....	"
George J. Knutton.....	2d " .....	August 14, 1873....	"

*Company D.*

Edwin Draper.....	Captain .....	May 3, 1875.....	Providence.
Linus A. Webster.....	1st Lieut.....	May 3, 1875.....	"
Frederick A. Arnold .....	2d " .....	May 7, 1877.....	"

## SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Benjamin B. Martin.....	Colonel.....	July 21, 1875.....	Warren.
Benjamin P. Swarts.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 13, 1878.....	Providence.
Henry P. Williams.....	Major.....	May 13, 1878.....	Woonsocket.
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
Joshua C. Drown, Jr.....	Captain.....	April 10, 1876.....	Warren.
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Wm. Von Gottschalck.....	".....	June 26, 1878.....	Providence.
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Frank E. Dana.....	1st Lieut.....	September 29, 1875.	Warren.
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Walter A. Day.....	".....	December 21, 1877.	Warren.
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Frank J. Sherman.....	".....	September 29, 1875.	Providence.
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Sidney Dean.....	".....	September 29, 1875.	Warren.

*Company A.*

Warren Artillery—Chartered 1842.

William Monro.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Warren.
Charles D. Kelley.....	1st Lieut.....	May 10, 1876.....	"
Edward H. Coyle.....	2d ".....	April 18, 1878.....	"

*Company B.*

Newport Light Infantry—Chartered 1866.

James M. Jaques.....	Captain.....	April 27, 1874.....	Newport.
Charles H. Peckham.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Phillip T. Schneider.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

*Company C.*

Bristol Light Infantry—Organized 1866.

Thomas H. Brown.....	Captain.....	June 4, 1877.....	Bristol.
Gerald F. Downey.....	1st Lieut.....	June 4, 1877.....	"
Thomas Dwyer.....	2d ".....	November 13, 1876.	"

*Company D.*

Woonsocket Guards—Chartered 1842.

Fred. W. Jenckes.....	Captain.....	September 10, 1877.	Woonsocket.
Frank M. Cornell.....	1st Lieut.....	July 10, 1876.....	"
Henry J. Thayer.....	2d ".....	November 26, 1877.	"

*Company E.*

Slocum Light Guard—Chartered 1842.

Bartholomew McSoley.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
Joseph Stringer.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"
George A. Forsyth.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

## THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert N. Crandall.....	Colonel.....	April 20, 1874.....	Westerly.
Alva A. Crandall.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 13, 1878.....	"
Stephen T. Arnold.....	Major .....	May 13, 1878.....	Apponaug.
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
C. C. Maxson.....	Captain .....	May 10, 1875.....	Westerly.
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Azro N. Lewis.....	" .....	July 2, 1875.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Thomas V. Stillman.....	1st Lieut. ....	August 5, 1878.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
A. A. Palmater.....	" .....	August 5, 1878.....	"
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Samuel H. Cross.....	" .....	April 21, 1873.....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
James G. Noble.....	" .....	August 5, 1878.....	"

*Company A.*

Westerly Rifles—Chartered 1854.

Rufus V. Woods.....	Captain .....	May 7, 1877.....	Westerly.
Joseph G. Pendleton.....	1st Lieut. ....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Eugene F. Stillman.....	2d " .....	May 7, 1877.....	"

*Company B.*

Westerly Rifles—Chartered 1854.

J. Albert Brown.....	Captain.....	August 29, 1873....	Westerly.
G. Edward Stillman.....	1st Lieut.....	October 8, 1873....	"
Eugene B. Pendleton.....	2d " .....	April 20, 1874.....	"

*Company C.*

Kentish Guards—Chartered 1774.

Will E. Brown.....	Captain.....	May 28, 1878.....	E. Greenwich.
Albert T. Gordon.....	1st Lieut.....	May 28, 1878.....	"
.....	2d " .....	.....	.....

*Company D.*

Kentish Artillery—Chartered 1797.

Gideon Spencer.....	Captain.....	May 27, 1878.....	Providence.
Richard W. Howard .....	1st Lieut.....	May 27, 1878.....	Apponaug.
William Wilcox.....	2d " .....	November 2, 1878..	"



## FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

*Rhode Island Guards Regiment—Organized 1865.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O.
John McManus.....	Colonel.....	May 13, 1878.....	Prov
Hugh Hammill.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 10, 1875.....	
James Lyons.....	Major.....	May 13, 1878.....	Cent
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
James H. McGann.....	Captain.....	September 1, 1876.	Prov
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Timothy H. O'Neil.....	".....	July 31, 1878.....	
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Patrick Farrell.....	1st Lieut.....	September 1, 1876.	Paw
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Edward Roach.....	".....	July 31, 1878.....	Prov
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Edward M. Young.....	".....	July 31, 1878.....	
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Robert J. Sullivan.....	".....	September 1, 1876.	

*Company A.*

## Meagher Guards.

Thomas H. Powers.....	Captain.....	July 24, 1876.....	Prov
Michael E. O'Brien.....	1st Lieut.....	July 24, 1876.....	
Edward J. Kavanagh.....	2d ".....	October 8, 1877.....	

*Company B.*

## Sheridan Light Infantry.

John Cullen.....	Captain.....	July 21, 1873.....	Paw
Owen Goodwin.....	1st Lieut.....	May 5, 1871.....	
William Driscoll.....	2d ".....	April 13, 1874.....	

*Company C.*

## Kearney Light Infantry.

.....	Captain.....	.....	
John P. Curran.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	Cent
Bernard Kirk.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	

*Company D.*

## Emmet Guards.

John J. McElroy.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Prov
Charles A. Garvin.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	
James A. Moran.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	

*Company E.*

## Mitchell Guards.

.....	Captain.....	.....	
Luke Cox.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	Woo
Thomas Prior.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	

*Company F.*

## Wolftone Guards.

William McPherson.....	Captain.....	September 7, 1874..	Prov
Bernard McEntee.....	1st Lieut.....	September 7, 1874..	
John J. Dwyer.....	2d ".....	May 9, 1876.....	



## SIXTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Lewis Kenegee.....	Colonel.....	May 13, 1878.....	Providence.
George H. Black.....	Lieut. Colonel.	Nov. 21, 1878.....	"
George T. Smith.....	Major.....	May 13, 1878.....	"
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
William F. Jackson.....	Captain.....	June 12, 1878.....	"
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Andrew A. Jackson.....	".....	June 1., 1874.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Ezra J. Morris.....	1st Lieut.....	June 1, 1868.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Charles H. Burrill.....	1st ".....	June 1, 1874.....	"
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Thomas George.....	1st ".....	June 22, 1875.....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Maldou Van Horne.....	1st ".....	June 12, 1878.....	Newport.

*Company A.*

Burnside National Guards—Organized 1867.

Andrew M. Terrence.....	Captain.....	August 10, 1875...	Providence.
John S. Brown.....	1st Lieut.....	June 11, 1878.....	"
Warner J. Scott.....	2d ".....	June 11, 1878.....	"

*Company B.*

Burnside National Guards—Organized 1867.

Thomas Brinn.....	Captain.....	May 12, 1873.....	Providence.
Stephen J. West.....	1st Lieut.....	May 19, 1875.....	"
James K. Polk.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

*Company C.*

Burnside National Guards—Organized 1867.

William H. Beckett.....	Captain.....	June 10, 1878.....	Providence.
William H. Walker.....	1st Lieut.....	June 10, 1878.....	"
James H. Johnson.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

*Company D.*

Burnside Guards—Organized 1867.

James W. Johnston.....	Captain.....	September 18, 1877.	Newport.
John P. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	September 18, 1877.	"
Edward B. Simmons.....	2d ".....	September 18, 1877.	"

## FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O.
Lyman B. Goff.....	Lieut. Colonel	June 6, 1878.....	Paw
James A. Abbott.....	Major.....	June 6, 1878.....	Prov
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
William H. Haskell, Jr.....	Captain.....	June 7, 1878.....	Paw
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George B. Peck, Jr.....	".....	August 23, 1876....	Prov
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
.....	1st Lieut.....		
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
.....	".....		
<i>Commissary.</i>			
William A. Beatty.....	".....	August 5, 1875.....	Paw
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
.....	".....		

*Company A.*

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery—Chartered 1801.

Horace G. Peck.....	Captain.....	April 19, 1878.....	Prov
Arthur W. Donalds.....	Sen. 1st Lieut.	April 19, 1878.....	
John A. Russell.....	Jun. 1st ".....	April 19, 1878.....	
Samuel L. Carpenter.....	2d ".....	April 19, 1878.....	

*Company B.*

Tower Light Battery—Organized 1864.

Eugene B. Crocker.....	Captain.....	May 8, 1876.....	Paw
Henry H. Sager.....	Sen. 1st Lieut.	May 8, 1876.....	
David F. Ryder.....	Jun. 1st ".....	May 7, 1877.....	
Samuel S. Daggett, Jr.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	

FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

(Organized May, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
J. Lippitt Snow.....	Colonel.....	March 31, 1874....	Providence.
Augustus O. Bourn.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 13, 1878.....	Bristol.
Henry V. A. Joslin .....	Major .....	May 10, 1875.....	Providence.
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
Reginald C. Brown.....	Captain .....	May 17, 1875.....	"
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Charles Hayes .....	" .....	May 16, 1878.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Michael H. Sullivan.....	1st Lieut. ....	April 21, 1873....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
Henry L. Weaver.....	" .....	October 23, 1874..	"
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Hobart L. Gates.....	" .....	May 17, 1875.....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
J. W. Dick.....	" .....	May 28, 1878... ..	Watchemoket.

*Company A.*

Providence Horse Guards—Chartered 1842.

Josiah A. King.....	Captain .....	November 19, 1877.	Providence.
David S. Ray.....	1st Lieut. ....	June 22, 1878.....	E. Providence.
Osmond C. Goodell .....	2d " .....	June 22, 1878.....	"

*Company B.*

Providence Horse Guards—Chartered 1842.

David Lester. ....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874.....	Providence.
Louis E. Davis.....	1st Lieut. ....	December 7, 1877..	"
George B. Arnold.....	2d " .....	December 7, 1877..	"

*Company C.*

Pawtucket Horse Guards—Organized 1864.

Alexander Strauss.....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874.....	Pawtucket.
Squire Frank Fisk .....	1st Lieut. ....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Stafford J. Sweet.....	2d " .....	.....	"



## NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Chartered 1741—*Independent*.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Augustus P. Sherman .....	Colonel.....	November 15, 1877.	Newport.
Thomas S. Burdick.....	Lieut. Colonel.	April 30, 1878.....	"
Jere W. Horton.....	Major.....	April 30, 1878.....	"
George A. Brown.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1878.....	"
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
Henry T. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	April 28, 1868.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
George H. Vaughan.....	" .....	April 25, 1871.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
William G. Stevens.....	" .....	April 27, 1869.....	"
<i>Commissary.</i>			
William T. Stevens.....	" .....	April 30, 1878.....	"
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Nathaniel G. Stanton.....	Major.....	April 27, 1869.....	"
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>			
James H. Taylor.....	1st Lieut....	April 24, 1866.....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Thatcher Thayer.....	" .....	April 25, 1876.....	"

## UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1775—*Independent*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
.....	Colonel.....	.....	.....
.....	Lieut. Colonel.	.....	.....
Edwin R. Holden.....	Major.....	September 10, 1878.	Providence.
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
.....	" .....	.....	.....
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
.....	" .....	.....	.....
<i>Commissary.</i>			
Horace E. Metcalf.....	" .....	April 26, 1869.....	Providence.
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George H. Kenyon.....	Major.....	April 29, 1878.....	"

*Company A.*

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Lewis L. Fales.....	1st Lieut.....	April 29, 1878.....	Providence.
William J. Nichols.....	2d " .....	April 29, 1878.....	"

UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.—*Continued.**Company C.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Andrew J. Cartwright.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1877.....	Providence.
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
.....	2d ".....	.....	.....

*Company D.*

Oliver S. Alers.....	Captain.....	October 21, 1878....	Providence.
Allen T. Johnson.....	1st Lieut.....	April 30, 1877.....	"
Soloman Milkman.....	2d ".....	October 21, 1878....	"

## BRISTOL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1794.—*Independent.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
John H. Adams.....	Colonel.....	April 29, 1878.....	Bristol.
Henry F. Card.....	Lieut. Colonel.	April 29, 1878.....	"
.....	Major.....	.....	.....
William F. Fish.....	Captain.....	April 29, 1878.....	"
Lieutenant,	.....	.....	.....
William B. Burnham.....	1st Lieut.....	April 29, 1878.....	"
Adjutant.	.....	.....	.....
.....	".....	.....	.....
Surgeon.	.....	.....	.....
.....	".....	.....	.....
Quartermaster.	.....	.....	.....
.....	".....	.....	.....
Paymaster.	.....	.....	.....
.....	".....	.....	.....
Commissary.	.....	.....	.....
.....	".....	.....	.....

## [H.]

ALTERATIONS AND CASUALTIES AMONG COMMISSIONED  
OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1878.

## RESIGNED.

NAME.	CORPS.	DATE.
Captain C. Henry Barney...	Adjutant, 1st Battalion of Infantry	March 18, 1878.
Captain Dennis Fanning....	Co. E, 5th Battalion of Infantry	March 28, 1878.
Captain Patrick A. Cosgrove	Co. C, 5th Battalion of Infantry	Nov. 29, 1878.
2d Lieut. Thos. E. Whitford	Co. A, 2d Battalion of Infantry	March 28, 1878.

## DIED.

Brig. Gen. Heber LeFavour.	Adj. General, State of Rhode Island	Feb. 25, 1878.
2d Lieut. John G. Browning	Co. D, 3d Battalion of Infantry	Sept. 29, 1878.

## TERM OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

1st Lieut. J. Clark Barber...	Quartermaster, 3d Batt. of Infantry	May 13, 1878.
1st Lieut. E. H. Knowles...	Paymaster, 3d Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. Hugh O. Pentecost	Chaplain, 3d Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Colonel Amos Sherman.....	4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Lieut. Col. Henry M. Howe.	4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Major George A. Mason....	4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Captain Sanford W. Grant..	Adjutant, 4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Captain D. M. Edwards....	Surgeon, 4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. Jefferson Aldrich.	Paymaster, 4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. Joseph L. Miller..	Chaplain, 4th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Colonel James Larkin.....	5th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. Pat'k H. Edgerton	Paymaster, 5th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. James H. Kelley..	Commissary, 5th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Colonel John H. Monroe....	6th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Major Aaron C. Buchanan..	6th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
1st Lieut. William Jackson.	Chaplain, 6th Batt. of Infantry	" " "
Lieut. Col. Elisha Dyer, Jr..	1st Batt. Lt. Artillery	" " "
Captain Stephen T. Brownell	Adjutant, 1st Batt. Lt. Artillery	" " "
1st Lieut. John B. Hull....	Quartermaster, 1st Batt. Lt. Artillery	" " "
1st Lieut. Frank D. Fisk....	Paymaster, 1st Batt. Lt. Artillery	" " "
1st Lieut. David H. Greer...	Chaplain, 1st Batt. Lt. Artillery	" " "
Lieut. Col. John W. Leckie.	1st Batt. of Cavalry	" " "

## DISMISSED.

2d Lieut. John Mulvey.....	Co. C, 3d Battalion of Infantry	Dismissed by Special Order, No. 30, A. G. O., dated Nov. 26, 1878.
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[I.]

## ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

## EXECUTIVE MILITARY ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
 PROVIDENCE, February 26, 1878. }

*Executive Military Orders* }  
 No. 1. }

1. The sudden and lamented death of Brigadier General *Heber Le Favour*, has caused a vacancy in the office of the Adjutant General of this State.
2. Brigadier General *Charles R. Dennis*, Quartermaster General, is hereby appointed acting Adjutant General. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
 PROVIDENCE, March 20, 1878. }

*Executive Military Orders* }  
 No. 2. }

Brigadier General *C. Henry Barney*, is hereby announced as Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, having been elected and commissioned to that office, March 14, 1878.

He will be respected and obeyed accordingly, and will relieve Brigadier General *Charles R. Dennis*, now acting as Adjutant General, under Executive Military Orders No. 1, dated February 26, 1878.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 PROVIDENCE, February 26, 1878. }

*General Orders* }  
 No. 1. }

It is with the most profound sorrow that the Commander-in-Chief announces the sudden death of Brigadier General *Heber Le Favour*, Adjutant General of this State.

The Governor sympathizes with the universal regret this event will awaken through the entire State, and beyond its borders, for although this was his native State that he loved so well, his service during the war was performed from another State.

His devotion to his country, his valor, the brilliant record he leaves behind, all attest that the popular estimation of the man is a just one, and that the State has lost a valuable officer, the public a servant of spotless integrity, and society a useful member.

General *Le Favour* was born in Pawtucket, R. I., May 3, 1837. He received a part of his education at the High School in Pawtucket, and afterwards entered Barre Academy, at Barre, Vermont.

When the war of the Rebellion began he was living in Detroit, Michigan, where he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Michigan Infantry, April 17, and was appointed Captain and A. D. C. on the Staff of the Adjutant General of Michigan, April 18, 1861. He was made Captain of Company F, Fifth Michigan Infantry, June 10, 1861, and was engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., May 5, 1862, where he was wounded four times, one of the wounds leaving the memorable scar upon his face.

Obtaining leave he came home to Pawtucket and remained until his wounds were healed, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry, August 8, 1862, the regiment being then stationed at Lexington, Ky., and while here he was severely injured in the defence of the surrounding country against the raids of Morgan. January 5, 1863, he was promoted to Colonel of the regiment.

He was in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland, from July to September, 1863. On the 20th of September, 1863, his regiment was hotly engaged in the second days' fight at Chickamauga, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Colonel *Le Favour* was in command of the brigade, and was taken prisoner. For eight months he was in the hands of the Confederates, six months of which he spent in Libby Prison, Va., where he contracted a disease from which he never fully recovered, and was exchanged May 19, 1864.

He was in command of the Reserve Brigade at headquarters, Army of the Cumberland, from May 31, 1864, to April 2, 1865, during the campaign and siege that resulted in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia. He was in command of the Brig



ade Second Separate Division, A. of C., at Chattanooga, Tenn., from April 8, 1865, until the close of the war, was breveted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, mustered out June 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to his home at Pawtucket, R. I., in August, having been in the service four years, two months and nine days.

On the 4th of July, 1865, General *Le Favour* was at Detroit, Mich., to take part in the grand demonstration attending the depositing with the State authorities of the flags of the regiments engaged during the war, and commanded the Fourth Division, in which eleven regiments were represented, one of which was his own, Twenty-Second.

His service in the Rhode Island Militia, in which he took a decided interest, and devoted a large part of his time in the endeavor to bring it up to a higher state of efficiency, were first Colonel and Inspector of the Division, upon the staff of the Major General, from December 1, 1869, to March 26, 1874, when he was appointed by Adjutant General *E. C. Mauran*, to the position of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, and was acting Adjutant General until January 29, 1875. At this latter date, General *Mauran*, who was in Europe, tendered his resignation and Colonel *Le Favour* was elected Adjutant General of the State, which position he held with the rank of Brigadier General, at the time of his death.

General *Le Favour* was engaged in business both at Providence and Pawtucket, was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Pawtucket, was Past Commander of Tower Post, G. A. R., and A. D. C. to General *J. C. Robinson*, of New York, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. of the United States.

Such is the record of the valiant soldier and the estimable citizen whose loss we mourn.

A military escort to attend the funeral has been ordered by Special Orders No. 2, from this office.

In memory of General *Le Favour*, the officers of the militia will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days while on duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Brigadier General, Quartermaster General,  
Acting Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, April 15, 1878. }

(General Orders)  
No. 2. }

The term for which field officers of battalions were elected under the Militia Law enacted at the January Session of 1875, will expire on the second Monday of May of this year.

The line officers of the several Battalions organized under the provisions of the law, are hereby directed to meet on Monday, May 13, 1878, for the purpose of electing the officers prescribed by law.

Attention is called to Sections 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter 250 of the Militia Law requiring a weeks' notice; also, requiring the brigade commanders to preside at such election or designate some officer to do so; also, to forward election returns.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

C. H. BARNEY.

*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, May 1, 1878. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 3. }

1. It appearing to be for the best interests of the militia of this State, that such a change should be made, the organizations known as the Second and Fourth Battalions of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia, will be consolidated and will be designated as the Second Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia.

Company A, Fourth Battalion of Infantry, will be known as Company D, Second Battalion of Infantry.

Company B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry, will be known as Company E, Second Battalion of Infantry.

These changes will take effect on Monday, May 13.

2. The captains and lieutenants of the several companies now composing the Second and Fourth Battalions of Infantry, will meet at the armory of Company B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry, No. 324 Broad street, Providence, on Monday, May 13, 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing field officers of the Second Battalion of Infantry, for the term of three years from that date. Brigadier General *Thos. W. Chace*, commanding First Brigade Division, Rhode Island Militia, will preside at the election, or designate some suitable officer to do so.

3. After its reorganization as provided above, the Second Battalion of Infantry will continue to form a part of the First Brigade.

4. The First Battalion of Cavalry is hereby transferred from the First to the Second Brigade, and on receipt of this order, the commanding officer will report to Brigadier General *Frederick Miller* for instructions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 10, 1878. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 4. }

There being several existing vacancies upon the Examining Board appointed by General Orders No. 2, series of 1876, from this office, those vacancies are hereby filled, and the Board, until further orders will be constituted as follows:

Brig. Gen.	<i>Frederick Miller</i> .....	Second Brigade R. I. M.
Colonel	<i>Benj. B. Martin</i> .....	Second Battalion Infantry, R. I. M.
Major	<i>James A. Abbott</i> .....	First " Lt. Art'y, "
Captain	<i>J. Albert Brown</i> .....	Third " Infantry, "
Captain	<i>Edwin Draper</i> .....	First " " "

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 11, 1878. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 5. }

1. The Quartermaster General having received a number of the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre .45, model of 1873, and issued the same to a part of the State troops, that arm is hereby adopted, and will be recognized as one of the authorized military rifles in use by the active militia of this State.

2. Attention is called to the following extract from Section 7, of Chapter 225 of the Militia Law of this State:

" \* \* \* No resignation shall be accepted, until the officer tendering the same, shall have furnished to the Adjutant General satisfactory evidence that he has delivered all moneys in his hands as such officer, and all books and other property of the State, and company, in his possession, to his next superior or inferior officer, or the officer authorized by law to receive the same, and that his accounts for money or public property are correct, and that he is not indebted to the State."

The resignation of any officer who is responsible for any State property whatever, must be accompanied by proper invoices to and receipts from some other officer duly authorized to receive the said property, in order to furnish the Adjutant General with the "satisfactory evidence" necessary to the acceptance of his resignation.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant General.*

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 PROVIDENCE, June 12, 1878. }

*General Orders,* }  
 No. 6. }

The following appointment is hereby announced for the information of the militia of the State:

*William H. Turner* to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, from and after this date.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. }  
 PROVIDENCE, June 14, 1878. }

*General Orders,* }  
 No. 7. }

1. Brigadier General *Frederick Miller*, Second Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, having tendered his resignation as a member of the Military Examining Board, the same is accepted, and he is hereby relieved from duty upon the Board.

2. Brigadier General *Thomas W. Chace*, First Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, is hereby appointed a member of the Military Examining Board to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and will at once assume the duties as President of the Board.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

## CIRCULARS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 PROVIDENCE, April 9, 1878. }

*Circular No. 1.*

There are in this office now ready for gratuitous distribution, a number of copies of the treatise prepared by Major *Frank S. Arnold*, Assistant Quartermaster General, entitled "The Discipline and Drill of the Militia."

These books are intended more especially for the use of non-commissioned officers, and commanding officers of battalions or companies, can be supplied at the rate of four copies to each company, by applying at this office and receipting for the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
PROVIDENCE, July 20, 1878. }

*Circular No. 2.*

I. The following changes will be permitted to be made in the sights of the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre .45, used by the infantry of the Rhode Island Militia, viz :

1. The slide-bar of the rear sight to be cut away not more than one-sixteenth of an inch, so as to permit the lowering of the bar to that extent, and the angle of the V, or upper side of the bar, to be slightly altered, according to pattern in office of the Quartermaster General.

2. The two rear steps of the rear sights to be altered into an inclined plane, so as to permit elevations to be obtained without putting anything under the sight.

3. Scales of any kind may be marked upon the rear sight.

II. These alterations can only be made under the directions of the Quartermaster General, who should designate a skilled gunsmith for that purpose, and see that he is properly instructed. Special care must be taken that no more of the sights are cut away than is above prescribed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

MORE IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
PROVIDENCE, February 26, 1878. }

*Special Orders,* }  
No. 2. }

1. A military escort is hereby ordered to attend the funeral of Brigadier General *Heber Le Favour*, late Adjutant General, at Pawtucket, Friday, March 1, 1878.

2. Division Commander, Major General *William R. Walker*, is hereby ordered to detail such escort as may in his judgment be necessary.

3. The officer detailed to command such escort will consult the family, and make such arrangements as will best accord with their wishes.

4. Commanding officers of battalions or companies, so detailed, will forward through the proper channels, the returns required by Section 4, Chapter 253, of the Militia Law.

5. The Quartermaster General, will furnish the necessary transportation and ammunition.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Acting Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
PROVIDENCE, June 6, 1878. }

*Special Orders,* }  
No. 11. }

The company officers of the Battalion of Light Artillery having failed after several trials to elect field officers of the same,—no person receiving a majority of the votes cast, and there appearing no probability that a new election would result in a choice being had,—the following named persons are hereby appointed as field officers of said battalion:

*Lyman B. Goff* to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

*James A. Abbott* to be Major.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 22, 1878. }

*Special Orders,* }  
No. 21. }

1. In order to assist in the observance of the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, the First Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia, Colonel *Robert H. I. Goddard*, and the Newport Artillery Company, Colonel *Augustus P. Sherman*, are hereby detailed to perform escort duty for the Veteran Associations taking part in the celebration. The two organi-

zations will rendezvous on Exchange Place, in the City of Providence, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 9:15 A. M. The Senior officer present will assume command, and will at once report his troops to Major General A. E. Burnside, Chief Marshal of the day.

2. The commanding officer of the Newport Artillery Company will make a sufficient detail from his command for the purpose of firing national salutes at sunrise, meridian and sunset, on the 29th inst., at such point, on or near the battle ground, as may be designated by the Chief Marshal of the day.

3. The commanding officers of the Newport Artillery Company, and the First Battalion of Infantry, will provide rations at noon on the 29th inst., for their respective organizations, and will commute for the same at the rate of fifty cents per man. The detail from the artillery firing the morning salute, will be allowed commutation, at the same price, for three rations for each man.

4. The Quartermaster General will, upon proper requisition, furnish the necessary transportation and ammunition to carry out the foregoing orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 24, 1878. }

*Special Orders.* )  
No. 22. }

The provisions of Special Orders, No. 21, Current Series from this office, are so far modified, as to direct the Commanding Officer of the Newport Artillery Company to report his command to the Chief Marshal at Bristol Ferry, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., instead of transporting it to Providence on that day.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant General.*





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

IN PROVIDENCE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

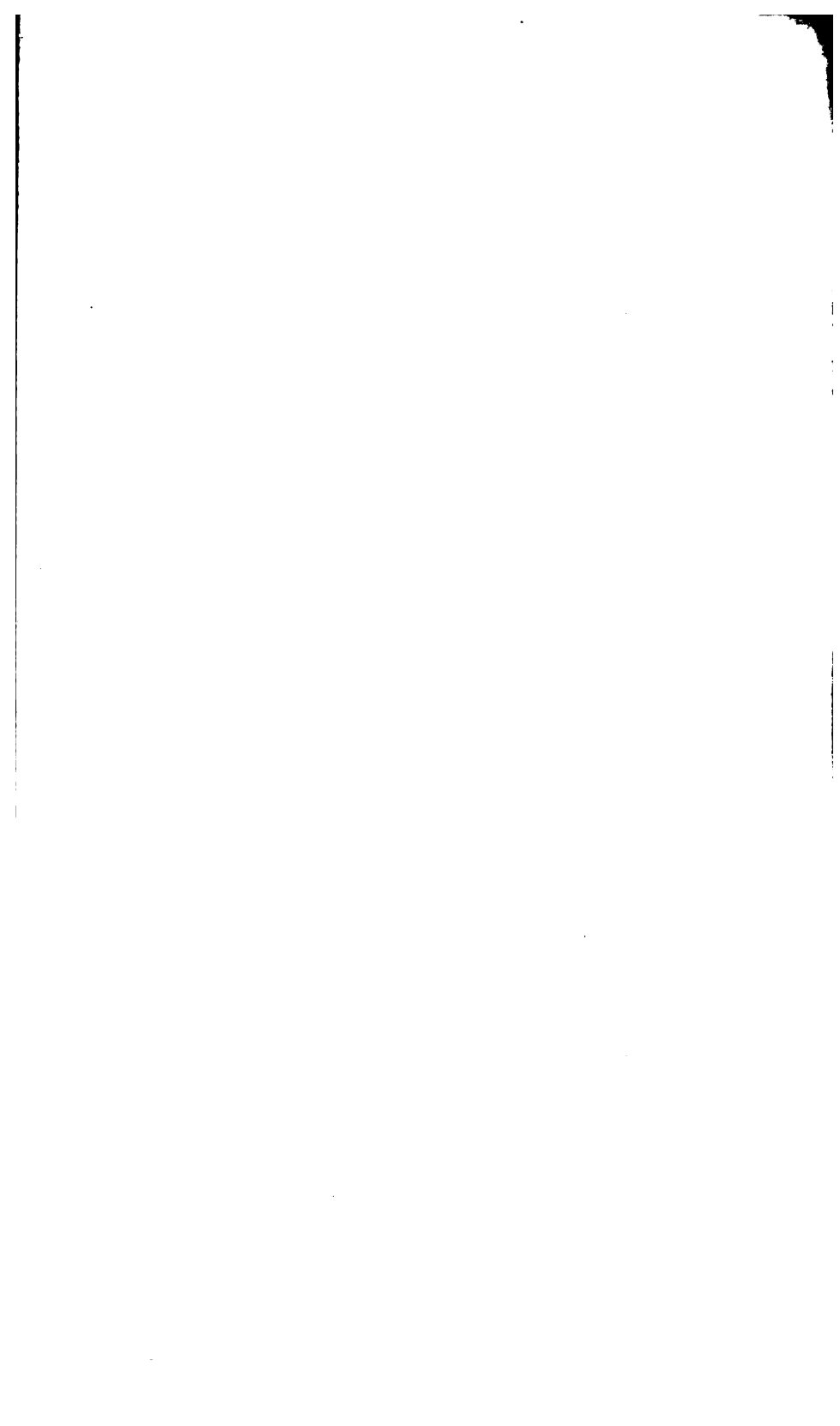
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its  
January Session, A. D. 1879 :*

The License Commissioners in and for the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 508 of the Public Laws, herewith respectfully submit their fourth annual report.

The collections in fees for license now aggregate an important sum, and the fact that *no* illegal sales of intoxicating drinks are made in the city of Providence *openly*, bears proof that the law is enforced and respected.

No alteration in the fee required for license has been made since the commencement of the second year of our official duties.

An amendment to the Liquor Law, made by the last legislature, obliging every license to expire with the first day of July next succeeding the granting of the same, has caused a diminution in the receipts of the Commission this year.

For the same reason, while last year the average cost of license issued was \$228, this year the average cost will be less than \$200.

The number of licenses issued since July first last, is about the same as the number issued during the corresponding period of last year. The entire issue for this year will probably number about 430. In the year previous to the enactment of the present law for regulating the sales of intoxicating liquors, there were in this city more than eight hundred (800) places where liquor was purchasable. This number has been reduced nearly one half by making the business expensive, and so license has proved a sharp astringent for those who now would be engaged in the liquor traffic.

From the 15th July, 1875, to the 15th July, 1876, we issued licenses.....	664
The fees amounting to.....	\$116,600 00
From the 15th July, 1876, to the 16th July, 1877, there were issued licenses.....	483
And collected in fees.....	\$108,525 00
From the 16th July, 1877, to July 1st, 1878, we issued licenses.....	432
And collected in fees.....	\$97,081 26
From July 1st, 1878, to January 9th, 1879, we have issued licenses.....	396
And collected in fees .....	\$83,101 65
Total collection.....	<hr/> \$405,307 91

The cost of maintenance of the License Commission is about four (4) per cent. of the collections.

#### DRUNKENNESS AND REVELLING.

The number of arrests for drunkenness and revelling in this city has been steadily decreasing, and was last year about *one quarter less* than was the number in the year immediately preceding the passage of the License Law.

Arrests for drunkenness and revelling in this city, from	
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875.....	5,561
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878.....	4,222
	<hr/>
Decrease.....	1,339

Results for *one* year, in the administration of a criminal law, very frequently show favorably. Statistics for a *series* of years *generally* give a decline in results in the management of the same law.

#### CLUB ROOMS.

There are none of these rooms in Providence supported by the sales of liquors.

#### NO LICENSE.

No license is placed in houses of ill fame.

#### WAITER GIRLS.

Saloons employing waiter girls, "so called," are not licensed.

#### SUITS AT LAW.

Our suits in all the Courts are disposed of promptly. We rarely lose a case, and have never during our connection with the business recommended a discontinuance, when any concession of importance from the penalty has been demanded by the defendant.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The services rendered by the Providence police in enforcing the Liquor Law are of prime importance; and if the efforts of the License Commissioners have been attended with success, it should be attributed, in a great measure, to the vigilance of the police.

## LICENSEES, WITH THEIR LOCATIONS.

The act obliges the Commissioners to include in their report the names of the Licensees in Providence, with their locations.

These will be found subjoined, alphabetically arranged under their respective classes.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BOWEN,

JABEZ C. KNIGHT,

SAMUEL H. WALES,

*License Commissioners in and for the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island.*

PROVIDENCE, January 9th, 1879.

# NAMES OF LICENSEES.

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## FIRST CLASS.

Armstrong, John .....	184 Canal street.
Blanding, William B. ....	54 and 58 Weybosset street.
Chambers, Calder & Co .....	10 Exchange place.
Claffin, George L. & Co. ....	56 to 66 South Main street.
Clausen & Price .....	108 Pine street.
Cooney, John P. ....	143 and 144 Canal street, cor. of Cady street.
Campell, Owen .....	158 Eddy street and 90 Dorrance street.
Cowper & Schedley. ....	48 Dorrance street, cor. of Middle street, in the basement.
Doyle, Philip A. ....	135 Canal street, cor. Otis street.
Eddy, Jesse G. & Co. ....	14 Custom House street.
Feldman & Co. ....	In the cellar of Cleveland Brothers' building, 108 North Main street, entrance from Throop avenue.
Furlong, Thomas .....	177 North Main street.
Greene & Co. ....	58 Orange street.
Greene, John W. ....	44, 45 and 46 Exchange place.
Gorman, Hugh & Co. ....	12, 14 and 16 Wickenden street.
Grimes Thomas .....	125 Pine street, cor. of Potter street.
Hennessey, John B. ....	151 and 153 Canal street, cor. Bowen street.
Harvey, Ransford H. ....	315 Fountain street.
Hanley, James .....	166 North Main street, cor. Canal avenue.
Keily Brothers .....	Cor. Cedar and Barney streets.
Keily Brothers. ....	Northwest cor. Pine and Peck streets.
Kennedy & Gough .....	319 Broadway.
Kiess Brothers .....	44 Peck street.
MacNamara, Michael B. ....	145 and 146 Canal street, cor. of Cady street.
MacArdle, John .....	196 North Main street, cor. Cady street.

Mason, Chapin & Co.....	33 to 37 Canal street.
Merchants Brewery.....	Cor. Jackson and Fountain streets.
Molter, Nicholas.....	115 and 117 Pine street.
Paige, F. A. & Co.....	9 South Main street, cor. of Leonard street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	1077 High street.
Palmer & Madigan.....	45 Hay street, cor. of Friendship street.
Reid, Owen.....	156 to 158 Randall square.
Wesson, Samuel A.....	45 Dyer street, cor. of Post Office court.
Young, Charles F.....	38 South Main street.
Young & Lyon.....	22 North Main street.

## SECOND CLASS

Adams, John T.....	1 Hardenburgh street, cor. Chalkstone avenue.
Anness William W.....	Matilda street.
Aiken, Orris R.....	82 Dorrance street, Opera House building.
Aldrich, Hiram A.....	8½ Weybosset street.
Aldrich, Charles.....	163 Broad street.
Atkinson, Thomas.....	10 A street, cor. of Perkins street.
Armstrong, John.....	101 Martin street.
Alger, Amasa.....	46 Union street, Thayer's Hotel.
Baxter, Patrick W.....	43 Lippitt street.
Bamford, John.....	Manufacturers house 301 Broadway, cor. Valley street.
Brennan, James.....	21 Main street.
Brannegan, Peter J.....	919 High street.
Bannon, Patrick.....	23 Darling street.
Bowen, William H.....	102 High street, cor. Fenner street.
Butler, Thomas M.....	169 High Street.
Burnham, George L.....	88 Weybosset street.
Brown, Elisha M. & Co.....	477 High street.
Brown, Sularvan R.....	9 Middle street.
Bradley, John.....	106 Richmond street.
Burns, John.....	261 Eddy street.
Brady, Philip.....	153 Richmond street.
Burns, Charles.....	309 Westminster street, cor. Walker street, Music Hall saloon.
Booth, Thomas.....	11 Delaine street.
Bannon, John.....	107 Prairie avenue.
Brady, James T.....	273 Eddy street.
Brannan, James.....	286 Potter's avenue, cor. Madison street.



Brannegan, Daniel.....	993 High street.
Bligh, Thomas.....	27 South Main street.
Brady, John J.....	96 Spruce street, cor. of Crout street.
Brooks, Charles.....	28 Orange street.
Barth Brothers.....	85 Broadway, cor. of Dean street.
Barron, William A.....	47 Weybosset street, in the basement.
Brahaney, Luke.....	19 Sexton street, cor. of Cozzens lane.
Brucker, Peter.....	16 Custom House street, in the basement.
Coleman, Patrick J.....	48 Lippitt street.
Crossland, George.....	132 Canal street.
Campbell, Owen.....	138 Prairie avenue.
Chace, Albert H.....	112 Wickenden street.
Carroll, Hugh.....	792 Eddy street, cor. of Bay street.
Carter, Henry L.....	3 and 4 Post Office court, the Green Room.
Campbell, David B.....	128 Pine street, Pine Street House.
Conley, John.....	398 Potter's avenue, cor. of Wheaton avenue.
Clark, Patrick.....	203 Broad street.
Carroll, William.....	62 Ives street, cor. of Bower street.
Clancey, William.....	313 North Main street.
Carroll, Andrew T.....	106 India street.
Careher, Patrick.....	60 High street.
Campell, Edward.....	525 Eddy street, cor. of Crary street.
Cox, Francis.....	249 Dyer street.
Charnley, William H.....	11 Orange street.
Checkley, John.....	98 North Main street, cor. of Elizabeth street.
Connolly, Peter.....	303 High street.
Carr, Samuel.....	Pawtucket avenue, Half-way House.
Cooney, James F.....	527 Eddy street, cor. of Crary street.
Coyle, John.....	7 Fountain street, second floor.
Cooney, Timothy S.....	309 Broad street, cor. of Winslow place.
Crohan, James.....	Admiral street.
Carpenter, Thomas S.....	Cor. of Broad and Fifth streets, Park Hotel.
Carlin, Daniel.....	163 Fountain street, cor. of Jackson street.
Casey, John.....	65 Putnam street, Mount Pleasant store.
Campbell, George.....	16 Clement street, first floor.
Corcoran, Dominick.....	522 Valley street.
Collins, Edward J.....	13 Chaffee street.
Carberry, Pierce.....	16 South Main street.
Cosgrove, Michael.....	398 South Main street, cor. of Pike street.
Caulfield, Michael.....	553 Eddy street, cor. of Borden street.

Drake, Charles V.....	50 Union street, cor. of Worcester street, Sherman House.
Degnan, Thomas.....	127 Plane street, cor. of Lockwood street.
Doyle, Edward L.....	128 Charles street.
Doyle, Michael.....	753 North Main street.
Doyle, Peter.....	140 Charles street, Randall square.
Doyle, Peter..	316 North Main street.
Doherty, James.....	121 Oxford street.
Dorman, Charles K.....	40 Washington street.
Dolan, Michael .....	43 Coddling street.
Devitt Brothers.....	4 Wickenden street.
Drury, John.....	331 Broadway.
Drury, Peter.....	Valley Street Hotel, Valley street.
Darcy, William W.....	355 Eddy street, cor. of Elm street.
Dougherty, James.....	49 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Bourne street.
Daley, Charles H .....	25 Gaspee street.
Degnan, Patrick.....	104 Richmond street.
Drury, James F .....	111 Spruce street.
Dwyer, Edward.....	248 North Main street.
Delaney Joseph.....	127 Charles street.
Doonan, Michael.....	76 Diamond street.
Dailey, Andrew.....	208 Plane street, cor. Willard street.
Darcy, Edward H.....	199 Canal street.
Drury, Owen .....	969 High street.
Duffy, William.....	77 Douglass avenue.
Degnan, Thomas.....	830 Eddy street, cor. of Sherburne street.
Dolan, James.....	64 Diamond street.
Duffy, Michael.....	55 Diamond street.
Dodd, William H..	License in the shop in the rear of 13 Fulton street.
Edmonds, William.....	192 Canal street.
Eden & Lorvenstein.....	81 Weybosset street.
Eichhorn, Henry..	257 South Main street, cor. of Guilder street.
Enos, Joseph S .....	468 South Main street, cor. of India street.
Early, Daniel.....	12 Evans street, cor. of Webster street.
Ferguson, George.....	21 Hardenburgh street.
Fenner, Steary A.....	46 Washington street.
Foley, John .....	68 Wickenden street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	218 India street, cor. of Furnace street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	1009 Eddy street, cor. of Thurber's avenue.
Fanning, Bartholomew.....	59 South Main street, cor. of Jenkins avenue.

Farrell, James.....	10 B Street, cor. of Parkis avenue.
Finck, George.....	138 Pine street, Rochester Hotel.
Fitzgerald, Frederick W....	332 North Main street, at its junction with Mill street.
Foster, William G.....	2 and 6 Post Office court, "Eldorado Club."
Flanagan, John.....	148 Charles street, Randall square.
Farrell, Thomas.....	One (1) Otis street.
Flemming, John.....	40 Whelden street, cor. of McKenna street.
Fogarty, Michael.....	29 South Main street.
Gravelin, William B.....	60 Ship street, cor. of Elbow street.
Gauch, John E.....	Gano street, near Bower street.
Gaffney, Patrick.....	495 Eddy street.
Galligan, Peter.....	190 Wickenden street.
Gray, Thomas.....	4 Wayne street.
Gorman, Michael.....	349 High street.
Gorman, Michael....	109 and 111 Prairie avenue, cor. of Dora street.
Gainer, John.....	Charles street, cor. of Branch avenue.
Gormley, Patrick.....	222 Branch avenue, near Wanskuck.
Gaeller, John Frederick....	41 Julian street, corner of Appleton street.
Grimes, Thomas.....	161 Thurber's avenue.
Gannon, John.....	8 Mill street.
Galogly, Michael J....	434 Cranston street, cor. of Jessamine street.
Goodwin, Patrick.....	32 Randall street, cor. of Lock street.
Grace, Joseph.....	272 South Main street, cor. of James street.
Gorman, Hugh.....	489 Eddy street, in the basement.
Gill, Jonathan....	128 Steere avenue, cor. of Amherst avenue.
Gauch, Charles.....	109 North Main street, in Bowers Block.
Gartner, Hermann.....	102 Pine street.
Gallagher, Andrew.....	132 Charles street.
Gormley, John.....	84 Spruce street, cor. of Tefft street.
Hill, Job W.....	470 High street, cor. of Burgess street.
Harris, Daniel T....	Wickenden street, at its junction with South Main street, Junction House.
Humphreys, Lewis H....	Narragansett Hotel, Broad, Dorrance and Eddy streets.
Healey, Dominick.....	Douglass avenue, cor. of Admiral street.
Hennessey, John B.....	46 Smithfield avenue.
Hickey, William F.....	101 South Main street.
Hughes, Timothy.....	37 Chaffee street, cor. of Capron street.
Hazard, John P.....	60 Winter street.
Hines, Edward.....	42½ Acorn street, cor. of Cedar street.

Hilkeni, Philip.....	315 South Main street.
Hogan, Michael.....	776 Eddy street, cor. of Helen street.
Hughes, John H.....	117 Martin street.
Healin, Edward J....	131 Richmond street, cor. of Tippecanoe street.
Hart, Norman L.....	47 South Main street, in basement.
Hughes, Thomas.....	75 Martin street.
Hines, Terrence.....	263 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Murphy street.
Herrick, Alban.....	Joslin street.
Horton, John F.....	537 North Main street, Niagara saloon.
Haig & Co.....	27 Fulton street, Star and Garter
Huntoon, Frank W.....	261 Westminster street, cor. of Moulton street, Westminster Hotel.
Heslin, Patrick.....	537 Eddy street.
Higgins, Patrick.....	464 Cranston street, cor. of Anthony avenue.
Hennessy, John B.....	50 Orange street.
Hanley, Thomas G.....	341 High street.
Hoyle, Joshua.....	126 Canal street, cor. of Canal avenue.
Hock, Christian.....	156 Broad street, Teutonia House.
Heller, Gelles.....	183 Orms street, at its junction with Smith street.
Hanley, Michael.....	877 High street, cor. Howard street.
Hemmingway, George.....	two (2) MacNeal lane, Railroad House.
Healey, Edward.....	129 Canal street, McClellan House.
Harrop, Abraham.....	85 Manton avenue.
Jennings, Thomas.....	23 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Hicks street.
Johnson & Dana.....	148 Broad street, City Hotel.
Jeffs, William.....	207 Broad street, Buckingham House.
Jenne, Frederick E.....	80 and 84 North Main street.
Kerwin, Thomas A.....	39 McKenna street, cor. of Darling street.
Kiernan, John R. & Co....	324 Wickenden street, cor. of East street.
Kennedy, Lawrence.....	15 Market square.
Keefe, John.....	290 North Main street, cor. Smith street.
Kerwick, Dennis.....	126 Orms street, cor. of Carroll street.
Kelly, John.....	238 India street, cor. of Furnace street.
Knott, Benjamin.....	267 Smith street, at its junction with Chalkstone avenue.
Keefe, Michael.....	Veazie street, near Wanskuck.
Kain, John.....	100 Federal street.
Keach, Seth & Co.....	441 High street.
Kenny, Patrick.....	288 Potter's avenue, corner of Madison street.
Kiernan, Bryan.....	81 Charles street.
Lichtenberg, Carl.....	188 Pine street, Hope House.

Lindsey, Benjamin F.	112 Pine street.
Leach, Augustus A.	76 Weybosset street, Arcade House.
Leigh, George	160 Canal street, cor. of Green's lane.
Lawton, Jonas	51 Manton avenue, Lawton House.
Lyons, William	163 Martin street.
Luby, Joseph	18 Smithfield avenue.
Leach, James	13 B street.
Lonergan, Patrick, Agent	56 Pond street.
Ludowicy, John P.	733 North Main street, cor. of Jenkins street.
Lynch, Patrick	432 Eddy street.
Ladd, Thomas	39 Cranston street, cor. West Hoyle street, Massasoit saloon.
Ladd, Thomas	307 High street.
Leary, Cornelius	278 South Main street.
Link, John S.	2½ Post Office court.
McCusker, James A.	88 Plane street, cor. of Crary street.
Martin, Owen	497 North Main street, cor. of Olney street.
Munroe, Joseph S.	153 South Main street, Narragansett Saloon.
McMurray, Francis	16 A street.
McHale, Michael	100 South Water street, cor. of Doubloon street.
McHale, Michael	110 Charles street, cor. of Orms street.
McHale, Michael	113 Douglas avenue, cor. of Fillmore street.
McGarty, James	938 High street, cor. of Norfolk street.
Meyer, John	57 Eddy street, cor. of Fulton street.
McGarty, John H.	Cor. of Branch ave. & Veazie st., near Wanskuck.
Mullen, Patrick	39 Pond street.
Mello, Emanuel C.	292 South Main street.
Morrin, Patrick	665 North Main street.
Maguire, Hugh	35 Atwell's avenue.
McQuaid, Daniel	124 Charles street.
Macomber, George A.	"What Cheer House," 1 and 3 Jackson court.
McMaugh, Stephen	Cor. of Atwell's avenue and Valley street.
McCulla, Bernard	59 West River street.
McKenna, Michael F.	94 Plane street, cor. of Crary street.
Mitchell, Benjamin	10 Fountain street, Montgomery House.
Mahoney, Patrick	Cor. of Ives and Williams streets.
Mann, Robert	86 Martin street, cor. of Clayton street.
McCarron, John	75 West River street, cor. of Hedley street.
Moroney, Patrick	28 South Water street.
McElroy, John	33 Dyer street.
Maguire Brothers	162 South Water street.

Maguire Brothers.....	82 Brook street.
Murray, John.....	64 Ives street.
Markey, Peter D.....	236 South Main street, cor. of Williams street.
McNally, Alfred.....	834 North Main street, cor. of Cozzens lane.
Murphy, Owen.....	350 South Main street, cor. of Cent street.
Maryott, Thomas S.....	9 Fountain street.
McMahon, James.....	901 High street, cor. of Perry street.
Murray, Owen.....	183 Atwell's avenue.
McCabe, Patrick.....	1025 High street.
McCusker, Michael....	177 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Messenger street.
McGough, Peter..	120 North Main street, in the Clarendon Hotel building.
Meyer, John.....	69 Eddy street.
McGuinness, Hugh....	Potter's avenue, at its junction with Oak- land street, Elmwood House.
McHale, Michael.....	233 South Main street, cor. of Doubloon street.
Mahoney, Patrick.....	306 South Main street.
Molter, Nicholas.....	301 High street, Orchestra Hall.
Markey, Peter D.....	116 Wickenden street.
McElroy, William.....	68 Wickenden street.
Macnamara, Michael B....	One (1) Gaspee street, cor. of Smith street.
McConnell, John.....	63 West River street, cor. of McKenna street.
McManus, James.....	128 Hospital street, cor. of Crary street.
Marchant, Edmund E.....	12 Canal street, in the basement.
McCusker, Thomas.....	17 Washington street.
Manning, Thomas.....	33 Julian street, cor. of Appleton street.
McMurray, Francis.....	16 A street.
McCardle, Dennis.....	59 Eddy street.
McVicker, John....	11 Acorn street, cor. of Trainor street, in the basement.
Murray, John.....	Potter's avenue, cor. of Brattle street.
McGarty, Michael....	61 Clifford street, cor. of Page street, in the basement.
Norris, Dennison S.....	One (1) North Main street, Roger William's House.
Nolan, Patrick W.....	169 Broad street, cor. of Clement street.
Newton, Joseph K.....	Over 81 Weybosset street.
Nichols, Frank O.....	85 Weybosset street.
Naylor, Judah.....	207 Manton avenue, Grove Inn.
Nugent, Michael H.....	44 Orange street.
Nolan, Timothy H.....	281 Fountain street, cor. of Dean street.

O'Neil, Cornelius.....	Cor. of Gano and Amy streets.
O'Byrne, Bernard.....	102 Plane street.
O'Meara, Jeremiah.....	270 Atwell's avenue.
Osborn, Obediah P.....	72 South Water street, cor. of Power street.
O'Neil, Thomas.....	Veazie street, near Wanskuck.
Owens, John.....	30 Orange street.
Oldfield, Joseph....	49 and 53 Washington street, cor. of Union street.
O'Farrell, John.....	79 Martin street.
O'Rourke & McKenna..	Dale street, the shop in the second house from the corner of Dale and Cedar streets.
O'Neill, John.....	2 Otis street.
O'Reilly, John.....	104 Putnam street.
O'Farrell, John.....	79 Martin street.
O'Connor, Dennis J.....	58 Chaffee street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	One (1) Fountain street, cor. of Cove street.
do. do. ....	286 North Main street.
do. do. ....	285 Valley street.
do. do. ....	Manton avenue, at the Watering Trough, "so called."
Proctor, Walter R....	Hoyle Hotel, at junc. of High and Cranston st.
Proctor, Walter R..	107 Weybosset street, cor. of Dorrance street, Infantry building.
Proctor, Walter R..	78 Canal street, cor. of Elizabeth street, first floor.
Proctor, Walter R.....	45 South Main street.
Payne, John C.....	92 North Main street, American House.
Pierce, Hart B.....	43 and 45 Washington street, Washington Hotel.
Phillips, Francis.....	118 Prairie avenue.
Quinn, Michael.....	20 Printery street.
Quinn, Thomas.....	31 Smith street, cor. of Gaspee street.
Reynolds, George H....	93 and 95 Weybosset street, cor. of Orange street, "Narragansett Billiard Hall."
Bounds, Charles A.....	8 North Main street, The Woodbine.
Riewold, Julius.....	33 Greenwich street, cor. of Warren street.
Revens, John.....	Cor. of Point and Richmond streets, entrance from both streets.
Rielly, Daniel.....	426 Cranston street, cor. of Lilac street.
Reilly, Bernard .....	132 Vinton street, cor. of Gesler street.
Ryan, John F.....	46 and 48 Orange street.
Rogers Brothers.....	67 Ives street, cor. of Trenton street.
Ripley, Henry B.....	5 Fountain street, second floor.
Read & Harvey.....	23 Fulton street.

Rosenberg, Herman.....	18 Snow street, cor. of Chapel street, Hotel Dresden.
Reichenbach, John.....	30 South Main street, second story.
Reilly, Charles.....	192 South street.
Randall, Alexander, Agent.....	411 High street.
Rush, Daniel.....	80 Summer, cor. of Conduit street.
Retzlaff, Henry R.....	111 Wickenden street, cor. of Bridge street.
Reynolds, James.....	472 Atwell's avenue.
Sullivan, Daniel.....	219 Cranston street.
Sherry, James.....	73 Diamond street, cor. of Superior street.
Sherry, James.....	302 Potter's avenue, cor. of Crocker avenue.
Sheldon, George W.....	235 Broad street.
Stanz, John.....	283 High street, in the Carroll Building.
Saunders, Asel F.....	31 and 33 Washington street, Aldrich House.
Simmons, Michael.....	257 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Murphy street.
Sperry, Henry.....	7 Union street, Union House.
Sun, Jacob.....	11 Union street.
Salisbury, William W.....	95 Eddy street, cor. of Middle street.
Schoenleber, John L.....	209 Broad street.
Schemminger, John.....	333 High street.
Smith, Charles.....	Tenth Ward House, Charles street.
Sheehan, John F.....	Ives street, cor. of Tremont street.
Schneider, Wendelin.....	Branch avenue, near Geneva.
Scollay, Thomas E.....	317 and 319 Westminster street.
Sullivan, Morty.....	26 Bower street.
Sprague, Albert W.....	18 Fountain street, cor. of Union street.
Sullivan, Patrick J.....	1 Peck street.
Salisbury, Edward S.....	2 Canal street, in the basement, The Grotto.
Sweet, George F.....	18 Weybosset street.
Swallow, George S.....	8 Weybosset street, cor. of Dunwell's gangway.
Sullivan, Timothy J.....	Ives street, cor. of Bower street.
Stevens, William H.....	86 Weybosset street, second floor, Palace Billiard Hall.
Smith, Terence.....	315 Broadway.
Tinker, Edward.....	47 Eddy street, Girard House.
Thoene, Fritz.....	274 Broad street.
Tummin, Stephen A.....	2 Wickenden street, cor. of Transit street.
Tillinghast & Wilbur.....	9 Market square, in the basement.
Taft, George.....	77 Diamond street, cor. of Superior street.
Tilley, William.....	7 Hardenburgh street, Washington House.
Tully, John.....	125 South Water street.



Thornton, John W.....	Branch avenue, near Geneva.
Wilson, Joseph B.....	262 South Main street.
Watts, John.....	Manton avenue, at its junction with Atwell's avenue, Travelers' Home.
Whipple, Frank.....	421 High street, Hopkins Hotel.
Wood, George L.....	182 Smith street, Pine Grove House.
Wright, James H.....	258 India street.
Walsh, James.....	248 Eddy street.
Ward, John P.....	121 Richmond street.
Weeden, George E.....	60 Washington street, cor. of Clemence street, "Weeden House."
Whipple, Albert L.....	104 Westminster street, cor. of Orange street, "Belmont Café."
Walsh, J. E. & T.....	875 North Main street.
Woelfel, Andrew.....	165 Broad street.
Walsh, Patrick.....	376 High street.
Watson, John H....	Over 13 Canal street, second story, the room in the southwest corner of the building.

## THIRD CLASS.

Blanding, William B.....	68 and 70 North Main street.
Burgess, Horace C.....	89 Westminster street.
Burton, William J. & Co.....	28 Market square.
Eddy, Thomas E.....	375 High street.
Leith, Harvey I.....	190 Charles street, cor. of Tremont street.
Leith, Harvey I.....	75 Randall street.
McWilliams, Owen.....	78 Spruce street.
Phillips, Francis J....	155 Charles street, cor. of Randall street, Randall square.
Remington & Sessions....	247 Westminster street, cor. of Mathew- son street.
Sumner, Ossian & Son..	260 Broad street, cor. of Chestnut street.
Thurber, Cyrus T.....	122 Wickenden street, cor. of Benefit street.
Wayland, Wheaton A.....	88 Smith street, cor. of Jefferson street.

## FOURTH CLASS.

Arnold, William E.....	12 Weybosset street.
Buffum, Frederick T.....	11 High street, cor. of Burrill street.
Becker, Jacob.....	264 North Main street.

Brug, Philip.....	Cor. of Dorrance and Pine streets, in C House
Byrne, James.....	80 Ba
Briggs, George W. & Co.....	378 Bro
Barker, William H. & Co.....	3 Pe
Connor, Michael.....	21 Appleton street, opposite Chal
Cooper, William & Co.....	198 Ca
Duffy, Patrick.....	10 Norf
Driscoll, Murty.....	54 Acorn street, cor. of Ting
Dietrich, Gustav.....	30 Market square, in the basement o Frankl
Duffy, William.....	204
English, Matthew.....	78 Lang
Eble, Peter Paul.....	13 P
Freeman, William H.....	71 Richmond street, cor. of Cliff
Gorman, Hugh.....	43 Whelden street, cor. of P
Geary, Michael.....	45 Sm
Hausenstein, Charles.....	98 Eddy street, German
Hickey & Pierce.....	10 Pla
Hausenstein, Hubert.....	295 Westmins
Hancke, Rudolph.....	40 Richmo
Hines, Henry F.....	98 Hardenbur
Kraus, Fritz.....	58 P
Kennedy, Michael.....	498 Valley street, cor. of Delaine stre the
Kiess Brothers.....	145 Dyer street, in the Crab
Kiernan, Bryan.....	68 Back street, cor. of Fletel
Lannon, Peter.....	15 Norf
Martin, Bernard G.....	194 Plane street, cor. of Blacksto
Molter, Nicholas.....	One (1) Lafayette street, in the l
Maxfield, Hiram D.....	55 Eddy street, cor. Fulton street, S Spring Dir
Maguire, John J.....	3 Berg
Newman, Oscar L.....	18 Market square, in the basement o What Cheer
Pettis, Robert.....	9 Coll
Pettis, Robert.....	5 and 7 Orat
Pettis, John W.....	241 Broad street, in the
Riedel, John.....	25 Eddy street, in the Aldri
Steere, Joshua H.....	461 P

Schumann, Binnhard..15 Market square, in the basement of the  
Granite Building.

Sun, Jacob..... 8 Potter street, Red Jack's Saloon.

Schmidt, Helmuth.....55 South Main street.

Saless John.... 40 McKenna street, cor. of Dart street.

Scott, Adam.....121 Manton avenue.

Thompson, Daniel ..... Harris avenue, cor. of Grove street.

Thomas, Joshua H.....48 Washington street, cor. of Union street.

Thompson, John.....211 Atwell's avenue, cor. of Tefft street.

Wilbur, Charles D ..... Depot Saloon, Exchange place.

Weber, Edward.....52 Richmond street.

Wilkins, Henry.....22 Read street, near Abbott Park Place.

Zuleger, Edward .....906 High street.



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# ANNUAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

# State Banks of Rhode Island,

ON

Wednesday, the 20th day of November,

1878.

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PREPARED BY

JOEL M. SPENCER, STATE AUDITOR.  
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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



## INDEX TO STATE BANKS.

---

Atlantic Bank, Providence.....	9
Bank of America, Providence.....	10
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence.....	11
High Street Bank, Providence.....	12
Jackson Bank, Providence.....	13
Liberty Bank, Providence.....	14
Northern Bank, Providence.....	15
Pawtuxet Bank, Providence.....	16
State Bank, Providence.....	17
Union Bank, Providence.....	18
Westminster Bank, Providence.....	19
Merchants Bank, Newport.....	20
New England Commercial Bank, Newport.....	21
Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.....	22
Aggregate of the Banks.....	23
Stock owned by the Banks.....	24
Stock held as collateral security for loans.....	25

## INDEX TO INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	31
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	32
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	33
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	34
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	35
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	36
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	37
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	39
Cranston Savings Bank, Providence.....	5
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, East Greenwich.....	40
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	41
Franklin Institution for Savings, Providence.....	6
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	42
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	43
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence.....	44
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	45
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	46
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	47
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	48
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	49
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	50
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	51
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	52
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	53
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	54
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	55
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	56
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	57
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	58
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	60
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	61
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	63
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	64
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	65
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	66
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centreville.....	67
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	68
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	70
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	72
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	74
Aggregate of Thirty-nine Institutions for Savings.....	75
Summary of condition of Savings Banks.....	76
Table showing the largest amount due to any one depositor from each Savings Institution.....	77
Table of Deposits.....	78



# STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 20, 1879.

Circulars were issued to the Presidents and Cashiers of State Banks and Treasurers of the Institutions for Savings, within the time prescribed by law, asking for an exhibit of their condition on Wednesday, November 20, 1878, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 141 of the General Statutes and Chapter 427 of the Public Laws; also a similar request of the President of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. Sworn statements from officers of these various institutions are herewith appended, showing condition of thirty-seven Savings Institutions and one Trust Company. I am also indebted to Alexander Farnum, Esq., Receiver for the Cranston Savings Bank, who entered upon his duties on the 17th of December, 1873, for the following condensed exhibit of its assets and liabilities, the whole number of depositors being 4,400.

## ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$93,378 71
Stocks.....	10,112 50
Loans on personal security.....	750,904 33
Cash on hand.....	6,480 01
	<hr/>
	\$860,875 55

## LIABILITIES.

Amount of deposits.....	\$707,310 73
Due First National Bank, Providence.....	17,583 88
Profits on hand.....	135,980 94
	<hr/>
	\$860,875 55

Winthrop DeWolf, Esq., Receiver of the Franklin Institution for Savings, Providence, appointed August 11, 1874, has kindly furnished the following report of its condition, showing whole number of depositors to be 5,760. Five dividends (72 per cent. in all) have been declared, amount paid to depositors being \$1,977,949.68, with dividends uncalled for of \$6,920.85.

## ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$230,000 00
Loans on personal security.....	615,830 25
Cash on hand.....	1,976 28
	<hr/>
	\$847,806 53

## LIABILITIES.

Amount of deposits.....	\$752,911 70
Profit on hand.....	94,894 83
	<hr/>
	\$847,806 53

The number of State Banks transacting business was fourteen,—eleven located in Providence and three in Newport,—being one less than the number as given in last annual report: the Grocers and Producers Bank, of Providence, having ignominiously failed, showing a reduction in the aggregate amount of capital, as compared with previous year, of \$160,000. A summary of their resources and liabilities is given on page 23; the amount and description of stocks in other Banks, and other stocks and bonds owned by the Banks, on page 24, with the amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans, on pages 25, 26 and 27.

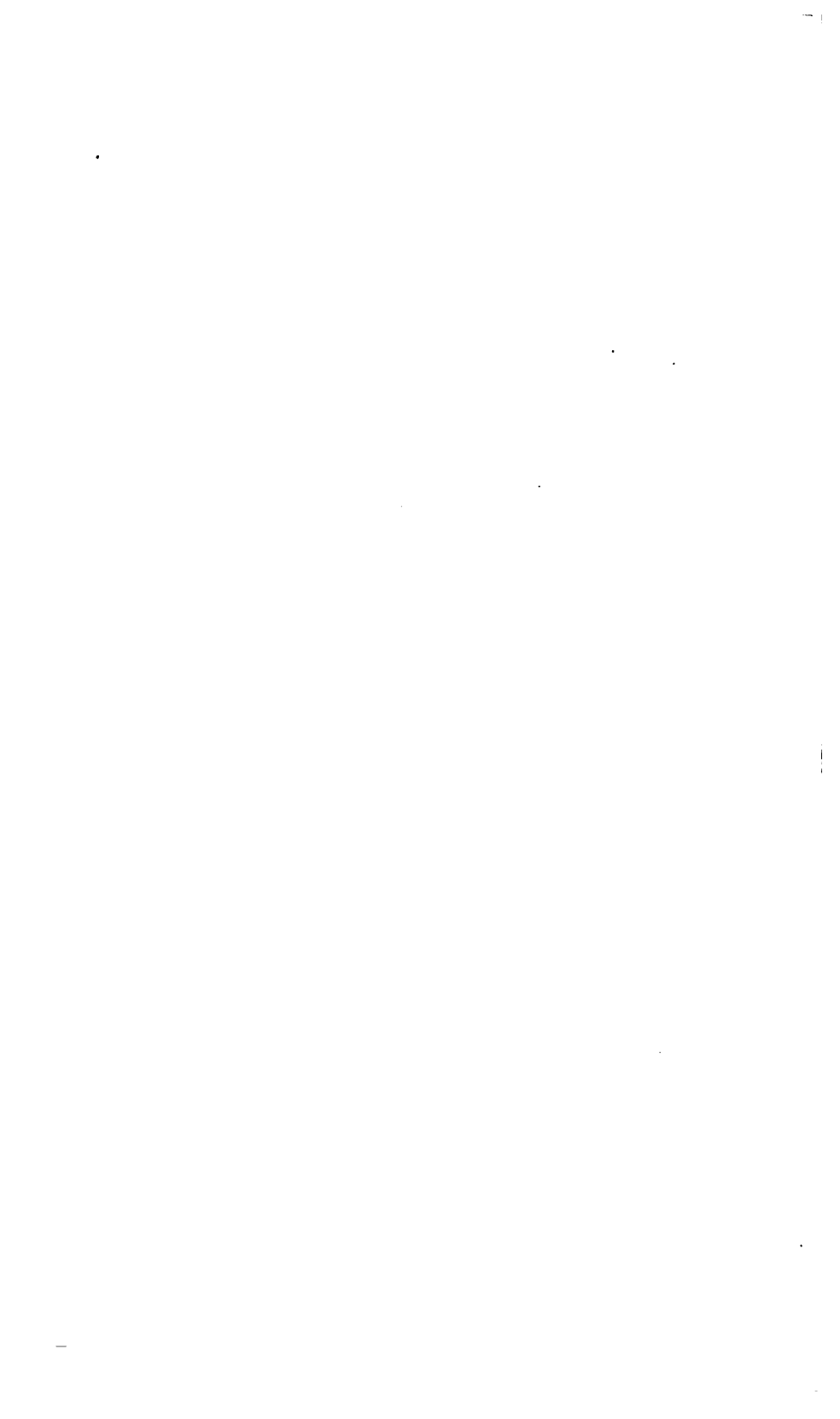
The aggregate of deposits and number of depositors in the various Institutions for Savings may be found on page 74; a table showing the largest amount due to any one depositor on page 75; with a table giving amount of deposits and number of depositors for ten years, from 1869 to 1878, inclusive, on pages 78 and 79.

The location and post office address of these institutions are given in the index on preceding pages.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

*State Auditor.*

BANK RETURNS.



## BANK RETURNS.

9

## ATLANTIC BANK, PROVIDENCE.

CALEB G. BURROWS, *President.*C. M. STONE, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$4,000 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	797 60
Debts due from all others.....	176,700 10
Specie actually in Bank (silver).....	500 00
Bills of other Banks.....	6,880 42
Deposits in other Banks.....	3,684 84
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	700 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	28 00
Expense account.....	294 36
Total amount of resources.....	<hr/> \$193,585 32

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$131,650 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	53,061 32
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	562 50
Net profits on hand.....	8,311 50
Total amount of liabilities.....	<hr/> \$193,585 32

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,949 50
Date of last dividend.....	October 5, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	7,000 00
Debts due and not paid.....	988 99
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	200 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	729 60
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans...	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	17,530 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

## BANK OF AMERICA, PROVIDENCE.

ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, *President*.A. C. TOURTELLOT, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$37,153 48
Debts due from other stockholders.....	29,675 94
Debts due from all others.....	214,876 36
Specie actually in Bank.....	2,167 08
Bills of other Banks.....	10,955 21
Deposits in other Banks.....	10,153 55
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	2,250 00
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	197 92
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$307,429 54</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	557 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	78,355 40
Debts due to other Banks.....	6,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,018 25
Net profits on hand.....	21,498 89
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$307,429 54</u>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 5, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	19,231 45
Debts due and not paid.....	849 67
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	—
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	3,145 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	13,350 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	21,600 00
‡Amount of bills in circulation.....	557 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

‡ No account kept of different denominations.

## BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

B. B. KNIGHT, *President.*N. C. DANA, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$39,225 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	6,180 00
Debts due from all others.....	178,913 25
Specie actually in Bank.....	2,118 10
Bills of other Banks.....	5,807 80
Deposits in other Banks.....	6,344 38
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	32,250 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	3 25
Total amount of resources.....	\$270,841 78

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$246,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,185 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	16,483 66
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	954 00
Net profits on hand.....	4,769 12
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$270,841 78

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	4,929 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 7, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	4,299 58
Debts due and not paid.....	69,939 46
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	66,619 46
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	17,755 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans...	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	30,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

## HIGH STREET BANK, PROVIDENCE.

JOHN AUSTIN, *President*.E. ALLEN, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$19,400 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	7,250 00
Debts due from all others.....	140,510 41
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,355 85
Bills of other Banks, checks and currency.....	11,248 55
Deposits in other Banks.....	2,725 96
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	55,912 95
Other property.....	2,950 00
Expense account.....	999 18
Total amount of resources.....	\$242,352 90

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$120,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	87,577 56
Debts due to other Banks.....	14,306 97
Dividends unpaid.....	347 25
Net profits on hand.....	20,121 12
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$242,352 90

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,600 00
Date of last dividend.....	August 3, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	16,828 98
Debts due and not paid.....	16,600 00
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	—
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	400 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	448 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	25,285 57
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.



## JACKSON BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ALFRED ANTHONY, *President.*THRO. B. TALBOT, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$113,475 25
Debts due from other stockholders.....	55,195 00
Debts due from all others.....	278,764 59
Specie actually in Bank.....	993 60
Bills of other Banks.....	12,428 82
Deposits in other Banks.....	31,407 16
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real Estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$492,264 42

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$344,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,021 00
Deposits on interest.....	3,701 21
Deposits not on interest.....	73,653 44
Debts due to other Banks.....	58,100 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,016 50
Net profits on hand.....	10,322 27
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$492,264 42

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	10,333 50
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	5,411 32
Debts due and not paid.....	39,645 18
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	22,950 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	78,035 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	1,165 08
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	57,422 25
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.

## LIBERTY BANK, PROVIDENCE.

DUTY EVANS, *President.*C. R. DROWNE, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$19,079 17
Debts due from other stockholders.....	22,900 00
Debts due from all others.....	89,684 26
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,009 41
Bills of other Banks.....	3,960 00
Deposits in other Banks.....	10,708 67
Its own stock held by the Bank (26 shares).....	1,142 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	7,750 00
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	184 10
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$156,417 61</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$121,150 00
Bills in circulation.....	978 00
Deposits on interest.....	9,060 23
Deposits not on interest.....	22,806 56
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,022 50
Net profits on hand.....	1,400 32
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$156,417 61</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,423 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 7, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	429 00
Debts due and not paid.....	42,155 58
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	7,590 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,375 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	14,769 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	15,025 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	700 00

\* See page 25.

## NORTHERN BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY J. STEERE, *President.*SULLIVAN FENNER, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$13,500 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	11,800 00
Debts due from all others.....	311,478 76
Specie actually in Bank.....	981 73
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	2,799 56
Deposits in other Banks and call loan.....	18,191 52
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	300 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	597 05
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$359,648 62

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$251,000 00
Balance call loan on interest.....	250 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	58,313 04
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	232 00
Cash collected and held on account overdue notes.....	1,870 87
Net profits on hand.....	47,982 71
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$359,648 62

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	7,530 00
Date of last dividend.....	December 6, 1875.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	13,922 41
Debts due and not paid.....	87,871 72
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	54,521 72
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank (204 shares).....	16,300 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	12,600 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	25,161 50
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.

## PAWTUXET BANK, PROVIDENCE.

S. D. GREENE, *Cashier.*A. M. KIMBALL, *President.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$13,450 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	5,375 00
Debts due from all others.....	119,929 56
Specie actually in Bank.....	593 70
Bills of other Banks.....	1,225 50
Deposits in other Banks.....	9,819 12
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	2,676 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Bonds owned by the Bank.....	23,183 33
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	414 46
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$176,666 67</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,257 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	12,476 02
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	698 25
Net profits on hand.....	11,235 40
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$176,666 67</u>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	August 6, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	9,594 33
Debts due and not paid.....	26,164 50
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	10,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,075 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	5,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm (town notes).....	11,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## STATE BANK, PROVIDENCE.

A. G. UTLEY, *President.*H. B. DEAN, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$5,500 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	12,172 00
Debts due from all others.....	110,022 76
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,073 00
Bills of other Banks and checks.....	11,619 24
Deposits in other Banks.....	2,722 54
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	7,151 10
*Stock in other Banks.....	960 00
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	11,335 00
Real estate.....	9,929 65
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	1,405 38
Total amount of resources.....	\$173,890 67

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$154,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,905 50
Deposits on interest.....	4,571 88
Deposits not on interest.....	8,475 42
Debts due to other Banks.....	600 00
Dividends unpaid.....	603 75
Net profits on hand.....	\$3,284 12
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$173,890 67

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,089 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	357 39
Debts due and not paid.....	67,029 55
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	17,580 16
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank (555 shares)	12,972 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	7,455 69
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	26,300 87
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,176 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## UNION BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY G. RUSSELL, *President*.J. C. JOHNSON, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$41,600 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	11,635 00
Debts due from all others.....	624,523 23
Specie actually in Bank.....	2,257 50
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	9,319 44
Deposits in other Banks.....	100,743 38
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	235,771 25
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	37,812 13
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$1,063,661 93</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$800,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	57,160 35
Deposits not on interest.....	77,264 82
Debts due to other Banks.....	90,659 53
Dividends unpaid.....	403 50
Net profits on hand.....	38,173 73
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$1,063,661 93</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	16,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	January 1, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	21,935 84
Debts due and not paid.....	141,431 85
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	104,931 85
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,310 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	112,750 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	93,670 94
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.

## WESTMINSTER BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ELI AYLSWORTH, *President.*A. W. SIMONS, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$6,000 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	39,556 34
Debts due from all others.....	284,904 66
Specie actually in Bank (silver and nickels).....	3,442 64
Bills of other Banks, &c.....	7,342 44
Deposits in other Banks.....	39,309 08
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	19,200 00
Real estate.....	8,435 32
Other property (check stamps).....	12 00
Expense account.....	20 70
Total amount of resources.....	\$408,223 18

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,048 00
Deposits on interest.....	25,405 49
Deposits not on interest.....	126,589 00
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,616 75
Due U. S. Government.....	602 60
Profits on hand.....	52,961 34
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$408,223 18

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	7,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	November 5, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	50,575 35
Debts due and not paid.....	22,332 70
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	3,740 35
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,556 34
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	91,495 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm (secured by collateral).....	68,030 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars, about.....	500 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## MERCHANTS BANK, NEWPORT.

SILAS H. COTTRELL, *President*.A. S. SHERMAN, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$11,875 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	9,200 00
Debts due from all others.....	119,508 53
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,002 82
Bills of other Banks and checks.....	11,035 14
Deposits in other Banks.....	3,900 47
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	7,300 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	33,218 75
Real estate.....	10,000 00
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$207,040 71

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	10,947 69
Deposits not on interest.....	66,399 75
Debts due to other Banks.....	24,537 85
Dividends unpaid.....	120 00
Net profits on hand.....	5,035 42
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$207,040 71

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	3,980 68
Debts due and not paid.....	17,743 56
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	5,817 14
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	4,250 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	3,700 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	22,975 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.



## NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, NEWPORT.

GEORGE BOWEN, *President.*N. UNDERWOOD, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$13,310 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	1,648 97
Debts due from all others.....	33,867 41
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,207 98
Bills of other Banks.....	5,465 12
Deposits in other Banks.....	8,107 00
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	3,400 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	42,885 00
Real Estate.....	5,500 00
Other property.....	98 49
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$115,489 97

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$75,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,743 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	25,021 86
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	431 00
Net profits on hand.....	12,294 11
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$115,489 97

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,250 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	13,402 05
Debts due and not paid.....	14,211 71
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	10,007 24
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,808 97
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	6,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	12,728 42
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,292 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, NEWPORT.

J. S. COGGESHALL, *Cashier*.GEO. F. CRANDALL, *President*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$4,425 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	9,150 00
Debts due from all others.....	129,860 25
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,935 68
Bills of other Banks.....	12,731 00
Checks on other Banks.....	906 74
Deposits in other Banks.....	14,044 75
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	1,000 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	107,487 50
Real estate (in trust).....	1,916 03
Other property.....	—
United States Mint.....	100 00
Expense account.....	—
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$283,556 95</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$173,700 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,940 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	89,028 47
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,247 00
Bank building account.....	10,891 27
Net profits on hand.....	6,750 21
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$283,556 95</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	5,211 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1878.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	4,685 32
Debts due and not paid.....	21,408 89
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	12,934 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,575 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	10,700 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	24,396 12
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	695 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

*Of State Banks, on Wednesday, November 20, 1878.*

RESOURCES.	BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.	BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.	ALL BANKS IN THE STATE.
Debts due from directors.	\$312,382 90	\$29,610 00	\$341,992 90
Debts due from other stock- holders.....	202,536 88	19,998 97	222,535 85
Debts due from all others.	2,530,307 94	283,236 19	2,813,544 13
Specie actually in Banks..	16,492 61	4,146 48	20,639 09
Bills of other Banks.....	83,586 98	30,138 00	113,724 98
Deposits in other Banks..	235,810 20	26,052 22	261,862 42
Amount of own stock held by the Banks.....	279,990 35	11,700 00	291,690 35
Amount of stock in other Banks.....	960 00	.....	960 00
Amount of other stock owned by the Banks...	55,968 33	183,591 25	239,559 58
Real estate.....	119,840 05	17,416 03	137,256 08
Other property.....	3,587 05	198 49	3,785 54
Expense account.....	3,519 35	.....	3,519 35
Total amount of resources.	\$3,844,982 64	\$606,087 63	\$4,451,070 27
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$2,719,150 00	\$348,700 00	\$3,067,850 00
Bills in circulation.....	9,951 50	4,683 00	14,634 50
Deposits on interest.....	99,869 16	10,947 69	110,846 85
Deposits not on interest ..	615,056 24	180,450 08	795,506 32
Loans on call and cashiers' checks.....	250 00	.....	250 00
Debts due to other Banks.	169,666 50	24,537 85	194,204 35
Dividends unpaid.....	8,475 25	1,798 00	10,273 25
Bank building account.....	.....	10,891 27	10,891 27
Government taxes.....	602 60	.....	602 60
Net profits on hand.....	221,931 39	24,079 74	246,011 13
Total amount of liabilities.	\$3,844,982 64	\$606,087 63	\$4,451,070 27
SUMMARY OF OTHER ITEMS.			
*Increase of capital since last return.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of last dividend..	\$67,854 00	\$9,461 00	77,315 00
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful	288,133 54	28,758 38	316,891 92
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	149,585 65	22,068 05	171,653 70
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Banks.....	152,652 94	16,633 97	169,286 91
Debts due and unpaid....	515,009 20	53,364 16	568,373 36

\* Grocers and Producers Bank, Providence, in hands of Receiver—capital, \$160,000—is not included in the above exhibit.

# DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS

## IN OTHER BANKS AND OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE BANKS.

### *Bank of America, Providence.*

Five shares Rawson Fountain Company, Providence.... \$2,350 00

### *Pawtuxet Bank, Providence.*

Providence Water Loan Bonds, cost... \$10,895 83

United States Bonds, cost..... 12,287 50

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\$23,183 33

### *State Bank, Providence.*

16 shares Merchants Exchange Bank, N. Y., cost..... \$960 00

Woonsocket Furnace Co. stock, cost..... 11,335 00

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\$12,295 00

### *Westminster Bank, Providence.*

12 shares Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Co., cost..... \$14,400 00

4 " Fall River Iron Works Co., cost..... 4,800 00

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\$19,200 00

### *Merchants Bank, Newport.*

United States Bonds, market value..... \$33,218 75

### *New England Commercial Bank, Newport.*

City of Chicago South-side Park Bonds, cost..... \$10,175 00

" " River Improvement Bonds, cost..... 2,910 00

Town of Osage, Illinois, Bonds, cost..... 3,000 00

" Cicero, " " " 7,000 00

" Bushnell, " " " 2,925 00

" Vermont, " " " 975 00

" Amity, " " " 4,950 00

" Oswego, " " " 4,950 00

City of Covington, Ky., Water Loan, cost..... 6,000 00

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\$42,885 00

### *Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.*

United States Bonds of 1881, cost..... \$107,487 00

# STOCKS

HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.

## *Bank of America, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
* 10 shares N. Y., B. and Providence Railroad stock...	\$1,000 00	\$1,100 00
* 10 " American Screw Co. " ...	2,500 00	1,500 00
11 " Union Railroad Co. " ...	1,100 00	700 00
18 " Pawtuxet Bank " ...	900 00	500 00
11 " American National Bank " ...	550 00	500 00
10 " Globe National Bank " ...	500 00	200 00
136 " Roger Williams Insurance Co. " ...	6,800 00	6,935 65
	<hr/> \$18,350 00	<hr/> \$11,435 65

## *High Street Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
8 shares Weybosset National Bank stock.....	\$400 00	\$400 00

## *Jackson Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
12 shares National Eagle Bank, Providence.....	\$600 00	\$500 00
Providence County Savings Bank Book.....	565 08	200 00
	<hr/> \$1,165 08	<hr/> \$700 00

## *Liberty Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad bonds.....	\$3,000 00	\$2,000 00
A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co.'s notes.....	10,000 00	4,000 00
6 shares National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	300 00	290 00
Savings Bank Books.....	1,469 00	1,200 00
	<hr/> \$14,769 00	<hr/> \$7,490 00

\* Good endorsers in addition to collaterals.



***Merchants Bank, Newport.***

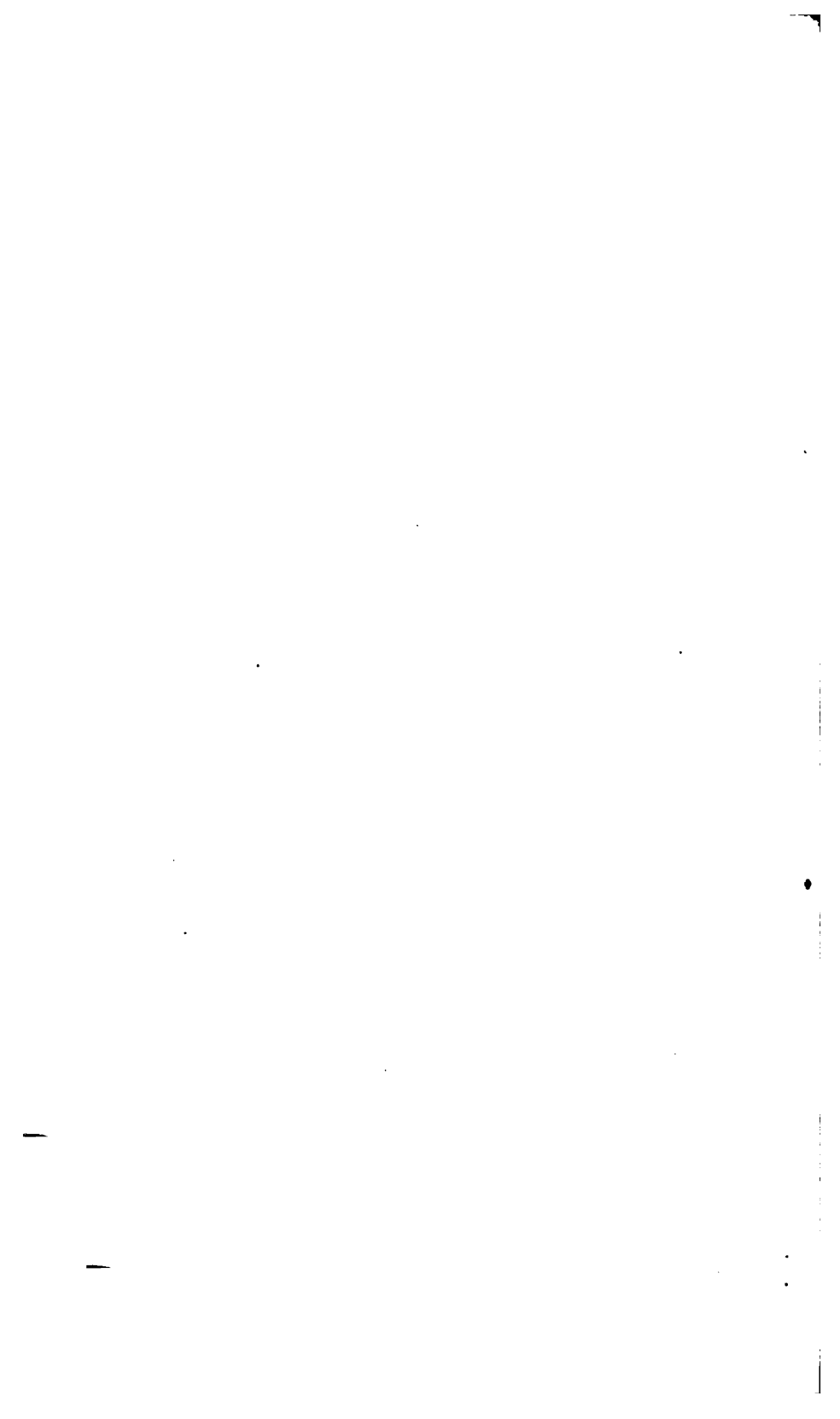
	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., New York.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,200 00
10 " Newport National Bank.....	800 00	
10 " Old Colony Railroad Co.....	1,000 00	
2 " Newport Gas Co.....	200 00	2,000 00
Savings Bank Books.....	604 00	500 00
Paid up Life Insurance Policy.....	4,000 00	2,250 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,404 00	\$5,950 00

***New England Commercial Bank, Newport.***

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
20 shares Aquidneck National Bank, Newport.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
50 " Old Colony Steamboat Co.....	5,000 00	3,114 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00	\$4,114 50

***Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.***

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad bond.....	\$1,000 00	\$800 00
City of Fall River bond.....	1,000 00	500 00
United States bond.....	1,000 00	600 00
100 shares Old Colony Steamboat Co.....	10,000 00	8,000 00
35 " Newport Gas Light Co.....	3,500 00	800 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,500 00	\$10,700 00





# ANNUAL STATEMENT

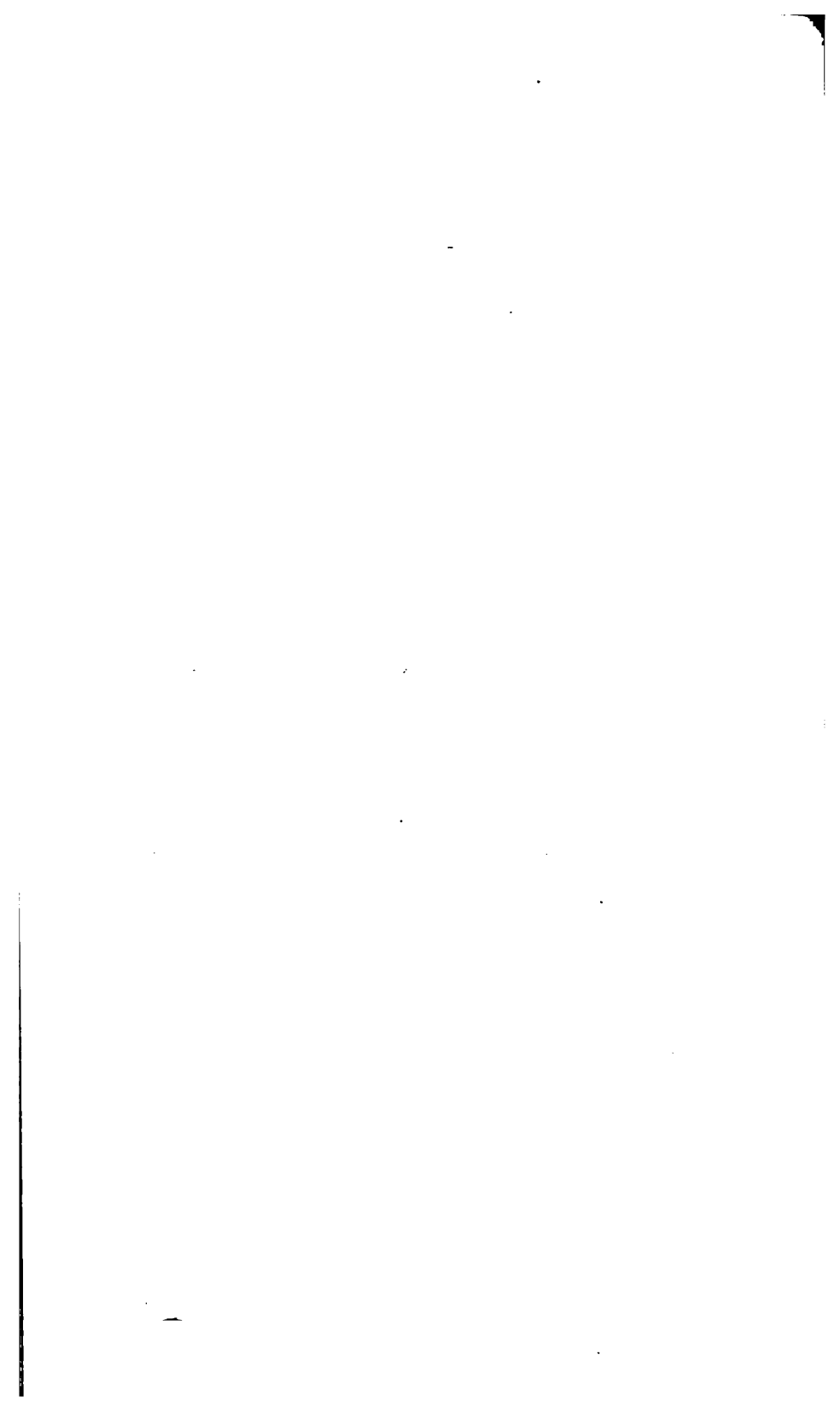
EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

# INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1878

FROM RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE AUDITOR.



## ASHAWAY SAVINGS BANK, ASHAWAY.

G. N. LANGWORTHY, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$25,998 44	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	4,950 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	5,750 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	12,794 26	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	50 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	2,492 48	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$49,275 32	
Amount of profit on hand..		2,759 86	
	\$52,035 18	\$52,035 18	
Number of depositors.....			328
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			17
of \$1,000 and upwards ..			8
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$2,324 68
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$1,026 94	July 1, 1878.	4 pr.ct.pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....		5	" "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$191 17

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut..... \$340 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in Ashaway National Bank.....	\$3,850 00
Stock in Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	1,100 00
Bonds of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	3,250 00
Bonds of Moultrie County, Illinois.....	1,500 00
Note of Town of Hopkinton.....	1,000 00
	\$10,700 00

## BRISTOL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, BRISTOL

*P. SKINNER, Jr., Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$55,030 00 .....		
Amount invested in stocks.....	570 00 .....		
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	500 00 .....		
Amount of cash on hand ..	1,957 13 .....		
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$56,738 23	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	1,318 90	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$58,057 13	\$58,057 13	
Number of depositors.....			382
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			13
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			18
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$2,493 49
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ..	\$1,040 05	Mar. 1, 1878.	6 pr.ct.pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$437 01

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$1,700 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

15 shares National Eagle Bank, of Bristol, R. I.....\$570 00

## BRISTOL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, BRISTOL.

*MARTIN BENNETT, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$248,378 28		
Amount invested in stocks.....	24,637 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....	46,712 50		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	19,965 04		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand ..	9,143 06		
Furniture and fixtures.....	557 46		
Premium account.....	2,307 50		
Amount of deposits.....		\$337,225 16	
Amount of profit on hand.....		14,476 18	
	\$351,701 34	\$351,701 34	
Number of depositors.....			1,150
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			172
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			77
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$3,656 29
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend..	\$8,332 55	June 1, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$8,149 70

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$5,448 48

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$6,350 00
National Bank of Commerce, ".....	3,375 00
Commercial National Bank, ".....	2,625 00
Third National Bank, ".....	2,200 00
Merchants National Bank, ".....	2,737 50
First National Bank, of Bristol.....	7,350 00
	\$24,637 50
Registered United States bonds of 1881.....	\$13,000 00
" " " 5-20 bonds.....	5,000 00
" " " 10-40 " ".....	10,000 00
" " " 4 per cent. bonds.....	7,481 25
District of Columbia registered 3-65 ".....	11,231 25
	\$40,712 50

## CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

*E. ALLEN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$671,252 48		
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,650 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	110,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	3,000 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand..	28,662 33		
Premium.....	6,432 98		
Real estate.....	6,300 00		
Call loan, High st. Bank..	10,000 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$837,087 23	
Amount of profit on hand.....		24,210 56	
	\$861,297 79	\$861,297 79	
Number of depositors.....			1,164
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			152
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			209
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$25,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend..	\$19,018 04	July 16, 1878.	2½ pr.ct. 6 mo.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6¼ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$12,739 30

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Fall River, Mass.....\$1,800 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

United States Government "new fives, 1881".....	\$60,000 00
City of Providence notes.....	20,000 00
Town of Pawtucket bonds.....	20,000 00
Town of Burrillville bonds.....	10,000 00
High Street Bank stock.....	10,650 00
National Bank of Commerce stock.....	10,000 00
Commercial National Bank stock.....	5,000 00

\$135,650 00

## CITIZENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WOONSOCKET.

W. H. ALDRICH, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$128,509 65		
Amount invested in stocks.....	7,979 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....	19,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	70,850 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	15,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand, on deposit in Citizens National Bank.....	1,302 39		
Amount of real estate.....	14,214 97		
Amount of deposits.....		\$255,431 24	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,425 27	
	\$256,856 51	\$256,856 51	
Number of depositors.....			504
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			84
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			90
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$6,094 02
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,810 81 Jan. 16, 1878.	6 pr. ct.	pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			.0633 pr. ct.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Wisconsin.....\$12,799 65

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I.....	\$1,500 00
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence, R. I.....	2,944 50
National Bank of Commerce, " ".....	1,585 00
Third National Bank, " ".....	2,000 00
	\$7,979 50
Bonds—Town of Woonsocket.....	\$8,000 00
United States.....	11,000 00
	\$19,000 00

## CITY SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

G. K. CRANSTON, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$865,482 53 .....		
Amount invested in stocks..	134,600 00 .....		
Amount invested in bonds..	507,500 00 .....		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	182,699 96 .....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	63,500 00 .....		
Amount of cash on hand...	10,439 80 .....		
Real estate.....	78,500 00 .....		
Profit and loss account.....	56,026 07 .....		
Amount of deposits.....		\$1,898,748 36	
Amount of profit on hand.....			
	\$1,898,748 36	\$1,898,748 36	

Number of depositors.....		2,687
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....		439
of \$1,000 and upwards... ..		582
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....		\$25,806 17
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$48,824 06 Jan. 16, 1877.	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....		
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Philadelphia, Pa. .... \$6,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Merchants National Bank.....	\$5,600 00
Fourth National Bank .....	22,000 00
Old National Bank.....	88,000 00
Lime Rock National Bank.....	10,000 00
American National Bank.....	7,500 00
New York State Loan and Trust Company.....	1,500 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
City of Providence bonds.....	27,000 00
Douglas County, Nebraska, bonds.....	26,000 00
San Francisco bonds.....	30,000 00
United States bonds, 4's.....	100,000 00
"  "  "  4½'s.....	108,000 00
"  "  "  5's of 1881.....	52,500 00
"  "  "  10-40's.....	52,000 00
"  "  "  6's of 1881.....	106,000 00
	\$642,100 00



## CODDINGTON SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$143,965 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,050 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	309,657 27		
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand..	191 03		
Amount of deposits.....		\$438,318 37	
Amount of profit on hand.....		23,544 93	
	\$461,863 30	\$461,863 30	
Number of depositors.....			1,560
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			121
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			151
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,668 44
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. . .	\$14,075 24	Oct. 17, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$3,000 00
Illinois.....	28,500 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

15 shares First National Bank, of Newport,	par value, \$100 00.....	\$1,500 00
15 " Rhode Island National Bank of Newport,	" " 100 00.....	1,500 00
10 " " " Union " " "	" " 100 00.....	1,000 00
10 " Old National Bank of Providence,	" " 100 00.....	1,000 00
5 " New stock, Globe National Bank of Providence,	" " 50 00.....	250 00
20 " Newport Gas Light Company,	" " 100 00.....	2,800 00
Amount carried forward....		\$8,050 00

### SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Stocks brought forward.....	\$8,050 00
United States $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. bonds.....	10,000 00
" " " "	6,000 00
Bonds of the State of Missouri, 6 per cent.....	7,000 00
" " " Tennessee, 6 per cent.....	8,000 00
" " " North Carolina, 6 per cent., old.....	3,000 00
" " Western Pacific Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent., gold.....	7,000 00
" " Union " " " " 6 " " .....	1,000 00
" " Central " " " " 7 " " .....	2,000 00
" " County of St. Louis, Missouri, " " " " 7 " " .....	4,000 00
" " City " Chicago, Illinois, " " " " 7 " " .....	31,000 00
" " " Cincinnati, Ohio, " " " " 7 3-10 per cent., " " .....	10,000 00
" " Bay City, Michigan, " " " " 10 " " .....	10,000 00
" " Town of Osage, La Salle County, Illinois, " " " " 10 " " .....	2,000 00
" " " Vermont, Fulton " " " " 10 " " .....	6,000 00
" " Amity, " " " " 10 " " .....	4,000 00
" " Bushnell, McDonough County, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	8,000 00
" " Lacon, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	5,000 00
" " St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 6 per cent.....	15,000 00
" " Sheldon, " " " " 6 " " .....	16,990 00
" " Hyde Park, " " " " 6 " " .....	6,100 00
" " Morristown, " " " " 6 " " .....	9,000 00
" " High Gate, " " " " 6 " " .....	7,900 00
" " Hardwick, " " " " 6 " " .....	7,500 00
" " Bakersfield, " " " " 6 " " .....	4,000 00
" " Greensboro, " " " " 6 " " .....	3,000 00
" " Elmore, " " " " 6 " " .....	1,000 00
" " Walden, " " " " 6 " " .....	6,000 00
" " Walcot, " " " " 6 " " .....	10,000 00
" " Swanton, " " " " 6 " " .....	30,000 00
" " Concord, " " " " 6 " " .....	23,000 00
" " Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 1884, 7 per cent.....	30,000 00
" " Chesapeake and Ohio first mortgage, gold, 6 per cent.....	25,300 00
" " La Moise Valley, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and Essex County first mortgage, gold, 6 per cent.....	6,000 00
Total amount of stocks and bonds, at par.....	\$362,750 00
As charged in the books of the bank.....	\$17,707 27
Balance, which we call discount, applicable to meet depreciation.....	\$43,043 73

## COVENTRY SAVINGS BANK, ANTHONY.

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate. ....	\$151,673 31		
Amount invested in stocks. ....	4,021 50		
Amount invested in bonds. ....			
Amount loaned on personal security. ....	53,250 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property. ....			
Amount of cash on hand. ....	3,535 09		
Town note. ....	2,000 00		
Amount of deposits. ....		\$209,076 50	
Amount of profit on hand. ....		5,403 40	
	\$214,479 90	\$214,479 90	
Number of depositors. ....			515
of \$500 and under \$1,000. ....			56
of \$1,000 and upwards. ....			50
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....			\$8,916 98
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ....	\$5,099 89	June 16, 1878	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years. ....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend. ....			\$2,324 95

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States. .... None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

30 shares Weybosset National Bank. ....	\$1,000 00
5 " National Bank of Commerce. ....	2,850 00
Premiums paid for stocks. ....	171 50
	\$4,021 50

**EAST GREENWICH INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,  
EAST GREENWICH.**

*SAMUEL M. KNOWLES, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$168,434 73	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,395 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	8,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	2,355 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....		.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	9,891 21	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$186,233 02	
Amount of profit on hand.....		11,342 92	
	<b>\$197,575 94</b>	<b>\$197,575 94</b>	
Number of depositors.....			493
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			48
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			49
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,120 24
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$5,776 86	May 28, 1878. 6 pr.ct. pr.an.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$6,500 58

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$17,380 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$2,080 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	867 00
Greenwich National Bank, East Greenwich.....	5,448 00
United States 5-20 bonds.....	7,500 00
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad bond.....	1,000 00
	<b>\$16,895 00</b>

## FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

GEO. W. NEWELL, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$998,582 08		
Amount invested in stocks..	54,900 00		
Amount invested in bonds..	50,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	100,844 32		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...	53,583 39		
Real estate.....	218,548 75		
Premium .....	15,055 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$1,483,736 68	
Amount of profit on hand..		7,776 86	
	\$1,491,513 54	\$1,491,513 54	
Number of depositors.....			2482
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			351
of \$1,000 and upwards ..			462
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$19,111 44
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$38,355 11	Jan. 16, 1878.	5 pr.ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> pr. ct. *
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

\* Usual dividend in July, 1878, passed.

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$112,358 69
Massachusetts.....	31,085 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Slater National Bank, Pawtucket, par..	\$25,700 00
Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket, par.	3,350 00
Pawtucket Gas Company, par.....	1,950 00
First National Bank, Providence, par.....	11,000 00
Second " " " ".....	3,200 00
Third " " " ".....	9,100 00
Roger Williams National Bank, Providence, par.....	600 00
	\$54,900 00
First mortgage bonds New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, par.....	\$50,000 00

## HOPKINTON SAVINGS BANK, HOPE VALLEY.

*J. B. POTTER, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$162,998 20 .....		
Amount invested in stocks.....	9,120 00 .....		
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	20,540 00 .....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....		
Amount of cash on hand ..	3,534 63 .....		
Amount of deposits.....		\$193,513 16	
Amount of profit on hand ..		2,679 67	
	\$196,192 83	\$196,192 83	
Number of depositors.....			733
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			70
of \$1,000 and upwards...			47
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$3,887 58
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ...	\$4,650 59	Nov. 18, 1878.	{ 2½ per ct.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ for 6 mos.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...			{ 5.58½ pr. ct.
			{ per annum.
			\$2,679 67

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in First National Bank of Hopkinton..... \$2,120 00

## ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

*S. H. NORMAN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$189,292 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property ..			
Amount of cash on hand ..	26,348 91		
Amount of deposits.....		\$208,534 04	
Amount of profit on hand.....		7,106 87	
	\$215,640 91	\$215,640 91	
Number of depositors.....			385
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			54
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			52
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$11,273 86
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend...	\$6,351 14	July 1, 1878.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ For 1875 and 1876 @ 7 per cent., and for 1877 and 1878 @ 6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$696 41

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$7,150 00

## JACKSON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

THEO. B. TALBOT, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$319,290 20		
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,000 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand....	96 98		
Due Jackson Bank.....		\$31,472 46	
Amount of deposits.....		309,458 19	
Amount of profit on hand.....		3,456 53	
	\$344,387 18	\$344,387 18	
Number of depositors.....			599
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			102
of \$1,000 and upwards....			90
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,200 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,043 58	Aug. 16, 1877.	2½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$1,512 73

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

500 shares Jackson Bank, Providence, par..... \$25,000 00



## KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK, KINGSTON.

THOS. P. WELLS, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$103,265 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	39,480 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	43,300 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	41,157 47		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand.....	1,456 45		
Amount of deposits.....		\$226,661 23	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,997 69	
	\$228,658 92	\$228,658 92	
Number of depositors.....			491
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			84
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			62
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$16,034 14
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,286 74	July 1, 1876.	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ 13 " " (Two years no dividend)
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$9,142 35

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$3,500 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—187 shares National Landholders Bank, Kingston, par.....	\$4,795 00
50 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence, cost.....	2,650 00
50 " Commercial National Bank, Providence, par.....	2,500 00
50 " Merchants National Bank, Providence, cost.....	3,050 00
150 " New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, cost.....	20,635 00
50 " Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, cost.....	5,850 00
	\$39,480 00
Bonds—United States 6 per cents of 1865.....	\$12,300 00
" 6 per cents of 1867.....	5,000 00
" 6 per cents of 1881.....	10,000 00
" 4 per cents of 1907.....	12,000 00
Union Pacific Railroad, first mortgage.....	4,000 00
	\$43,300 00

## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

WM. KNIGHT, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$3,981,978 34		
Amount invested in stocks.....	129,900 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	90,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	296,319 37		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property ..	83,945 76		
Amount of cash on hand ..	132,461 90		
Real estate.....	206,703 27		
Certificates .....		\$54,300 00	
Premium.....		5,663 94	
Amount of deposits.....		4,558,716 35	
Amount of profit on hand, including surplus.....		302,628 35	
	\$4,921,308 64	\$4,921,308 64	
Number of depositors.....			7,809
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			1,091
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			1,319
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$29,918 82
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$113,604 35	July 16, 1878.	4 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$240,000 00
Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—			
Illinois.....			\$247,300 00
Massachusetts .....			126,700 00
Connecticut .....			30,000 00
Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:			
Williamsport City bonds, Pennsylvania.....			\$40,000 00
Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company's bonds .....			50,000 00
National Bank of North America stock.....			700 00
Mechanics National Bank stock.....			1,550 00
Second National Bank stock.....			4,300 00
Fourth National Bank stock.....			20,000 00
Merchants National Bank stock .....			15,000 00
City National Bank stock.....			41,800 00
Lime Rock National Bank stock.....			5,000 00
Jackson Bank stock.....			5,000 00
Bank of America stock.....			5,000 00
Commercial National Bank stock.....			4,650 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company's stock.....			25,000 00
			\$218,900 00

## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

*HENRY FOSTER, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$276,427 31	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	5,862 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	20,900 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	25,536 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	3,999 04	.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	7,548 68	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$326,153 78	
Amount of profit on hand.....		14,119 25	
	\$340,273 03	\$340,273 03	
Number of depositors.....			871
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			104
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			116
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$9,115 37
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,916 70	Aug. 1, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$11,468 92

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$91,100 00
Massachusetts.....	3,000 00
Connecticut.....	11,025 00
New Jersey.....	2,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

City of Cincinnati.....	\$5,000 00
United States 1861 bonds.....	15,900 00
National Phenix Bank, Westerly, stock.....	5,862 00
	\$26,762 00

## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

*R. P. SMITH, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate. ....	\$53,199 00		
Amount invested in stocks. ....			
Amount invested in bonds. ....	23,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security. ....	3,902 37		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property. ....			
Amount of cash on hand. ....	2,256 10		
Amount of deposits. ....		\$80,179 99	
Amount of profit on hand. ....		2,177 48	
	\$82,357 47	\$82,357 47	
Number of depositors. ....			354
of \$500 and under \$1,000. ....			35
of \$1,000 and upwards. ....			27
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....			\$2,040 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ....	\$2,144 06	June 15, 1878	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years. ....			6½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend. ....			\$9,207 15

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States. .... None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Bonds secured by first mortgage to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, as trustee on the real estate, mills and machinery of the Woonsocket Company, situated in Woonsocket, R. I. ....	\$10,000 00
United States Government bonds. ....	13,000 00
	<u>\$23,000 00</u>

## MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

C. R. DROWNE, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$183,773 60		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
Amount invested in bonds.....	32,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	12,705 36		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand ..	303 52		
Premium.....	1,135 75		
Due on call.....		\$1,015 95	
Amount of deposits.....		217,496 28	
Amount of profit on hand.....		11,406 00	
	\$229,918 23	\$229,918 23	
Number of depositors.....			372
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			70
of \$1,000 and upwards....			62
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$11,991 72
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$5,654 88	July 16, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$9,864 87

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

City of Cincinnati bonds.....	\$10,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's bonds.....	12,000 00
New York Central Railroad Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
	\$32,000 00

## NIANTIC SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

H. P. MORGAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$233,572 45	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	34,813 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	73,912 50	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	33,116 63	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	2,200 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	2,287 36	.....	
Amount of real estate owned by Bank.....	11,893 10	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$375,374 58	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	16,420 96	
	\$391,795 54	\$391,795 54	
Number of depositors.....	.....		919
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....		95
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....		97
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....		\$13,407 80
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend..	\$9,304 30	Aug. 1, 1878.	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$12,766 91

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....	\$35,496 58
Michigan.....	3,000 00
Washington, D. C.....	5,000 00
Kansas.....	71,590 91

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

STOCKS.		BONDS.	
Bank of Commerce, New York, cost.	\$3,500 00	City of Boston, Mass., cost.....	\$11,830 00
Bank of the Republic, New York, cost	3,800 00	Town of Meriden, Conn., cost.....	15,112 30
National Bank of North America, Providence, cost.....	6,250 00	Chicago, Vermillion and Wilmington Coal Company, cost.....	15,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Providence, cost.	5,200 00	Morris and Essex Railroad, cost.....	6,430 00
National Niantic Bank, Westerly, cost	13,963 50	Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated bonds, cost.....	4,825 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, cost.....	2,100 00	Douglas Township, Ill., cost.....	4,875 00
	\$34,813 50	Crawford County, Ill., cost.....	5,000 00
		School District No. 78, Montgomery County, Kansas, cost.....	200 00
		Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, cost.....	10,650 00
			\$73,912 30

## PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK, PASCOAG.

P. O. HAWKINS, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$281,257 80		
Amount invested in stocks.....	19,742 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....	16,700 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	52,093 04		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand.....	43,184 29		
Real estate.....	62,651 27		
Amount of deposits.....		\$464,743 95	
Amount of profit on hand.....		10,884 95	
	\$475,628 90	\$475,628 90	
Number of depositors.....			1,115
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			140
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			123
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,378 48
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,116 25	April 1, 1878.	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$2,422 66

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$51,000 00
Connecticut.....	25,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Pascoag National Bank stock.....	\$19,742 50
Town of Burrillville bonds.....	11,700 00
United States bonds.....	5,000 00
	\$36,442 50

## PAWTUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PAWTUCKET.

*THOMAS MOIES, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate. ....	\$1,661,699 86 .....		
Amount invested in stocks. ....	23,500 00 .....		
Amount invested in bonds. ....	37,400 00 .....		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	298,912 78 .....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	111,531 54 .....		
Amount of cash on hand..	29,404 54 .....		
Real estate.....	167,400 61 .....		
Amount of deposits.....		\$2,275,079 59	
Amount of profit on hand. ....		54,769 74	
	<b>\$2,329,849 33</b>	<b>\$2,329,849 33</b>	
Number of depositors.....			3,810
of \$500 and under \$1,000. ....			565
of \$1,000 and upwards... ..			675
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$30,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$45,187 59 July 15, 1878.	4 pr. ct. pr. an.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....		5½ " "	
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$137,750 00
Ohio.....	15,000 00
Massachusetts.....	55,475 00

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket.....	\$10,500 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	4,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	3,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	3,000 00
	<b>\$23,500 00</b>
United States bonds, 4's, registered.....	\$25,000 00
United States bonds, 4's.....	12,400 00
	<b>\$37,400 00</b>





## PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

R. G. RANDALL, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$340,566 64		
Amount invested in stocks.....	17,165 34		
Amount invested in bonds.....	95,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	57,000 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand.....	5,307 47		
Amount of deposits.....		\$504,289 12	
Amount of profit on hand.....		10,750 33	
	\$515,039 45	\$515,039 45	
Number of depositors.....			968
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			183
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			161
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$8,135 30
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$14,745 70	Oct. 16, 1878.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$8,420 26

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—First National Bank, Woonsocket, cost.....	\$5,807 75
National Union Bank, Woonsocket, cost.....	2,740 17
National Eagle Bank, Providence, cost.....	1,048 50
National Bank of North America, Providence, cost.....	3,113 50
Mechanics National Bank, Providence, cost.....	2,908 42
Dry Goods Bank, New York, in liquidation.....	1,750 00
	\$17,165 34
Bonds—Manville Company.....	\$50,000 00
Woonsocket Company.....	20,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.....	10,000 00
Town of Woonsocket.....	15,000 00
	\$95,000 00

## PHENIX SAVINGS BANK, PHENIX.

*H. D. BROWN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$151,200 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	28,600 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	26,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	73,348 81		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property ..			
Amount of cash on hand ..	14,039 36		
Loan on town notes.....	25,500 00		
Real estate.....	2,981 57		
Premium.....	339 59		
Amount of deposits.....		\$321,603 52	
Amount of profit on hand..		405 81	
	\$322,009 33	\$322,009 33	
Number of depositors.....			688
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			92
of \$1,000 and upwards... ..			89
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,225 53
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$6,343 81	Nov. 11, 1878.	4 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$292 31

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

<b>Stocks</b> —National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	6,000 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,500 00
Northern Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
Liberty Bank, Providence.....	600 00
State Bank, Providence.....	500 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.....	4,000 00
Phenix National Bank, Phenix.....	5,000 00
	<b>\$28,000 00</b>
<b>Bonds</b> —Pawtuxet Valley Railroad.....	\$5,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company.....	5,000 00
Woonsocket Company.....	10,000 00
United States.....	6,000 00
	<b>\$26,000 00</b>

## PRODUCERS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

THEO. M. COOK, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$118,902 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	13,100 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	80,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	46,780 83		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	6,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	3,125 65		
Amount of deposits.....		\$255,027 43	
Amount of profit on hand.....		12,881 05	
	\$267,908 48	\$267,908 48	
Number of depositors.....			484
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			74
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			102
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$3,098 50
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend...	\$6,223 56	July 15, 1878.	{ 2½ per ct. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...			\$7,969 99

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Producers National Bank stock.....	\$13,100 00
Alabama State bonds, cost.....	5,000 00
Minneapolis bonds, cost.....	10,000 00
Town of Woonsocket bonds, cost.....	15,000 00
Woonsocket Company's bonds, cost.....	20,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company's bonds, cost.....	10,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds, cost.....	10,000 00
United States 4½ per cent. bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
	\$83,100 00

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

OLNEY ARNOLD, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$2,057,234 96		
Amount invested in stocks.....	167,130 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	44,683 42		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	104,467 87		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	216,775 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	12,643 46		
Amount of real estate.....	520,596 75		
Fixtures and furniture...	6,250 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$2,950,228 13	
Amount of profit on hand.....		179,553 33	
	\$3,129,781 46	\$3,129,781 46	
Number of depositors.....			5,293
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			646
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			835
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$49,535 73
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$80,092 04	July 16, 1877.	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 1/2 " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$23,532 13

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$9,200 00
Connecticut.....	113,420 00
New York.....	88,314 95
Illinois.....	72,000 00

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock First National Bank, Pawtucket.....	\$139,360 00
" Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket.....	5,810 00
" Slater National Bank, Pawtucket.....	19,460 00
" Globe National Bank, Providence.....	2,500 00
	\$167,130 00
Bonds United States.....	\$30,000 00
" Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railroad, \$13,000 less \$2,816.58.....	10,183 42
" Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad.....	4,500 00
	\$44,683 42

## PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

*S. C. BLODGET, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate. ....	\$3,834,885 22 .....		
Amount invested in stocks. ....	287,900 00 .....		
Amount invested in bonds. ....	3,113,977 98 .....		
Amount loaned on personal security. ....	541,274 99 .....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property. ....	226,050 00 .....		
Amount of cash on hand. ....	206,025 69 .....		
Amount of real estate. ....	206,131 83 .....		
Amount of deposits. ....		\$8,203,326 51	
Amount of profit on hand. ....		212,919 20	
	\$8,416,245 71	\$8,416,245 71	
Number of depositors. ....			19,761
of \$500 and under \$1,000. ....			3,207
of \$1,000 and upwards. ....			2,777
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....			\$5,388 91
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ....	\$156,486 07 July 16, 1878.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years. ....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend. ....			\$134,902 34

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$125,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

American National Bank.....	\$8,800 00
National Eagle Bank.....	12,400 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank.....	27,450 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	30,000 00
National Exchange Bank.....	40,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank.....	20,000 00
Mechanics National Bank.....	12,100 00
Merchants National Bank.....	40,000 00
Phenix National Bank.....	3,650 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

59

Providence National Bank.....	\$15,200 00
Roger Williams National Bank.....	10,650 00
Pawtuxet Bank.....	11,650 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	25,000 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York.....	20,000 00
National Bank State of New York, New York.....	10,000 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	50,000 00
United States bonds.....	1,321,987 50
Rhode Island State bonds.....	55,000 00
Maine State bonds.....	25,000 00
Iowa State bonds and warrants.....	100,990 48
Illinois State and County bonds.....	87,000 00
Ohio State bonds.....	56,000 00
New York State and County bonds.....	26,000 00
Missouri State bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Providence bonds.....	150,000 00
City of New York bonds.....	19,000 00
City of Brooklyn bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Newport bonds.....	40,000 00
City of Chicago bonds.....	25,000 00
City of St. Louis bonds.....	50,000 00
City of New Bedford bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Springfield bonds.....	35,000 00
City of Newark bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Cincinnati bonds.....	100,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds.....	50,000 00
City of San Francisco bonds.....	50,000 00
Town of North Providence bonds.....	22,000 00
Town of Westerly bonds.....	36,000 00
Town of Meriden bonds.....	60,000 00
American Dock and Improvement Company's bonds.....	25,000 00
New York Central Railroad bonds.....	100,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad bonds.....	77,000 00
Providence and Springfield Railroad bonds.....	185,000 00
Pawtuxet Valley Railroad bonds.....	30,000 00
Carthage and Burlington Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds.....	14,000 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds.....	50,000 00
Narragansett Hotel Company's bonds.....	40,000 00
Douglas County, Nebraska, bonds.....	25,000 00

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 \$3,401,877 98

**\$105,002 34**



## SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT.

W. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$961,455 20	.....	
Amount invested in stocks..	202,440 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	2,979,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	1,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	89,965 69	.....	
Banking-house.....	30,000 00	.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	61,977 30	.....	
Premium account.....	12,362 50	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$4,251,971 10	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	86,729 59	
	\$4,338,700 69	\$4,338,700 69	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	5,273
of \$500 and under \$1,000.	.....	.....	667
of \$1,000 and upwards ..	.....	.....	1,198
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$22,380 57
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$104,952 91	July 20, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$30,099 12

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

## BONDS.

United States 5-20, 1867, bonds.....	\$500,000 00
" currency 6's ..	120,000 00
" 5's of 1861 ..	230,000 00
" 4½'s of 1861 ..	250,000 00
" 4's of 1867 ..	100,000 00
New York City ..	345,000 00
Providence, Rhode Island. ..	175,000 00
Newport, ..	77,500 00
Boston, Massachusetts. ..	30,000 00
Charlestown, ..	50,000 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Chelsea, Massachusetts, bonds	\$30,000 00
Salem, " "	50,000 00
Malden, " "	50,000 00
Lynn, " "	50,000 00
Fitchburg, " "	50,000 00
Medford, " "	50,000 00
Lowell, " "	50,000 00
Arlington, " "	50,000 00
Woburn, " "	50,000 00
Lawrence, " "	50,000 00
Fall River, " "	50,000 00
Somerville, " "	50,000 00
Springfield, " "	25,000 00
Waterbury, Connecticut, " "	50,000 00
Middletown, " "	25,000 00
Meriden, " "	50,000 00
New Britain, " "	25,000 00
Jamestown, Rhode Island, " "	12,000 00
Portsmouth, " "	2,000 00
Chicago, Illinois, " "	50,000 00
Brooklyn, New York, " "	50,000 00
Newark, New Jersey, " "	50,000 00
Jersey City, New Jersey, " "	25,000 00
Rhode Island State " "	54,000 00
Maine " "	20,000 00
Missouri " "	18,000 00
Tennessee " "	\$18,000 for 10,000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal bonds	25,000 00

\$2,979,500 00

## STOCKS.

Blackstone National Bank, Boston	\$37,500 00
Exchange " " "	14,000 00
Second " " "	16,000 00
Commerce " " "	12,300 00
North America " " "	12,000 00
Shawmut " " "	10,000 00
Metropolitan " " New York	9,000 00
Commerce " " "	9,400 00
Gallatin " " "	5,000 00
Hanover " " "	2,500 00
Continental " " "	2,000 00
American Exchange Bank, " "	5,000 00
North America Bank, " "	3,500 00
Newport National Bank, Newport, R. I.	6,840 00
First " " "	2,000 00
Rhode Island " " "	1,600 00
New England Commercial, " "	3,300 00
Mechanics National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	3,500 00
Commerce " " "	1,000 00
Merchants " " "	2,500 00
First " " "	14,800 00
Mechanics " " Providence, R. I.	9,300 00
Eagle " " "	2,300 00
Roger Williams " " "	300 00
Weybosset " " "	3,000 00
American " " "	5,000 00
Fall River " " Fall River, Mass.	6,800 00
Pacific " " Pawtucket, R. I.	1,100 00

\$202,440 00

## SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK, GREENVILLE.

WILLIAM WINSOR, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$305,809 51		
Amount invested in stocks.....	24,852 00		
Amount invested in real estate.....	20,350 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	2,000 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand..	1,360 85		
Loan from National Exchange Bank.....		\$4,000 00	
Amount of deposits.....		349,105 81	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,266 55	
	\$354,372 36	\$354,372 36	
Number of depositors.....			566
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			72
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			76
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$22,208 67
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend..	\$8,451 38	Nov. 1, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$1,266 55

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

75 shares New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.....	\$9,750 00
146 " National Exchange Bank, Greenville, R. I.....	7,300 00
37 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence, R. I.....	7,802 00
	\$24,852 00

## UNION SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$248,240 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
Amount invested in bonds.....	5,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	25,885 83		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	29,088 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	89 627 09		
Profit and loss account.....	52,472 00		
Real estate.....	92,100 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$542,412 92	
Amount of profit on hand.....			
	\$542,412 92	\$542,412 92	
Number of depositors.....			1,566
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			187
of \$1,000 and upwards... ..			130
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$6,663 49
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend...	\$22,707 55	Jan. 16, 1878.	} 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			4½ pr.ct. pr.an.

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Pawtuxet Valley Railroad bonds.....	\$3,000 00
New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad bonds.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

## WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WAKEFIELD.

D. M. C. STEDMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$139,589 37		
Amount invested in stocks.....	64,300 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	15,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	73,075 78		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand..	2,824 62		
Amount of deposits.....		\$286,178 73	
Amount of profit on hand.....		8,611 04	
	\$294,789 77	\$294,789 77	
Number of depositors.....			735
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			92
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			40
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$6,600 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend...	\$13,338 09	Oct. 2, 1878.	5 pr.ct.1 year.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$8,359 15

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Minnesota.....	\$700 00
Iowa.....	1,500 00
Kansas.....	1,400 00
Nebraska.....	1,400 00

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Atlantic Bank, Westerly.....	\$6,000 00
Wakefield National Bank.....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	10,570 00
Commercial National Bank, ".....	3,150 00
American National Bank, ".....	5,500 00
Weybosset National Bank, ".....	3,880 00
City National Bank, ".....	6,000 00
National Bank of North America, ".....	12,000 00
Merchants National Bank, ".....	12,000 00
	\$64,300 00
Savannah Pier Railroad first mortgage bonds.....	\$10,000 00
City of Providence bond.....	5,000 00
	\$15,000 00

## WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WARREN.

W. P. FREEBORN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$303,025 46		
Amount invested in stocks.....	23,500 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	80,600 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	158,360 10		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	97,975 00		
Real estate.....	809 40		
Amount of cash on hand ..	19,037 54		
Amount of deposits.....		\$670,342 58	
Amount of profit on hand ..		12,964 92	
	\$683,307 50	\$683,307 50	
Number of depositors.....			1,267
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			190
of \$1,000 and upwards....			223
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,048 24
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$16,068 47	Nov. 4, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$11,424 62

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$24,020 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

First mortgage bonds New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.....	\$10,000 00
" " " Smithfield Manufacturing Company.....	5,000 00
" " " Springfield and Providence Railroad Company.....	11,000 00
United States 6 per cent. registered bonds.....	54,000 00
	\$80,000 00
Old National Bank, Providence.....	\$2,000 00
National Bank of North America, ".....	1,000 00
Fourth National Bank, ".....	5,000 00
Commercial National Bank, ".....	1,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, ".....	1,000 00
Merchants National Bank, ".....	1,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, ".....	2,000 00
American National Bank, ".....	8,000 00
National Eagle Bank, ".....	1,500 00
First National Bank, Warren.....	1,000 00
	\$23,500 00

## WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WARWICK.

*M. FIFIELD, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$597,242 33		
Amount invested in stocks.....	134,075 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	46,244 51		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	165,832 40		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Real estate.....	101,050 00		
Amount of cash on hand..	7,326 36		
Amount of deposits.....		\$983,831 50	
Amount of profit on hand.....		67,939 10	
	\$1,051,770 60	\$1,051,770 60	
Number of depositors.....			1,934
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			288
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			308
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$12,734 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend... ..	\$29,110 60	Nov. 24, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ 1.91 per ct. per annum.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ..			\$25,309 50

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$35,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, ".....	4,525 00
Northern Bank, ".....	10,000 00
Merchants National Bank, ".....	5,400 00
Mechanics National Bank, ".....	1,450 00
American National Bank, ".....	25,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, ".....	26,100 00
Globe National Bank, ".....	10,500 00
Centreville National Bank, Warwick.....	16,100 00
	\$134,075 00
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	\$25,726 41
" " 4 " ".....	10,000 00
" " 6's of 1881.....	10,518 10
	\$46,244 51

## WESTERLY SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

*S. F. PERRY, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate. ....	\$502,433 54 .....		
Amount invested in stocks. ....	81,066 67 .....		
Amount invested in bonds. ....	239,760 00 .....		
Amount loaned on personal security. ....	46,638 82 .....		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property. .	6,700 56 .....		
Amount of cash on hand. ....	12,990 29 .....		
Premium. ....	4,000 00 .....		
Real estate. ....	9,700 00 .....		
Amount of deposits. ....		\$852,581 57	
Amount of profit on hand. ....		50,708 31	
	\$903,289 88	\$903,289 88	
Number of depositors. ....			1,839
of \$500 and under \$1,000. ....			238
of \$1,000 and upwards. ....			244
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....			\$10,105 31
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend. ....	\$21,260 02 June 1, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years. ....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend. ....			\$29,188 27

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut .....	\$131,747 00
Michigan .....	6,000 00
Indiana .....	16,800 00
Illinois .....	104,400 00
West Virginia .....	4,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—American National Bank, Providence. ....	\$3,000 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence. ....	2,000 00
City National Bank, Providence. ....	3,000 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence. ....	3,000 00
Eagle National Bank, Providence. ....	3,000 00



## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

69

<b>Stocks—</b>	
First National Bank, Providence.....	\$2,000 00
Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	10,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	5,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	3,750 00
Third National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	5,000 00
Continental National Bank, New York.....	3,000 00
Merchants National Bank, New York.....	1,350 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York.....	1,500 00
National Bank of Commerce, New York.....	10,000 00
National Bank of Republic, New York.....	3,800 00
National Mechanics Banking Association, New York.....	2,000 00
National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.....	6,000 00
Westerly Gas Light Company.....	686 67
	<hr/>
	\$81,066 67
<b>Bonds—</b>	
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.....	\$10,000 00
Boston and Maine Railroad.....	10,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	12,280 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.....	1,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.....	9,500 00
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad.....	14,000 00
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.....	4,700 00
Morris and Essex Railroad.....	5,000 00
New Jersey Midland Railroad.....	2,000 00
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.....	20,000 00
New London Northern Railroad.....	8,000 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.....	5,000 00
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	9,700 00
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.....	3,400 00
Union Pacific Railroad.....	4,500 00
New York Mutual Gas Light Company.....	5,000 00
School District No. 1, Westerly.....	23,500 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	8,000 00
City of Portsmouth, Ohio.....	9,700 00
City of Toledo, Ohio.....	3,500 00
United States.....	71,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$239,760 00

## WICKFORD SAVINGS BANK, WICKFORD.

STEPHEN B. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$310,777 43		
Amount invested in stocks.....	55,197 35		
Amount invested in bonds..	62,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	29,944 16		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	280 00		
Amount of cash on hand..	13,690 83		
Real estate.....	15,642 39		
Amount of deposits.....		\$474,306 27	
Amount of profit on hand.....		13,225 89	
	\$487,532 16	\$487,532 16	
Number of depositors.....			1,012
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			127
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			140
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,067 77
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend..	\$9,741 96	July 1, 1878.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$4,596 58

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Brooklyn, N. Y..... \$5,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Wickford National Bank.....	\$800 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	2,400 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	4,000 00
Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	2,500 00
Globe National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	750 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,700 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	5,187 75
Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	5,100 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

71

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$5,000 00
Butcher and Drovers Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
Westminster Bank, Providence.....	500 00
Fourth National Bank, New York.....	8,000 00
Merchants National Bank, New York.....	1,859 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, New York.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,197 85
United States bonds, 6's of 1881.....	\$3,000 00
" " 5-20's.....	29,000 00
" " 10-40's.....	6,000 00
" " 4 per cents.....	14,000 00
Smithfield Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,000 00

# WOONSOCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WOONSOCKET.

*L. W. BALLOU, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,729,346 39		
Amount invested in stocks.....	102,450 00		
Amount invested in bonds..	577,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	205,237 81		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	344,020 21		
Amount of cash on hand...	79,470 77		
Real estate.....	6,777 58		
Amount of deposits.....		\$2,912,887 54	
Amount of profit on hand..		131,415 22	
	\$3,044,302 76	\$3,044,302 76	
Number of depositors.....			6,075
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			935
of \$1,000 and upwards ..			884
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$9,892 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$70,225 97	Nov. 1, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$123,490 57

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts..... \$75,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Old National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,000 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	20,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	11,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
Roger Williams National Bank, Providence.....	3,750 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	16,000 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

73

<b>Stock</b> —National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	\$10,000 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	13,000 00
Globe National Bank, Providence.....	1,600 00
National Eagle Bank, Providence.....	2,500 00
National Globe Bank, Woonsocket: .....	7,500 00
First National Bank, Woonsocket.....	3,000 00
Woonsocket National Bank, Woonsocket.....	3,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$103,450 00
<b>Bond</b> —United States, 30 years, 6 per cent., 1881, bonds.....	\$50,000 00
City of Chicago 7 per cent.                    ".....	50,000 00
City of Newport 7 3-10 per cent.            ".....	76,000 00
City of Covington 7 3-10 per cent.        ".....	25,000 00
City of Minneapolis 8 per cent.            ".....	100,000 00
City of Minneapolis 7 per cent.            ".....	20,000 00
City of Newark 7 per cent.                 ".....	100,000 00
Town of Woonsocket 7 per cent.            ".....	66,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds.....	30,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds. ....	30,000 00
Woonsocket Manufacturing Company 7 per cent. bonds.....	30,000 00
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	\$577,000 00

## RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY.

WILLIAM BINNEY, *President.*  
 ALEX. FARNUM, *Vice-President.*  
 CHAS. H. SHELDON, JR., *Secretary.*

## RESOURCES.

Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$827,400 00
Amount invested in stocks.....	—
Amount invested in bonds.....	2,822,276 00
Amount loaned on personal security.....	1,368,150 49
Amount loaned on call on collaterals of personal property.....	63,800 00
Amount of cash on hand, including balances with correspondents, subject to check at sight.....	421,281 36
Other resources, items not returnable under the law...	316,189 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,819,097 06

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$500,000 00
Amount of profit on hand:—	
Reserve capital.....	\$125,000 00
Profit and loss.....	38,488 95
Guarantee account.....	70,298 81
	<hr/>
	233,787 76
Amount of deposits on participation.....	2,998,125 21
Other liabilities, items not returnable under the law...	2,087,184 09
	<hr/>
	\$5,819,097 06

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of depositors on participation.....	1,041
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	237
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	643
Largest amount due to any one depositor on participation	\$77,799 68
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend on participation:	\$72,001 69; November 11, 1878; 5 pr. et. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	5½ “ “
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...	\$233,787 76
Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—	
Illinois.....	\$257,300 00
Ohio.....	35,000 00
Iowa.....	227,500 00
	<hr/>
	519,800 00

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

United States bonds.....	\$900,000 00
State “.....	483,000 00
County “.....	25,000 00
Municipal “.....	533,000 00
Railroad “.....	418,276 00
Miscellaneous “.....	515,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,822,276 00

## AGGREGATE OF THIRTY-NINE INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS,

*Showing Amount of Deposits and Number of Depositors in the Savings Institutions of Rhode Island, on Wednesday, November 20, 1878.*

NAME AND LOCATION.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.
Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$49,275 32	328
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	56,738 23	382
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol....	337,225 16	1,150
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	837,087 23	1,164
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket..	255,431 24	504
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,898,748 36	2,687
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	438,318 37	1,560
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	209,076 50	515
*Cranston Savings Bank, Providence.....	707,310 73	4,400
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, E. Greenwich.....	186,233 02	493
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	1,483,736 68	2,482
*Franklin Ins. for Savings, Providence....	752,911 70	5,760
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	193,513 16	733
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	208,534 04	385
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence	309,458 19	599
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	226,661 23	491
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,558,716 35	7,809
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	326,153 78	871
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket....	80,179 99	354
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	217,496 28	372
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	375,374 58	919
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	464,743 95	1,115
Pawtucket Ins. for Savings, Pawtucket. .	2,275,079 59	3,810
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	3,729,070 09	5,456
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	504,289 12	968
Phoenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	321,603 52	688
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	255,027 43	484
Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket .	2,950,228 13	5,293
Providence Ins. for Savings, Providence...	8,203,326 51	19,761
Rhode Island Ins. for Savings, Providence.	531,715 80	1,253
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	4,251,971 10	5,273
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	349,105 81	566
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	542,412 92	1,566
Wakefield Ins. for Savings, Wakefield.....	286,178 73	735
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren...	670,342 58	1,267
Warwick Ins. for Savings, Centreville.....	983,831 50	1,934
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	852,581 57	1,839
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	474,306 27	1,012
Woonsocket Ins. for Savings, Woonsocket..	2,912,887 54	6,075
	<b>\$44,266,882 30</b>	<b>93,053</b>

\* In liquidation.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

## RESOURCES.

Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate.....	\$24,394,767 35
Bank and other Stocks.....	2,084,626 86
National, State, City and Town Bonds.....	8,586,018 26
Railroad and other Bonds.....	1,686,326 26
City, Town and District Notes.....	28,500 00
Loans on Personal Security.....	4,621,247 22
Loans on Collaterals.....	1,427,615 11
Cash on hand.....	1,054,631 37
Real Estate.....	1,980,907 75
Miscellaneous.....	101,240 78
	<hr/>
	\$45,965,880 96

## LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors.....	\$44,266,882 30
Amount due National Banks.....	53,056 34
Amount due on Certificates.....	54,300 00
Amount of other Liabilities.....	43,671 91
Profits or excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	1,547,970 41
	<hr/>
	\$45,965,880 96

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Savings Institutions in the State.....	39
Whole number of Depositors.....	93,053
Number of Depositors of \$500, and under \$1,000....	11,914
Number of Depositors of \$1,000, and upwards.....	12,949
Average to each Depositor.....	\$475 70
Largest amount due any one Depositor.....	49,535 73
Decrease of Deposits from previous year.....	5,301,115 03
Average rate per cent. of last Dividend, a fraction less than 5 per ct.	
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year.	6,593
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing less than \$500.....	3,010
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing more than \$500, and less than \$1,000.....	2,078
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing \$1,000, and upwards.....	1,505
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate in other States..	\$1,903,381 26



TABLE SHOWING THE LARGEST AMOUNT DUE TO ANY ONE DEPOSITOR FROM  
EACH SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE STATE, WITH THE EXCEPTION  
OF THE CRANSTON AND FRANKLIN, OF PROVIDENCE,  
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$2,324 68
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	2,493 49
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	3,656 29
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	25,000 00
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	6,094 02
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	25,806 17
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	10,668 44
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	8,916 98
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, East Greenwich..	7,120 24
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	19,111 44
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	3,887 58
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	11,273 86
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence.....	5,200 00
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	16,034 14
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	29,918 82
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	9,115 37
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	2,040 00
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	11,991 72
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	13,407 80
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	7,378 48
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	30,000 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	27,348 73
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	8,135 30
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	7,225 53
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	3,098 50
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	49,535 73
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	5,388 91
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	10,278 08
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	22,380 57
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	22,208 67
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	6,663 49
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	6,600 00
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	5,048 24
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centreville.....	12,734 00
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	10,105 31
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	7,067 77
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	9,892 00

A TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS OF  
TO THIS DEPARTMENT, GIVING ALSO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS:

NAMES AND LOCATION.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 8, 1866.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 1, 1870.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 6, 1871.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 6, 1872.	No. of Depositors.
Ashaway Savings B'k, Ashaway.					\$6,906 71	94	\$25,897 01	217
Bristol Co. Savings B'k, Bristol.					189,811 72	877	228,888 82	978
Bristol Inst. for Savings, Bristol.	\$175,312 79	904	\$175,084 09	870	52,026 25	117	100,149 27	358
Citizens Savings Bank, Prov.					325,430 22	709	357,930 13	742
Citizens Savings Inst., Woon- socket.	251,815 22	614	284,763 78	667	2,008,890 10	3,076	2,281,054 24	3,253
City Savings Bank, Providence.	1,545,632 78	2,734	1,785,687 71	2,886	406,755 08	1,532	496,553 95	1,687
Coddington Savings Bank, New- port.	270,564 75	1,348	317,832 50	1,435	259,780 96	798	67,326 00	191
Coventry Savings B'k, Anthony.					1,027,963 78	2,379		
Cranston Savings Bank, Prov.								
E. Greenwich Inst. for Savings, East Greenwich.	96,789 28	400	106,237 73	414	128,904 51	434	153,977 71	479
Franklin Sav'gs B'k, Pawtucket.	585,334 84	1,206	734,409 09	1,419	970,475 17	1,635	1,169,893 38	2,157
Franklin Inst. for Sav'gs, Prov.	1,912,608 22	5,617	2,198,521 10	6,044	2,570,361 76	6,858	2,784,573 28	6,894
Hopkinton Sav'gs B'k, Wyom'g.			12,325 87	155	75,254 48	399	155,198 37	597
Island Savings Bank, Newport.								
Jackson Inst. for Savings, Prov.					38,900 00	125	164,018 41	368
Kingston Savings B'k, Kingston.	118,182 86	361	149,810 61	401	172,297 94	447	209,777 45	493
Mechanics Savings Bank, Prov.	3,005,090 21	6,818	3,472,806 57	7,848	4,018,237 13	7,418	4,715,586 67	8,300
Mechanics Sav'gs B'k, Westerly.							129,033 90	470
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woon- socket.								
Merchants Savings Bank, Prov.					14,638 00	52	87,132 56	188
Niantic Savings B'k, Westerly.					135,374 54	590	228,393 54	705
Pascoag Savings B'k, Pascoag.	259,774 28	621	322,855 33	685	437,509 29	787	530,045 41	926
Pawtucket Inst. for Savings.	1,196,601 79	2,900	1,368,915 48	3,304	1,672,652 18	3,765	1,933,535 73	3,748
Peoples Savings Bank, Prov.	3,108,108 02	6,081	3,345,232 07	6,168	3,683,967 04	6,868	3,871,236 52	6,367
Peoples Savings Bank, Woon- socket.	288,532 93	765	335,466 23	739	401,420 16	888	470,089 22	1,049
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.	235,629 42	651	257,194 99	663	262,069 54	635	285,636 36	670
Producers Savings Bank, Woon- socket.					173,019 32	384	224,884 36	457
Providence Inst. for Savings.	5,017,130 82	16,551	5,252,806 82	16,496	5,709,068 61	16,978	6,473,671 52	17,744
Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket.	1,826,787 95	3,657	2,228,854 64	3,966	2,765,589 04	4,749	3,327,156 85	5,154
R. I. Inst. for Savings, Prov.	410,935 32	711	530,374 19	957	687,707 77	1,232	537,146 58	1,093
Savings Bank of Newport, New- port.	2,175,504 99	3,905	2,387,741 57	4,084	2,738,591 39	4,385	3,201,674 44	4,685
Smithfield Savings Bank, Green- ville.							40,041 45	139
Union Savings Bank, Prov.	547,434 00	761	806,577 35	1,105	1,073,749 27	1,470	1,327,255 68	2,122
Wakefield Institution for Sav'gs, Wakefield.	168,047 46	527	202,320 16	574	237,408 35	600	266,355 00	714
Warwick Inst. for Savings, Cen- treville.	968,814 90	2,118	1,050,302 44	2,304	1,196,318 59	2,428	1,343,648 93	2,495
Woonsocket Inst. for Savings, Woonsocket.	1,818,832 63	4,963	2,043,536 09	5,820	2,345,294 18	5,908	2,677,294 83	6,612
Warren Inst. for Sav'gs, Warren.	223,343 71	812	295,256 85	938	391,625 29	1,081	480,943 06	1,194
Westerly Sav'gs Bank, Westerly.	522,738 74	1,736	650,233 64	1,915	743,650 73	1,997	809,608 80	2,025
Wickford Sav'gs B'k, Wickford.	343,029 29	987	378,182 43	1,014	399,182 19	1,000	437,936 50	1,044
	27,067,072 18	67,238	30,708,501 38	72,891	36,289,703 11	79,676	42,563,538 66	83,604

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

79

THE ISLAND, FROM 1869 TO 1878, INCLUSIVE, COMPILED FROM STATEMENTS MADE

Amount of Deposits, Dec. 1, 1869.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 2, 1874.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 27, 1876.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 28, 1876.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 30, 1877.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 30, 1878.	No. of Depositors.
337	537	\$64,504 13	368	\$71,996 60	382	\$75,899 67	393	\$69,732 04	388	\$40,275 32	328
1,083	291,774 84	1,087	342,808 22	1,207	849,361 20	1,223	848,821 94	1,192	337,225 16	1,150	382
304	234,194 57	477	396,071 97	604	565,898 11	756	780,467 80	1,039	837,087 23	1,164	504
708	353,496 94	670	337,017 05	623	308,640 84	556	297,272 32	544	255,431 24	504	368
2,144	2,192,457 22	3,109	2,317,096 43	3,155	1,961,262 20	2,818	1,902,005 19	2,694	1,898,748 36	2,697	515
1,673	590,140 25	1,591	567,431 26	1,597	557,155 98	1,525	463,272 58	1,440	438,318 37	1,560	515
477	218,746 44	518	240,119 94	555	244,194 30	574	230,136 18	569	209,076 50	515	328
5,115	1,103,669 99	4,400	892,486 07	4,400	715,646 51	4,400	708,868 77	4,400	707,310 73	4,400	382
461	173,653 43	508	191,159 79	527	199,025 15	528	205,341 39	533	186,283 02	493	2,482
2,205	1,461,476 23	3,047	1,584,180 80	2,897	1,588,981 70	2,521	1,559,017 53	2,448	1,488,736 68	2,482	5,771
6,558	2,153,270 60	6,552	972,008 73	5,915	819,764 38	5,818	756,606 21	5,771	752,911 70	5,760	738
715	224,146 94	770	239,909 59	799	222,745 06	777	220,913 53	795	198,513 16	738	386
83	91,556 62	940	178,266 24	376	205,716 12	408	215,060 00	412	206,534 04	386	599
513	318,464 66	625	411,899 10	758	437,727 60	788	424,949 88	794	308,456 19	599	491
511	348,363 53	525	251,182 21	539	247,445 21	542	230,295 82	511	226,661 23	491	7,806
8,004	5,755,275 51	9,573	6,614,542 76	10,344	6,774,698 28	10,335	6,767,162 01	10,856	4,558,716 35	7,806	871
523	232,698 40	556	280,097 09	650	315,743 85	704	330,853 93	814	326,153 78	871	354
279	223,873 27	368	312,779 61	461	309,478 73	479	266,046 92	327	80,179 99	354	372
739	374,626 55	892	391,600 68	921	400,968 96	910	400,938 86	942	375,374 58	919	1,115
1,013	593,982 49	1,073	633,339 69	1,195	554,348 37	1,110	505,500 10	1,117	464,743 95	1,115	3,810
2,253	2,253,461 87	4,042	2,378,601 86	4,122	2,347,512 28	3,973	2,285,944 15	3,935	2,275,079 59	3,810	5,456
6,010	4,019,836 09	6,065	4,841,768 49	6,307	4,311,764 20	6,229	4,149,021 42	5,906	3,729,070 09	5,456	968
1,022	517,506 42	1,065	570,396 91	1,118	536,471 32	1,055	530,837 81	1,066	504,289 12	968	688
674	339,980 53	721	350,636 96	747	351,575 32	745	361,464 38	756	321,603 52	688	484
467	360,742 40	471	286,722 08	500	270,412 66	503	270,206 13	503	255,027 43	484	19,761
7,415	7,678,773 18	19,368	8,118,008 88	19,936	8,402,867 33	19,959	8,305,620 06	20,638	8,208,326 51	19,761	5,298
1,644	3,831,071 10	5,806	3,870,860 82	5,841	3,495,849 86	5,841	2,979,427 14	5,358	2,950,228 13	5,298	1,253
1,192	742,393 32	1,534	964,355 10	1,746	968,351 27	1,645	812,787 04	1,481	531,715 80	1,253	5,273
4,879	3,769,799 27	5,020	4,058,092 83	5,208	4,211,880 80	5,238	4,374,616 96	5,322	4,251,971 10	5,273	566
342	181,608 11	420	229,690 54	540	288,641 77	570	347,721 86	598	349,105 81	566	1,566
2,250	1,356,676 42	2,463	1,619,661 69	2,863	1,514,263 06	2,748	925,146 51	1,875	542,412 92	1,566	735
736	323,533 84	836	364,334 58	832	360,776 62	864	331,083 92	847	266,178 73	735	1,984
2,323	1,341,518 59	2,337	1,395,431 60	2,376	1,239,185 62	2,105	1,171,104 25	2,010	963,881 50	1,984	6,075
6,612	3,238,325 44	6,850	3,390,124 36	6,910	3,137,619 41	6,460	3,245,428 90	6,713	2,912,887 54	6,075	1,267
1,247	619,439 53	1,269	678,068 19	1,332	694,190 85	1,348	700,533 36	1,330	670,342 58	1,267	1,839
2,033	944,561 02	1,997	923,677 65	2,029	925,464 45	1,961	901,058 06	1,895	852,581 57	1,839	1,012
1,065	493,835 12	1,066	515,698 06	1,090	522,011 52	1,068	516,094 04	1,067	474,306 27	1,012	98,053
98,124 48	771,501 86	98,359	51,311,330 62	101,635	50,511,979 41	99,865	49,567,997 33	99,646	44,266,882 30	98,053	



PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 5..

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their January Session, A. D. 1879:*

The Railroad Commissioner has the honor of submitting the following report:

The railroad interests of our whole country have their proportion of the "hard times" as compared with general business, and as it has occurred to me, that every facility should be had whereby the precise situation and condition of our railroad corporations should be known, I have, in this report, so differently arranged all the important items of statistics, as compared with former reports, that at a glance, not only is the business and condition of the present year seen, but the past year is also shown.

Following the statistics of each corporation are detailed explanations relating to them, and after each separate report is presented and explained, then I present tables of the aggregate of the most important items.





# REPORT OF NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,050,000 00	1,168,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	None.
Interest due within the year.....	80,287 35	78,150 00
Interest paid within the year.....	80,287 35	78,150 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	432,085 50	380,486 44
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	267,011 95	313,351 20
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	160,921 33	159,859 10
Total receipts.....	860,018 78	853,696 74
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	516,870 14	572,849 43
Total net earnings.....	343,148 64	280,847 31
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	Quarterly, 2½ per cent.	10 83-100 per ct. for year.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	43,148 64	None.
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	None.	96,051 56
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	54,061 66	62,367 24
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	107,339 17	164,498 36
Total number of passengers.....	657,742	593,673
Tons of merchandise transported.....	279,345	247,576
Number of locomotives owned.....	26	26
Number of passenger cars owned.....	31	31
Number of all other cars.....	265	257
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	21	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	All.	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	.....
Total length of road—miles.....	62½	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	45½	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	2	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	2	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	None.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	.0241 c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.0085 c.	.....

This report shows a reduction in the bonded debt, during the year, of \$113,000.

The receipts from passengers show an increase of \$51,599.06, which is explained by the low fares from through travel. The receipts from freight show a falling off of \$46,339.25, which is the result of the general depression of business, but as the total receipts show an increase of \$6,322.04, and a decrease in expenses of \$55,979.29, the total net earnings are increased \$62,301.33. After the stockholders have received their dividends, which ought to be perfectly satisfactory to them, the new year is commenced with a surplus of \$43,148.64, against no surplus at the commencement of the year.

During the year they have expended for purchase and repair of rolling stock \$54,061.66, and for maintenance of way \$107,339.17, and for extraordinary expenses and dredging \$7,242.90, making an aggregate of \$168,643.73, all of which was charged to expenses.

In addition to the rolling stock reported as owned exclusively by this corporation, they also own their proportion of thirty-five passenger and other cars used for through business, and they have also added eight to the number of their own cars.

They show an increase in the number of passengers of 64,069, and also of 31,769 tons of merchandise.

With the year, Mr. A. S. Mathews retires from the position of Superintendent. He has been connected with this corporation for over forty years, and having all the qualities requisite for the position, his resignation makes a vacancy that never can be fully filled, and one that I regret exceedingly to be obliged to record.

# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$2,000,000 00	\$2,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,176,000 00	500,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	668,241 00	1,438,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	98,857 12	118,420 89
Interest paid within the year.....	98,857 12	118,420 39
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	330,285 85	324,106 98
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	519,596 62	564,008 77
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	20,993 70	21,895 38
Total receipts.....	870,876 17	910,011 08
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	684,398 22	788,736 26
Total net earnings.....	186,477 95	121,274 82
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	110,584 61	41,274 82
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	a 1,860 84	23,676 64
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	82,836 39	93,345 70
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	146,964 69	163,826 96
Total number of passengers.....	1,627,247	1,570,068
Tons of merchandise transported.....	624,722	641,185
Number of locomotives owned.....	30	30
Number of passenger, baggage and mail cars.....	41	41
Number of all other cars.....	1,282	1,280
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	18	18
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	All.	All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	None.
Total length of road—miles.....	66 84-100	
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	24 40-100	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	
Number of persons walking on the track killed in Rhode Island.....	2	
Number of persons walking on the track injured in Rhode Island*.....	1	
Number of employes killed in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	2	
Number of employes injured in Rhode Island.....	1	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2 60-100 c.	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	63-100 c.	

\* Deficit.

\* In addition to the above casualties two men were fatally injured while trying to drive across the track at Ashland, Mass., in front of a train, and a boy had his leg crushed while trying to get on a moving train near Quinsigamond.

This report shows that of the \$1,938,000, previously reported as a funded and floating debt, that \$1,176,000 now stands as the funded debt, and \$668,241 as the floating debt, thereby showing a reduction of their indebtedness of \$93,759, and by the change their annual interest is reduced from \$118,420.39 to \$93,357.12, making an annual saving in this item of \$25,063.27. The receipts from passengers show an increase of \$6,178.87, while the freight receipts show a decrease of \$44,412.15; and while their total receipts show a decrease of \$39,134.91, the expenses are reduced \$104,338.04, thereby showing an increase in their net earnings of \$65,203.13. The stockholders received a dividend of four per cent. for the year, and the new year commences with a surplus of \$110,584.61. The surplus reported last year of \$41,274.82, after paying dividend, instead of being allowed to remain as a surplus, sundry accounts were charged to it, also depreciation on the rolling stock; so that actually the working year commenced with a deficit of \$1,860.84, instead of a surplus as reported.

They have expended during the year \$82,836.39 on rolling stock, including \$825 for two new coal cars, and \$146,964.69 for maintenance of way. This makes an aggregate of \$229,801.08. Of this amount, one-half the cost of rebuilding bridge at Woonsocket, viz.: \$18,922.59, and land damages on East Providence Branch, \$13,250.22; new engine house, turn-table, and coal-sheds at Valley Falls, \$6,986.14; for engineering and miscellaneous expenses, \$2,452.90, were charged to construction account, and the balance of the aggregate was charged to expenses. The payments required to complete the East Providence Branch, could be properly charged to the construction account; but I fail to see any reason why any payment required to rebuild a bridge on the original line, could be charged with any consistency to any other account rather than current expenses. When the road was originally built, the expense of this bridge was included in the construction account; and to add to it, from time to time, such amounts as are required to keep it in order, to equal its wear and tear, or even to widen it, as an increased business might demand, must, it seems to me, be carrying forward a wrong balance.

If the principle is correct to charge any proportion of such expenses to construction, it would also be correct to charge the whole; and further, the same principle would also show that the whole payments for maintenance of way might be charged to the same account.

They have also relaid two miles of main track with steel rails, having now about 32½ miles of steel rails in track. The bridge at Valley Falls has been rebuilt and charged to expenses. When one bridge rebuilt is charged to construction, and the other to expenses, it does not appear to be exactly consistent.

# REPORT OF BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$4,000,000 00	\$4,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,000,000 00	500,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	794,000 00
Interest due within the year, } Bal. of int. acct.	65,180 80	101,081 01
Interest paid within the year, }		101,081 01
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	724,505 86	843,857 29
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	417,802 20	509,207 73
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	64,609 15	20,797 58
Total receipts.....	1,206,917 21	1,373,861 60
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	913,058 33	1,125,407 88
Total net earnings.....	293,858 88	247,953 77
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	6 per cent.	\$6 per share.
Surplus after paying dividend, balance of profit and loss account.....	363,127 39	393,763 29
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	393,763 29	457,463 59
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	98,959 62	178,902 89
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	224,112 31	307,826 34
Total number of passengers.....	3,213,189	3,197,600
Tons of merchandise transported.....	569,751	631,850
Number of locomotives owned.....	45	45
Number of passenger cars owned.....	103	97
Number of all other cars.....	699	520½
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	11	11
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	11	11
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	11	11
Total length of road—miles.....	63 752-1000	63 752-1000
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	10 421-1000	10 421-1000
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	1	1
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	1	1
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	None.
Number of employes killed.....	1	1
Number of employes injured.....	None.	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	.02 3-10 c.	.02 3-10 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.01 1-10 c.	.01 1-10 c.

As compared with the previous year, this account shows an increase in the funded debt of \$500,000, and a decrease in floating debt of \$794,000, thereby showing a decrease in the net indebtedness of \$294,000, and their interest account also shows a decrease of \$35,901.21. The receipts from passengers shows a decrease of \$118,851.43; from freight \$81,905.53, and an increase from other sources of \$43,811.57, showing a net decrease of receipts of \$156,945.39, but inasmuch as their expenses are decreased \$212,349.50, their net earnings have increased over the previous year \$45,405.11. During the year sundry accounts were charged off, and other charges made to cover depreciation; still, after paying a dividend of six per cent. for the year, they commenced their new year with a surplus of \$363,127.39.

Their passenger travel shows an increase of 15,589, while their freight business shows a decrease of 62,099 tons. They have added to their rolling stock six passenger and one hundred and seventy-eight and one-half other cars.

They have expended during the year for purchase or repairs of rolling stock \$98,959.62, and for maintenance of way \$224,112.31, making a total of \$323,071.93, which was charged to expenses.

# REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISH- KILL RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$2,087,939 98	\$2,037,939 98
Total amount of funded debt.....	2,055,500 00	2,055,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	338,643 64	a 269,238 97
Interest due within the year.....	169,404 80	168,360 00
Interest paid within the year.....	169,404 80	221,035 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	391,335 58	414,061 56
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	383,412 89	418,328 29
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	63,390 29	65,255 11
Total receipts.....	838,138 26	897,644 96
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	841,964 55	b 922,220 56
Total net earnings.....	None.	None.
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	None.	None.
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	None.	None.
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	92,217 64	93,972 25
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	156,981 71	188,251 66
Total number of passengers.....	1,192,682	1,247,782
Tons of merchandise transported.....	283,114	296,681
Number of locomotives owned.....	33	33
Number of passenger cars owned.....	37	37
Number of all other cars.....	433	
Average number of regular passenger trains per day from Providence.....	5 1-6	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	All.	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	
Total length of road—miles.....	122 365-1000	
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	26 325-1000	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	2	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	2	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	
Number of employes killed.....	1	
Number of employes injured.....	None.	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	3 22-100 c.	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	98-100 c.	

a After deducting balances and amounts due trustees.

b Including sundry coupons of 1876.

In this report I am not able to make the full comparisons that I would like to, owing to the fact that the report of last year included in some of its items matters that are excluded in this. As compared with last year's report, the receipts from passengers are \$22,725.98 less; from freight, \$34,915.90, and total receipts, also less, \$59,506.70. The number of passengers have decreased 55,050, and the tons of merchandise, 13,057.

After many years of litigation, the ownership of this corporation is changed, and it is now the property of the New York and New England Railroad Company, under whose management it has been since the first of October last. The change of ownership necessarily made a change in its list of officers, and by this change, Mr. Samuel Nott, the efficient Superintendent for so many years past, is retired. This I consider a loss to our railroad interests, because he was a thoroughly practical man, and in the minutiae of the business he had no superior.



# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in .....	\$517,150 00	\$517,150 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	500,000 00	500,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	4,783 34
Interest due within the year.....	33,318 97	29,303 26
Interest paid within the year.....	33,318 97	29,303 26
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	36,991 97	37,021 41
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	46,876 48	48,995 41
Total amount of receipts from all others sources.....	3,029 07	2,922 56
Total receipts.....	86,897 52	88,939 38
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	78,404 02	75,178 81
Total net earnings.....	8,493 50	13,761 07
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus.....	40,497 49	32,004 44
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	32,004 44	18,243 37
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	2,480 60	2,176 84
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	7,098 09	6,981 12
Total number of passengers.....	92,207	104,647
Tons of merchandise transported.....	35,466	37,987
Number of locomotives owned.....	3	3
Number of passenger cars owned.....	3	3
Number of all other cars.....	78	77
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	4	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	4	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	4	.....
Total length of road—miles.....	22 8-10	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	24 4-10	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	2	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	3 56-100 c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	78-100 c.	.....

This report shows a reduction of \$4,733.34, being the whole amount of floating debt, and making their indebtedness reduced the same amount. It also shows an increase in their annual amount of interest \$4,015.71. Their receipts from passengers show a decrease of \$29.44; from freight, of \$2,118.93, while from other sources there is an increase of \$106.51, making their net decrease of receipts \$2,041.86. Their expenses are increased \$3,225.71, leaving net earnings \$8,493.50, being a decrease from the previous year of \$5,267.57. They however commence their new year with a surplus of \$40,497.49, which is an increase from the commencement of the previous year of \$8,493.05. They have expended, during the year, for maintenance of way, \$7,098.09, and for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, \$2,480.60, making a total of \$9,578.69, which amount was charged to expenses. Their number of passengers shows a decrease of 12,240, and their merchandise also a decrease of 2,521 tons. They have added one car to their rolling stock.

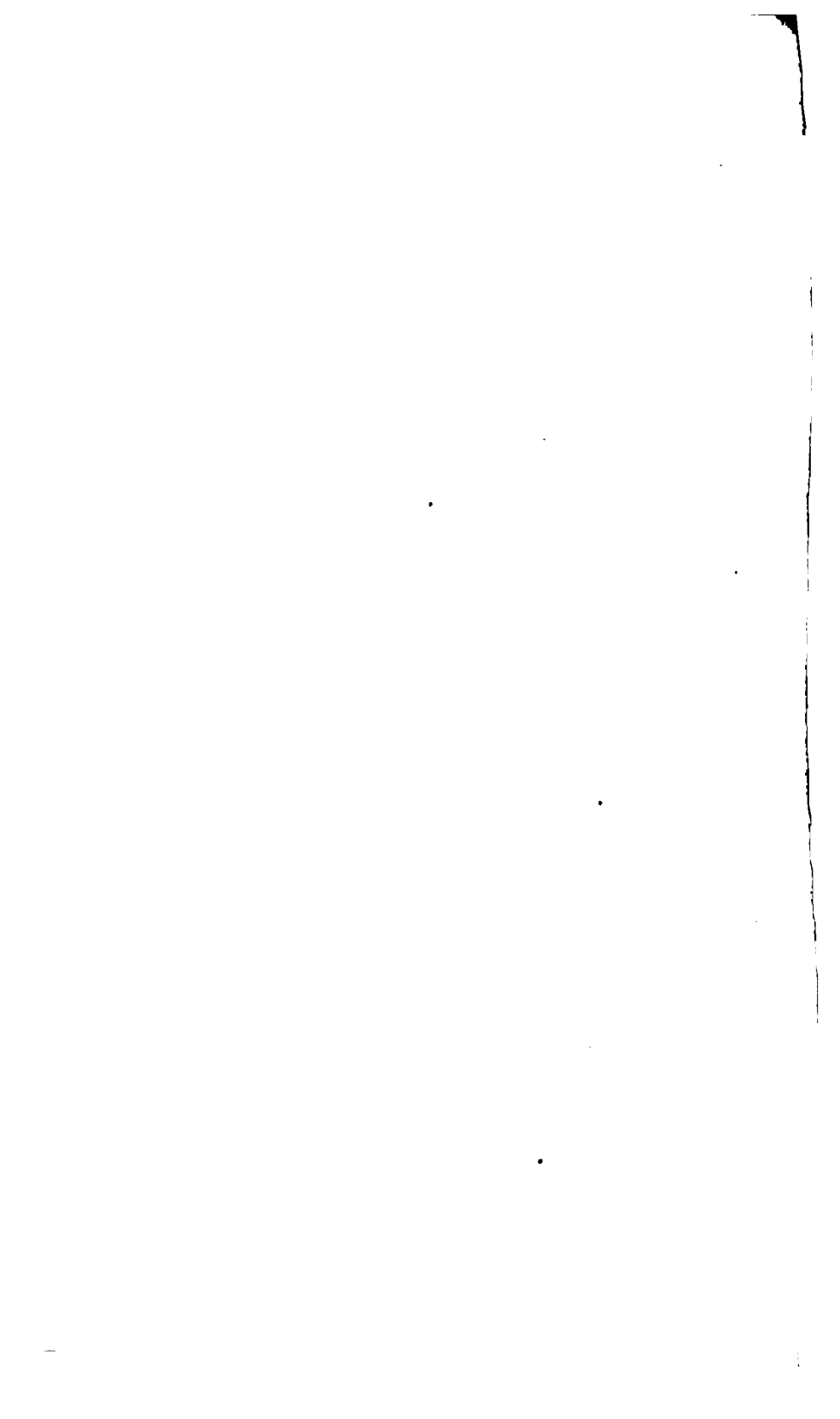
## REPORT OF WARWICK RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending December 31, 1878.*

1878.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$39,205 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	200,000 00
Total amount of floating debt, estimated....	10,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	14,000 00
Interest paid within the year.....	None.
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	
Total receipts.....	
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	
Total net earnings.....	
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	
Surplus at the commencement of the year.....	
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	
Total number of passengers.....	
Number of locomotives owned.....	
Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Number of all other cars.....	
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	
Total length of road—miles.....	8 6-10
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	8 6-10
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employes killed.....	
Number of employes injured.....	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

This road is not in operation, which accounts for the barrenness of this report, and comparison with others.



# REPORT OF NEWPORT AND WICKFORD STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending August 31, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00	\$101,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	69,000 00	69,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	None.
Interest due within the year.....	4,830 00	4,830 00
Interest paid within the year.....	4,830 00	4,830 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	37,290 88	39,052 97
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	1,697 10	2,073 45
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	7,359 04	7,685 01
Total receipts.....	46,347 02	48,761 43
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes and repairs.....	39,755 31	41,568 67
Total net earnings.....	6,591 71	7,192 76
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	5,670 00	5,670 00
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	5,670 00	1,181 60
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	3,582 01	3,889 14
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	3,014 55	1,375 94
Total number of passengers.....	52,875	54,052½
Tons of merchandise transported.....	1,035	942
Number of locomotives owned.....	1, with passenger car combined.	1, with passenger car combined.
Number of passenger cars owned.....	3	.....
Number of all other cars.....	6	.....
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	1	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	1	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	1	.....
Total length of road—miles.....	3 3-10	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	3 3-10	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	None.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	4 c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	2½ c.	.....

By this report it is perceived that the receipts from passengers have decreased \$1,762.09; from freight \$376.35, and total receipts \$2,414.41; while their expenses are also decreased \$1,813.36, making their net earnings \$601.05 less than the previous year. They have expended during the year for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, \$3,582.01, and for maintenance of way, \$3,014.55, making a total of \$6,596.56, which was charged to expenses.

Their passenger travel shows a decrease of 1,176½, while their freight business shows an increase of 93 tons.

The surplus at the commencement of their year of \$5,670, was changed off for depreciation on steamer, equipment and construction accounts, with a small balance paid for premium on bonds bought, and commence their new year with a surplus of precisely the same amount. Owing to their contracts with connecting roads, their surplus cannot be any more, without any reference to the amount of their net earnings. During the year they have purchased \$6,300 United States Bonds, and now have \$12,000 of them as a sinking fund to meet their second mortgage bonds of \$19,000.

# REPORT OF NARRAGANSETT PIER RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00	\$95,080 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	95,400 00	90,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	15,000 00	10,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	7,380 04	6,708 00
Interest paid within the year.....	6,594 37	6,708 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	14,126 88	13,375 63
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	9,014 98	7,088 44
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	921 24	247 40
Total receipts.....	24,063 10	20,711 47
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	21,764 88	24,527 86
Total net earnings.....	2,298 22	None.
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	None.	None.
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	None.	5,280 97
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	1,471 23	943 08
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	3,516 75	6,563 26
Total number of passengers.....	38,131	40,167
Tons of merchandise transported.....	112,000	88,608
Number of locomotives owned.....	2	.....
Number of passenger cars owned.....	2	.....
Number of all other cars.....	8	.....
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	5	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	1	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	1	.....
Total length of road—miles.....	8½	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	8½	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	None.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	6½ c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	3½ c.	.....

This report shows an increase of the capital stock of \$1,920; an increase in their funded debt of \$5,400; and also an increase in the floating debt of \$5,000. They have also increased their annual interest \$674.04. Their receipts from passengers have increased \$751.25; from freight, \$1,926.54; other sources, \$673.84, making their total receipts \$3,951.63 more than for the previous year. This year's work shows net earnings of \$2,298.22, against a deficiency in the previous year of \$3,816.39, showing a net increase over the previous year of \$6,114.61, and a decrease in their expenses of \$2,762.98. They have expended during the year for purchase or repair of rolling stock, \$1,471.23, and for maintenance of way, \$3,516.75, making a total of \$4,987.98. Their number of passengers show a decrease of 2,036, while their merchandise has increased 23,392 tons, and they have added one locomotive, and one other car to their rolling stock.



# REPORT OF WOOD RIVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending November 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$57,240 86	\$47,140 86
Total amount of funded debt.....	57,500 00	57,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	18,955 92	19,721 96
Interest due within the year.....	4,643 95	4,408 13
Interest paid within the year.....	1,508 95	1,858 13
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	3,768 10	3,776 59
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	7,334 52	7,604 82
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	254 58	450 80
Total receipts.....	11,357 20	11,831 71
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	9,861 97	8,249 80
Total net earnings.....	1,995 23	3,582 41
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus.....	5,577 64	3,582 41
Surplus at the commencement of the year.....	3,582 41	None.
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	149 50	344 48
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	1,656 63	1,778 65
Total number of passengers.....	18,077	14,740
Tons of merchandise transported.....	8,509	8,794
Number of locomotives owned.....	1	1
Number of passenger cars owned.....	1	1
Number of all other cars.....	1	1
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	5	5
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	None.	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	1	None.
Total length of road—miles.....	5 7-10	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	5 7-10	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	None.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	4 37-100 c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	2 38-100 c.	.....

This report shows an increase of the capital stock of \$10,100.00; a decrease in the floating debt of \$766.04; an increase in the interest of \$235.82; a decrease in passenger receipts of \$8.49; a decrease in freight of \$270.30; a decrease from all other sources of \$195.72, making their total receipts \$474.51 less than during the previous year, while at the same time their expenses have increased \$1,112.67. No dividend has been paid in either year, but they commence their new year with a surplus of \$5,577.64, having increased it during the year, \$1,995.23. They have expended during the year for rolling stock, \$149.50; and for maintenance of way, \$1,656.63, which aggregate amounts were charged to expenses. Their passenger travel shows an increase of 3,337, while their freight business shows a falling off of 285 tons.

## REPORT OF OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$6,733,800 00	\$6,733,800 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	5,564,500 00	5,328,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	619,469 03	992,921 54
Interest due within the year.....	391,182 06	346,373 97
Interest paid within the year.....	378,074 06	346,373 97
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	1,350,883 79	1,282,582 97
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	696,706 71	788,883 96
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	126,807 83	137,065 16
Total receipts.....	2,174,398 33	2,208,032 09
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	1,765,519 75	1,800,546 72
Total net earnings.....	408,878 58	407,485 37
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	709,054 67	17,830 46
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	756,363 40	681,884 23
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	146,320 35	174,236 17
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	379,961 97	351,321 15
Total number of passengers.....	3,959,023	4,055,501
Tons of merchandise transported.....	681,190	715,184
Number of locomotives owned.....	72	.....
Number of passenger cars owned.....	158	.....
Number of all other cars.....	1,051	.....
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	146	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	All.	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	.....
Total length of road—miles.....	301 84-100	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	16 22-100	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None in R. I.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None in R. I.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None in R. I.	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None in R. I.	.....
Number of employes killed.....	None in R. I.	.....
Number of employes injured.....	None in R. I.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2½ c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.08	.....

This report shows an increase of their funded debt of \$236,000, and a decrease in their floating debt of \$373,452.51; showing a net decrease of their indebtedness of \$137,452.51. Their interest due within the year, however, shows an increase of \$44,808.09. Their receipts from passengers show an increase of \$68,300.82, while their receipts from freight have decreased \$91,677.25, while their total receipts are reduced \$23,633.76; yet as their expenses are reduced \$35,026.97, their net earnings are increased \$1,393.21. They commence their new year with their surplus reduced, \$47,308.73 having been charged off to balance depreciation of stock and bad accounts. Their number of passengers have decreased 96,478, and their merchandise also decreased 83,944 tons. They have expended during the year for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, \$146,320.35, and for maintenance of way, \$379,961.97, making an aggregate of \$526,282.32, which was charged to expenses. In October last an accident occurred on this road, resulting in the death of nineteen persons, and injuring very many more. They claim this to be the first fatal accident on their road since 1845, from circumstances beyond the control of the parties themselves, and further state that if the rules of the road had been observed, the accident would not have happened.

# REPORT OF FALL RIVER, WARREN AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in .....	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
Total amount of funded debt .....	300,000 00	300,000 00
Total amount of floating debt .....	2,807 31	48 50
Interest due within the year .....	8,269 48	21,000 00
Interest paid within the year .....	8,269 48	11,162 88
Total amount of receipts from passengers .....	19,608 21	17,646 80
Total amount of receipts from freight .....	6,509 23	7,183 89
Total amount of receipts from all others sources .....	83 33	1,795 00
Total receipts .....	26,150 77	26,625 69
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes .....	26,150 77	26,625 69
Total net earnings .....		
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders .....		
Surplus after paying dividend .....		
Deficit at the commencement of the year .....	138,963 44	
Expended during the year in purchase or re- pairs of rolling stock .....	None.	5,356 05
Expended during the year for maintenance of way .....	4,116 42	2,517 16
Total number of passengers .....	94,054	97,150
Tons of merchandise transported .....	25,310	30,173
Number of locomotives owned .....	No rolling stock owned.	
Number of passenger cars owned .....		
Number of all other cars .....		
Average number of regular passenger trains per day .....	10	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform .....	All.	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake .....	All.	
Total length of road—miles .....	5.794	
Miles of track in Rhode Island .....	2.132	
Number of passengers killed during the year .....	None.	
Number of passengers injured during the year .....	None.	
Number of persons walking on the track killed .....	None.	
Number of persons lying on the track in- jured .....	1	
Number of employes killed .....	None.	
Number of employes injured .....	None.	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets) .....	4 8-10 c.	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket .....		

This report, as compared with the report of the previous year, shows an increase in their floating debt of \$2,758.81, and a reduction in their annual interest of \$12,730.52. Their receipts from passengers shows an increase of \$1,961.41, while from freight there is a decrease of \$674.66, and from all other sources a decrease of \$1,761, making a net decrease of \$474.92. Their expenses are reduced \$474.92. The number of passengers are decreased 3,0%, and the merchandise has also reduced 4,863 tons.

# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending November 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$437,917 49	\$437,917 49
Total amount of funded debt.....	None.	None.
Total amount of { Notes payable.....\$20,000 floating debt.. { Dividend on pre-ferred stock.... 4,500 }	24,500 00	30,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	1,290 00	5,296 67
Interest paid within the year.....	1,676 67	4,910 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers. . .	62,171 56	68,811 57
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	28,874 50	33,775 74
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	3,126 92	4,458 74
Total receipts.....	93,672 98	102,041 05
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	88,511 71	80,670 33
Total net earnings.....	5,161 27	21,370 72
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....		
Surplus after paying dividend.....		
Surplus at the commencement of the year.....		
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	11,791 79	8,046 65
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	25,623 50	23,485 58
Total number of passengers.....	217,032	227,527
Tons of merchandise transported.....	40,300	47,036
Number of locomotives owned.....	5	5
Number of passenger cars owned.....	10	10
Number of all other cars.....	25	25
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	5 each way.	5
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	All.	All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	All.
Total length of road—miles.....	13 6-10	
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	13 6-10	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	1 slightly.	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	
Number of employes killed.....	None.	
Number of employes injured.....	1 slightly.	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	3½ c.	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	4-5 c.	

This report shows a reduction of \$10,000 in their indebtedness during the year, and their net earnings for several years having been used for this purpose, their indebtedness has decreased from \$50,000 to \$20,000, and their annual interest is also decreased \$4,006.67. Their receipts from passengers are decreased \$1,640.01; from freight, \$5,401.24; from other sources, \$1,326.82, making a reduction in the total receipts of \$8,368.07. They show an increase in their expenses of \$7,841.38, but of this increase \$2,000 should have been charged in the previous year. Their net earnings show a decrease of \$16,209.45; and this is explained, partially, by the fact, that during the year a new iron bridge was built over Barrington River, at a cost of \$7,000, and an exchange of a locomotive made at a cost of \$6,000. These items were paid for and charged to expenses. During the year they expended \$11,791.79 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$25,623.50 for maintenance of way, making an aggregate of \$37,415.29, all of which was charged to expenses. Their number of passengers shows a falling off of 10,495, and in merchandise also a falling off of 6,736 tons.



# REPORT OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$20,000,000 00	\$20,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	400,000 00	378,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	940,075 83	617,610 69
Interest due within the year.....	81,755 90	68,486 16
Interest paid within the year.....	81,755 90	68,486 16
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	428,932 88	421,147 08
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	505,809 19	477,399 77
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	91,193 27	111,789 99
Total receipts.....	1,025,935 34	1,010,336 84
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	956,786 58	894,439 63
Total net earnings.....	69,148 76	115,897 21
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	.....	None.
Surplus.....	201,721 43	182,572 67
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	182,572 67	62,051 07
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	158,689 44	102,717 94
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	279,248 84	289,866 24
Total number of passengers.....	1,731,635	1,608,880
Tons of merchandise transported.....	435,367	350,005
Number of locomotives owned.....	36	31
Number of passenger cars owned.....	65	62
Number of all other cars.....	495	451
Average number of regular passenger trains per day in Rhode Island.....	15	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	15	.....
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	15	.....
Total length of road—miles operated by this Company.....	152	.....
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	8	.....
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	.....
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	4	.....
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	2	.....
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	2	.....
Number of employes killed.....	2	.....
Number of employes injured.....	10	.....
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2 44-100 c.	.....
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.956 c.	.....

In comparing this report with the one of the previous year, it shows an increase in the funded debt of \$24,000.00, and an increase in their floating debt of 322,465.14, making a net increase of their indebtedness of \$346,465.14. Their yearly interest is also increased \$13,269.74. The receipts from passengers shows an increase of \$7,785.80, and also from freight of \$28,409.42, while from other sources, there is a decrease of \$20,596.72, making their net increase of receipts \$15,598.50, while at the same time their expenses have increased \$62,346.95, thereby showing that at an expense of \$62,346.95 they have increased their business \$15,598.50. Their net earnings for the year are decreased \$46,748.45. They commenced their new year with their surplus increased \$69,148.76, making the surplus \$201,721.43. They have expended during the year \$153,689.44 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$279,248.84 for maintenance of way, making a total of \$432,938.28, of which amount \$367,005.26 was charged to expenses, and \$65,933.02 was charged for rolling stock to equipment account. They show an increase in their number of passengers of 122,755, and also an increase in freight of 85,362 tons. They have added to their rolling stock five new locomotives, three new passenger cars, and forty-four other new cars.

I have had occasion in previous reports to refer to, and to depreciate this way of charging to equipment account these amounts required from time to time for the payment of rolling stock, either to replace worn out material, or to add such stock as an increased business may require, unless an amount is annually charged off to expenses to equal the depreciation of their whole stock.

At their commencement the whole amount invested in rolling stock is charged either to that account, or to equipment account, and this amount is carried forward from year to year, and then if all subsequent purchases are also charged to the same account, in a few years this amount would represent very many times over the actual value of all the stock owned. The whole principle involved is, in my judgment, entirely wrong.

# REPORT OF PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,900 00	\$100,900 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....		
Interest due within the year.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Interest paid within the year.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	5,346 31	5,337 38
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	8,471 80	9,915 99
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....		
Total receipts.....	13,818 11	15,253 37
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	8,622 83	8,880 46
Total net earnings.....	5,195 28	6,422 91
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....		
Surplus after paying dividend.....		
Surplus at the commencement of the year...		
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....		
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....		
Total number of passengers.....		
Tons of merchandise transported.....		
Number of locomotives owned.....		
Number of passenger cars owned.....		
Number of all other cars.....		
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		
Total length of road—miles.....		
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....		
Number of passengers killed during the year		
Number of passengers injured during the year.....		
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		
Number of employes killed.....		
Number of employes injured.....		
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....		
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		

As compared with report of the previous year, this shows a decrease of receipts of \$1,435.26; also, a decrease in expenses of \$207.63, and also, in net earnings, of \$1,227.63. This road is operated by the Providence, Hartford and Fitchburg Railroad Company under such arrangements that the details of the business are not recorded by this corporation.

# REPORT OF RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$75,574 92	\$68,889 34
Paid in building road.....	12,000 00	No funded debt.
Total amount of floating debt.....	34,690 60	24,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	2,381 75	858 72
Interest paid within the year.....	2,381 75	858 72
Total amount of receipts from rent of road..	8,800 00	
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	241 10	
Total receipts.....	9,041 10	
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	2,497 22	
Total net earnings.....	6,543 88	
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....		
Surplus.....	6,543 88	
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	None.	
Expended during the year in purchase or re-pairs of rolling stock.....		
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....		
Total number of passengers.....		
Tons of merchandise transported.....		
Number of locomotives owned.....		
Number of passenger cars owned.....		
Number of all other cars.....		
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		
Total length of road—miles—about.....	7½	
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	7½	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....		
Number of passengers injured during the year.....		
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		
Number of employes killed.....		
Number of employes injured.....		
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....		
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		

By comparing this report of the few items with the report of the previous year, the capital stock is increased \$6,685.98, and also \$12,000 added to cost of road. The floating debt is increased \$10,690.60, and the annual interest also increased \$1,623.03. This corporation has leased its road to the New York and New England Railroad Company, and it is by them operated.

# REPORT OF MOSHASSUCK VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending October 31, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	None.	None.
Total amount of floating debt.....	15,000 00	8,000 00
Interest due within the year.....		
Interest paid within the year.....	700 00	600 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	323 67	6 56
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	13,852 35	12,575 68
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	None.	None.
Total receipts.....	14,176 02	12,582 24
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	7,450 74	5,831 94
Total net earnings.....	6,725 28	6,150 30
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.	None.
Surplus.....	12,875 58	6,150 30
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	6,150 30	None.
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	2,400 00	None.
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	1,164 88	2,000 00
Total number of passengers.....	8,225	
Tons of merchandise transported.....	25,525	22,418
Number of locomotives owned.....	1	1
Number of passenger cars owned.....	1	None.
Number of all other cars.....		None.
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	4	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	None.	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	4	None.
Total length of road—miles.....	2	2
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	2	2
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	1	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	None.
Number of employes killed.....	None.	None.
Number of employes injured.....	None.	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2 c.	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		

## REPORT OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending December 31, 1878.*

	1878.	1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$820,000 00	\$820,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	75,000 00	75,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....		
Interest due within the year.....	4,667 64	4,890 42
Interest paid within the year.....	4,667 64	4,890 42
Total amount of receipts from passengers...	397,024 01	395,882 82
Total amount of receipts from freight.....		None.
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	7,814 62	9,826 35
Total receipts.....	404,838 63	405,709 17
Total running expenses.....	303,840 61	317,920 19
Total net earnings.....	100,998 02	87,788 98
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	90,387 00	38,588 98
Surplus at the commencement of the year...	38,588 98	47,224 41
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	26,101 77	22,290 10
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	24,192 11	24,547 46
Total number of passengers.....	7,102,087	7,070,004
Tons of merchandise transported.....		
Number of horses owned.....	637	615
Number of passenger cars owned.....	125	107
Number of all other cars.....		
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		
Total length of road—miles.....	37½	37½
Miles of track in Rhode Island.....	37½	37½
Number of passengers killed during the year.....		
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	5	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		
Number of employes killed.....		
Number of employes injured.....		
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....		
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		

As compared with previous report, the capital stock and the indebtedness remains the same; the annual interest shows a decrease of \$222.78; the receipts from passengers shows an increase of \$1,141.19; the receipts from other sources show a decrease of \$2,011.73, making their net receipts \$870.54 less than the previous year. Their expenses, however, showing a decrease of \$14,079.58, their net earnings show an increase of \$13,209.04. After paying their usual dividend, they commence their new year with their surplus increased \$51,798.02. They have expended \$26,101.77 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$24,192.11 for maintenance of way, making an aggregate of \$50,293.88, which was charged to expenses. Their number of passengers shows an increase of 92,083. They have added twenty-two horses, and eighteen cars to their stock.

Capital Stock actually paid in.	Total Indebtedness.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.	Total net Earnings.	Total Surplus after paying Dividend.	Surplus at commencement of the Year.
New York, Boston and Providence.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$1,130,287 25	\$900,018 78	\$248,146 64	\$43,146 64	None. Deficit. 1,860 84 }
Providence and Worcester.....	2,000,000 00	1,844,941 00	870,876 17	964,398 22	110,564 61	368,763 29
Boston and Providence.....	4,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,306,417 21	918,038 33	368,127 39	None.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill.....	2,087,889 98	2,394,143 64	898,188 26	841,964 55	No Dividend.	82,004 44
Providence and Springfield.....	517,150 00	500,000 00	86,897 52	8,493 50	40,497 49 }	
Warwick.....	29,205 00	210,000 00			No Dividend.	
Newport and Wickford.....	100,000 00	66,000 00	46,347 02	39,755 81	No Dividend.	5,670 00
Narragansett Pier.....	100,000 00	110,400 00	24,093 10	21,764 86	None.	None.
Wood River.....	57,240 86	76,455 92	11,287 20	9,261 97	No Dividend.	8,582 41
Old Colony.....	6,723,900 00	6,188,968 08	2,174,398 23	408,673 56	5,577 64 }	756,363 40
Fall River, Warren and Providence.....	150,000 00	302,907 81	26,150 77	None.	708,054 67	Deficit. 188,963 44 }
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	437,917 49	24,500 00	98,672 96	88,511 71	None.	None.
New York and New England.....	20,000,000 00	1,340,075 83	1,025,985 84	966,796 58	No Dividend.	192,572 67
Pawtuxet Valley.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	13,818 11	8,622 83	201,731 43 }	
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	75,574 93	48,690 60	9,041 10	2,497 22	None.	
Mohawk Valley.....	50,000 00	15,000 00	14,176 02	7,450 74	No Dividend.	6,150 30
Pontiac Branch.....				6,795 23	12,675 54 }	
Union.....	980,000 00	75,000 00	404,894 63	309,640 61	96,082 43	47,384 11



## RECAPITULATION OF MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Capital stock.....	\$40,219,728 25	\$40,166,022 87	\$40,078,073 33
Total indebtedness.....	15,422,570 58	15,514,775 00	15,488,158 09
Total receipts.....	7,706,146 54	7,974,009 48	8,288,584 20
Total earnings.....	1,445,015 20	1,313,577 33	2,050,058 19
Number of passengers.....	20,064,206	19,888,309	20,520,486
Tons of merchandise.....	3,071,634	3,095,921	2,754,603
Number of locomotives.....	255	249	244
Number of cars.....	4,917	4,995	4,889
Number of passengers killed.....	None.	a 3	1
Number of passengers injured...	3	b 11	12
Number of all others killed.....	8	31	36
Number of all others injured.....	10	c 22	23
Total miles of track in R. I.....	244 <sup>098</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>	241 <sup>515</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>	225 <sup>6810</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>

a All out of this State.

b One out of the State.

c Eighteen out of this State.

As compared with the previous year, the capital stock shows an increase of \$53,705.38; the total indebtedness shows a decrease of \$92,204.42; the receipts show a decrease of \$267,862.94; the earnings show an increase of \$131,437.87; the number of passengers have increased 175,897, while the tons of merchandise have decreased 24,287. Six new locomotives have been added, while the number of cars have decreased seventy-eight. While 20,064,206 passengers have been transported during the year, not one has been killed in this State, and only three have been injured, and they by their own carelessness. Eight other persons have been killed, and ten have been injured. The miles of track in the State are increased 2<sup>583</sup>/<sub>1000</sub>. The increased net earnings can be attributed mainly to a decreased expenditure, although one or two corporations show an increased total receipts.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ACCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

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February 4. PHILIP CHACE, of East Providence, was fatally injured in East Providence by cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. Mr. Chace lived in this neighborhood, and had been accustomed frequently to make use of the railroad as a highway. At this particular time, he entered the railroad enclosure by getting under the fence, and as he came upon the track, he saw the train approaching, going the same direction as himself; and when the engine passed him, it was only about four feet from him, moving very slow, and bell ringing at the time. By some means unknown, he was hit by the rear portion of the train, either by falling towards it, or not noticing it, walked near enough to be hit. The sole cause of the accident rested in himself.

March 20. JAMES SMITH fatally injured on Moshassuck Valley Railroad. The train had just stopped at Mineral Spring Pike, and upon starting, the engineer saw about fifty rods off three or four men walking on the track, some of them between the rails, and the bell was then ringing. As the train approached, moving about ten or twelve miles per hour, they all, with the exception of this man, moved out of the way; and he, when the engine was only some eight or ten feet from him, suddenly started to cross the track, directly in front of the engine, was hit by the pilot and bunter beam, and so injured that he lived but a short time. The cause of this accident belongs to the man alone.

March 22. CHARLES J. KEEGAN was instantly killed, between Westerly and Niantic, by the cars of the New York, Providence and

Boston Railroad Company. It was a freight train, and left Westerly at 6.15 A. M. When the engineer first saw the man he was about eighty yards off, and on the other track, walking from the train. The engineer blowed, and the man turned round, looked towards him, and then moved on to the track on which the train was approaching, and got down on his hands and knees. The engineer then shut off steam, continued blowing, and the man moved off the track, stopped and looked at the train, and then deliberately stepped over on to the track, and laid down on his face between the rails, was hit, and killed. The cause of this accident was insanity.

March 26. An unknown lady was slightly injured by stepping from a car of the Union Railroad Company, on North Main street, Providence, before the car had stopped. The conductor assisted her up; but as she declined to give her address, no investigation could be had.

March 28. MAGGIE MCPHILLIPS, about seven years of age, was injured on the Union Railroad, on Orms street, Providence. Upon making inquiries of her parents at their residence, I learned that the child, while running, actually ran against the horses on the car. Upon hitting the horse, he moved so that the child fell between the rails; but the car was so promptly stopped that she was not run over, although when it stopped, her head was found just in front of the forward wheel. The result of the accident was a broken collar-bone, and other injuries. Upon learning these facts, I did not deem a formal investigation necessary, as the child was the sole cause of the accident.

April 16. An unknown man killed near the slaughter houses in Providence, by the Shore Line express train. The engineer saw the man and promptly blew the whistle, but the man not heeding the signal, was struck and instantly killed, and was so thoroughly mangled that there was no chance of recognition. Finding that the employes on the train promptly availed themselves of all the powers they had to avoid the accident, I did not have a formal investigation. A curve prevented the engineer from seeing any great distance, and deafness, or deliberate suicide, or extreme carelessness on the part of the man was the cause of the accident.

May 8. An unknown lady was injured by stepping from a car of the Union Railroad Company, on Westminster street, Providence. She did not give any notice to the conductor that she wished to stop, and while he was engaged with other passengers, the car moving at its usual speed, she attempted to jump off. Some passengers upon the platform remonstrated with her, and warned her not to get off until

the car stopped; but she, not paying attention to them, jumped, and still retaining hold of the car, was dragged a few feet. The car was stopped as soon as possible, and she was assisted by the conductor, but as she would not give her address, no formal investigation could be had.

July 6. B. B. CHAMBERLAIN, an engineer in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while working upon the outside of the engine, when the train was in motion, fell to the ground, receiving quite severe injuries. He was to have reported to me, but failing to do so, no investigation was had.

September 6. The body of ALONZO K. TRIPP was found early this morning, near Olneyville, lying between the tracks of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, laying in two parts, being completely cut in two. I could not find any employé on either train that knew anything of the accident, consequently could not have any formal investigation.

September 19. E. L. VALENTINE, Station Agent at Oaklawn, in the employ of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, was instantly killed. I visited this place and examined it, and think the explanation of the accident is as follows: The pin holding the switch rod, which is attached to the target, dropped out, thereby disconnecting it with the rail. A regular freight train, having a passenger car attached, left Providence at 11.30 A. M., and having cars to go on to the turn-out at this station, Mr. Valentine went and turned the switch, and then deliberately walked between the rails, towards the station, with his back towards the coming train. By not turning the switch, when he went there expressly for that purpose, the cars instead of coming down the track that he expected, did come instead on the track where he was walking, striking him, and almost beheading him. The direct cause of this accident was his own carelessness in a two-fold degree. When he turned the rod, neither his eyes or his mind could have been on his work, because the power required to turn the switch rod when disconnected with the rail is very decidedly less than when connected. As a part of his duty was to take charge of station, freight and switch, he should have seen that the switch was in order. Second, he walked deliberately down between the rails of the turn-out when there was sufficient room on either side, where he would have been safe.

September 20. BENJAMIN E. BENSON was injured at Cedar Grove by jumping from a train of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Rail-

road Company. His own statement to me was, that he started from Providence in the 9.20 A. M. train; that when the train arrived at Cedar Grove, where it met the up train, he heard the employés on his train call out Cedar Grove, and noticed that he was there and that the train had stopped; but that he was engaged in conversation with some one on the train, and after the train had again started, he attempted to jump off and was somewhat injured. I told him that the whole responsibility rested upon himself, and I did not have any formal investigation.

October 3. JESSE SMITH was killed on the East Providence Junction of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while walking across Japonica street crossing, in Pawtucket. This case received an unusually full investigation, as it involved a question new even to me, with my many years' experience. After the investigation, I wrote the Superintendent of the company substantially as follows:

The facts of the case were that it was a train of empty dumps; that a flying switch was made, that the engine had passed over the crossing, and that Mr. Smith—a man about seventy years of age, and deaf—undertaking to walk over after the engine had passed, was hit by the rear portion of the same train, and instantly killed. It seems to me that the whole turning point in this case is, what is a highway? This could not be called a private crossing, because neither gates, bars or fences protected it. The land on each side of the track is owned by parties, who some six or eight years ago, (before the railroad was built) platted it, laying out streets in various directions, which plat was recorded. When the Railroad Corporation laid out their track, they not only acknowledged this crossing by not fencing it, but went further, and laid planks against and between their rails, so as to render travelling easier. To be sure, the land thus thrown out for a highway, was never deeded to the town as such, neither did the town ever accept it as such; but I contend that such action in behalf of the town would not materially affect this case, as the only result could be that the town would then assume all expenses of repairs, and accidents caused by neglect of repairs. It seems to me, that this then is to all intents and purposes, as far as the public are concerned, a public highway. All obstructions were removed, and the public were thus invited to use it as a highway. Seeing then that it was intended to be used as a highway, it was not incumbent upon the travelling public to stop and inquire in whom the fee of the land was vested: but upon the other side, if it was a private way, or what is

called "not a public highway," (if such a thing can exist upon a railroad) it certainly was incumbent upon the Railroad Corporation to have had notices put up to that effect. Even then the case would not be clear, because the law says "any highway," thus making the law applicable alike to all.

Section 4, Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes states, "No car or carriage for the transportation of passengers or freight shall be propelled across any highway, after the locomotive has been detached therefrom, without a stationary bell, or whistle being rung at said crossing, during the whole time the train is crossing such highway." Section 5, same chapter, also provides that boards shall be placed across the highway as therein described, which was subsequently amended so as to allow such other boards, or signs as the Railroad Commissioner shall approve. Now as this train did pass over this highway in detached parts, and as there is no stationary bell or whistle at this crossing, neither was there any sign-board there, it seems to me that the whole responsibility and liability of the accident whereby Jesse Smith lost his life, is directly chargeable to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

October 5. SIMON SULLIVAN was injured on the Boston and Providence Railroad, near the Wilkesbarre Pier, in East Providence. I found him at the Rhode Island Hospital, and from him learned that he was employed in filling the cars with coal from the pockets, and was at work on the forward car of the train; that the moving of the train threw him off, thereby receiving quite severe injuries. Believing that the sole cause of the accident rested in the man himself, I did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

October 21. NATHANIEL HAINES was injured in attempting to get on to a moving train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, at India Point yard, Providence. I found him at the Rhode Island Hospital, and his own story was that he saw the Boston train starting out; saw that it was moving very slow, and in trying to get on, he caught his foot in the frog of the track, and the steps of the car struck him in the shoulder, hurting his left arm quite seriously. I told him, that accidents resulting from persons getting on or off of moving trains was alone chargeable to the persons themselves, and that I did not deem any further investigation called for.

November 2. JOHN GRAY was killed at the Elm street crossing, in the city of Newport, by a train of the Old Colony Railroad Company. When the engineer first saw the man he was about coming on to the

track, being only about twenty feet from it. He blowed, and struck him almost simultaneously. The head-light was lighted; the bell had been rung for the crossing, and about eighty rods back, the long whistle had been sounded. The employés on the train did promptly act, and did all they could to avoid the accident. There are two gates at this crossing, the one on the west side was shut, and a lighted lantern was hung upon it, and the gate on the east side was not shut. This case presents another entirely new phase for me, and it seems to be my luck this year to grapple with points hitherto unknown.

This Elm street was laid out a long time before the railroad was built, but the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newport sometime since passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That so much of Elm, Poplar and Fourth streets, in the First Ward of this city, as are within the lines of the location of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, be and the same are hereby declared useless. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall affect any private foot-way, which existed over the same useless parts of said streets, or which may have been stipulated for between the city of Newport and the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company.

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner under the direction of the Committee on Highways, be and he is hereby directed to cause to be put up, sign-boards on each side of the railway track in each of said streets, and parts of streets, as required by law.

The first question that arises then is, the streets having been declared useless, what are they? I contend that the action of the city of Newport, in annually electing a gate-keeper for this, with other crossings, and paying that gate-keeper from the public funds of said city, does make it a highway under the railroad law, notwithstanding the vote of the Board of Aldermen, and by placing the man, and gates, and lanterns, thus recognizing it fully as a highway.

*Now there is not any board placed across such highway* as Section 5, Chapter 145 of the law requires. I do not see any way whereby a corporation can intervene between a railroad corporation and the railroad laws of our State, so as to nullify the requirements of that law; neither could the enforcement of such laws be made as against such an intervening corporation, because said laws are made as applicable exclusively to railroad corporations. The city government plainly admit on the face of their own resolutions, their knowledge of this law, and directed one of their own officers to conform to it.

It seems to me, therefore, plainly my duty to say that in my judgment, the whole responsibility and liability of the accident, whereby John Gray lost his life, is directly chargeable to the Old Colony Railroad Company, because they have run their trains over a highway not protected as the law specifies it shall be. This leaves the heirs of John Gray to bring their action the only way they could bring it; then if the Railroad Corporation proves, in accordance with the very many decisions given, that this man did not use all the precautions that he might, or in other words, that by his own carelessness he contributed to the cause of the accident, then, of course, the case ends. If, however, on the other hand, they should recover judgment against the Railroad Corporation, then it seems to me clear, that the Railroad Corporation can not only recover from the city of Newport, not only the amount of the damages assessed, but their expenses, and other damages in addition.

November 4. THOMAS PECKHAM, conductor on a freight train in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was injured this day. He states that he thought he saw a man on a dump car that ought not to be there, and he went to examine into it, and in coming back to his proper position, being fully aware that he was near a low bridge, attempted to stoop to avoid being hit by it, but not stooping low enough was hit, and slightly injured. This being one of the old bridges, I did not consider any formal investigation necessary.

November 12. GEORGE ADAMS, a lad about fourteen years of age, was injured near Kingston depot in attempting to get upon a train of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. I wrote the father of this lad, and from him learned that the boy was running beside the track, and seeing a freight train moving along very slow, thought he would get on to the rear car and ride to the station; but while running along, he stumbled, and the end of the truck frame struck him, breaking his leg, cracking his knee-pan, and otherwise injuring him. As he was clearly where he had no right to be, and was endeavoring to do what he ought not to do, I could not see that any formal investigation was called for.

November 14. SAMUEL WORDEN, a brakeman in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was injured between Providence and Valley Falls. It was an extra freight train, and left Providence about four A. M. When it arrived at Valley Falls, it was stopped to do some switching, and this rear brakeman was not at his post. Upon searching for him, he was found inside of



rear box car with his head and face badly bruised, and also insensible. He was cared for promptly, but upon recovering his senses, has not been able to explain anything in regard to the accident.

November 19. ARTHUR McCAGHEY was found near the track, near the depot in Providence, injured, and was sent to the Rhode Island Hospital, where I found him. He lives in Lonsdale, but could not remember when he left his home; knew nothing of the accident, or how, or when he came to the hospital. His hand and right arm were badly injured. I subsequently ascertained that he was refused admittance at the Aldrich House the day of the accident because he was so badly intoxicated. While at the hospital, and before his mind was settled, he talked considerably, and among other things, he said, he fell from a platform of a car. No one of the employes on either train saw him, which, perhaps, may be accounted for by his falling so soon after starting that the conductor had not had time sufficient to get to him. How he received his injuries will never probably be known; but I told him, that undoubtedly the whole cause of it was his own condition. No formal investigation.

November 29. HARVEY BENNETT, in the employ of the New York and New England Railroad Company, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill division, was injured while coupling cars. As the injury was reported very slight, I did not deem a formal investigation called for.

December 7. JAMES GILLAIN, a lad about fourteen years of age, was injured in Providence, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill division of the New York and New England Railroad Company. I called upon him at residence of his mother, on Murphy street, and from him learned, that he, with other boys, were playing within the railroad enclosure, when he saw a freight train approaching, moving quite slow, and noticing there was a chain hanging over one side of a car, thought he would catch hold of it and get a ride. In attempting to do this, he was thrown down, and so severely injured that the amputation of a foot was necessary. As it was so very clear that his own carelessness, and doing what he ought not to do, was the sole cause of the accident, it did not seem to me that any formal investigation was necessary.

There were several other accidents reported during the year; but upon making inquiries in relation to them, I found them, in each instance, of such a nature that I did not deem any report of them necessary, or any investigation called for.

I thus report, that during the year there have been twenty-one accidents that received my attention. Of these, eight were fatal, two of which I charge to the Railroad Corporations for not conforming to the laws of our State; one, perhaps, deliberate suicide; one, insanity; one, cause unknown; one, careless employé, and the other two by walking on the track.

Of the thirteen injured, one ran against one of the horses attached to a horse car; two were unknown ladies attempting to step from a horse car, the car being in motion, and without notifying the conductor; one, cause unknown; one, employé coming in contact with a low bridge; three, in attempting to get on a moving train; three, careless employés; one, in getting from a moving train, and one, intoxication.

While this seems to present quite a formidable array, the number is not as large as might be expected, seeing the great number of people who daily use railroad tracks for highways, and it is owing wholly to the extraordinary caution of the employés on the train that the number of accidents are not very decidedly increased.

This has been a source of great anxiety to me for many years past, to devise some way to keep people out of railroad enclosures. Accidents do not by any means prove any warning to these people, neither do they regard the notices which I have had put up in many localities. I hope very soon to know definitely the precise cost per rod of a fence made with stone posts, and barbed iron wire, and hope the price will be such that I can recommend the adoption of it by all our Railroad Corporations. This will entirely prevent the entrance of man, or beast, within the railroad enclosure, except at the crossings, thereby reducing the risk of accidents.

Once during the year, I was selected as sole referee to settle damages to property, on questions arising between two Railroad Corporations, which, considering there were points involved which might directly affect accidents to persons, I promptly attended to, and decided all the points at issue.

I have also been called upon, in accordance with a vote of the Directors of one of our Railroad Corporations, to locate a depot. I visited the place twice, and after making various measurements, gave them my suggestions in writing. The place which some of them had selected, I protested against, and had they commenced to build, I should have applied for an injunction restraining them, on the ground that it was an unnecessary exposure for passengers, and accompanied with extraordinary risk to life and limb. Differences have subse-

quently arisen in this Board of Directors, and the result is, that nothing has been done.

A new point has also arisen in regard to this matter. Section 12, Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes, states: "No Railroad Corporation shall abandon any station which is on its road, and in this State, after the same has been established for twelve months, except by act of the General Assembly."

The facts of this case are, that it was not but a few months after tickets had been first sold, for this place, when I first visited it, and gave them my written suggestions. Action was delayed by them for sometime, until finally I had another written communication from their committee appointed for this purpose, to which I promptly replied that I would visit the place again at any time that would be most convenient for their committee. After another delay of nearly two months, I did visit the place with their committee, and not seeing any reason for changing the opinion I first gave them, wrote them to that effect. Now, these same parties raise the point, that the station having been established twelve months, it cannot be abandoned without the permission of the General Assembly.

Now the question arises, what is meant by a station in Section 12? Does the selling of a ticket for a certain locality where the trains usually stop, constitute that a station? or, is it necessary to erect a depot, station house, or station, as generally used to designate it? It seems to me, that an act explaining what is intended in this section might prevent serious misunderstandings.

On the first of August last, the new law requiring a power brake to be attached to every passenger car used for the conveyance of passengers took effect. A few weeks previous to that time, I carefully examined the list of the various corporations to see who would be affected by the law, and then promptly wrote them, calling their attention to the requirements of the law. I am now able to state that the requirements of the law have been met in every case.

I cannot close my report without again stating that, in my best judgment, prompt and thorough legislation relative to grade crossings is demanded. The result of them is apparent each year, in the recorded loss of life and limb; and when such results as these are at stake, it does seem to me, that every precaution necessary should be taken to avoid them. All the powers now authorized to create them should be changed, and the sole power vested either in our courts, or in some special board, and then there should be such delays required as will enable all parties to be heard.

Were the matter not of such vital importance, I should not so often refer to it, but when I am using my best efforts to close some of the grade crossings now in existence, it is very poor encouragement to find that, during the same time, new crossings have been created, and for either very selfish or frivolous reasons.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY STAPLES,

Railroad Commissioner.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1878.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 6.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# State of Rhode Island.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14, 1879.

To His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

GOVERNOR,—

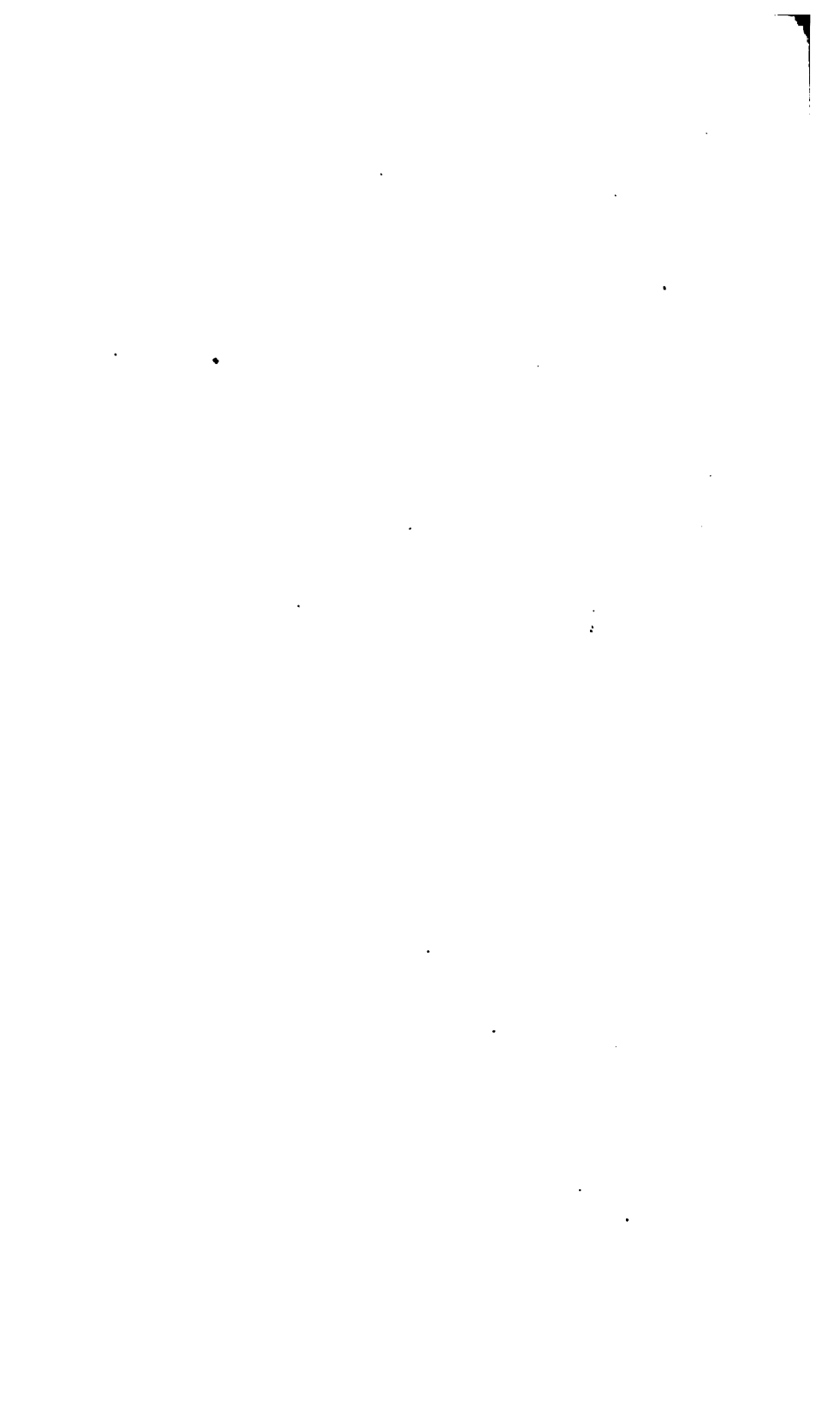
I have the honor to present herewith my annual report, together with an inventory of the military property of the State, with a report of the inspection thereof, as required by law.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Quartermaster General.*





## R E P O R T .

In making the exchanges of ordnance and stores with the U. S. Ordnance Department, in the early part of the year 1878, an account of which was included in my last report, I was obliged to receive muskets Cal. .50, of the model 1866, the Ordnance Department not having at hand the model I desired, viz.: that of 1868. Since that time I have been able to exchange the muskets model '66 for those of '68, the latter being the same kind as those already in the possession of the militia, and the muskets of Cal. .50 owned by the State are now of one model, and all parts are interchangeable.

In making this last exchange I returned 450 muskets of Cal. .50, and have drawn 380 of Cal. .50 and 40 of Cal. .45, that number seeming sufficient for our present needs, and leaving a larger balance due the State from United States to be drawn against.

The annual quota for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, from the United States is \$1,919.14, making the amount now due the State, that may be drawn from the Ordnance Department, \$3,425.30.

Within a few years the calibre of many military rifles has been reduced to .45, a point at which they prove to be most effective and accurate, particularly in the longer military ranges, and no doubt it will be desirable, if not necessary, within a few years to exchange the present arms for rifles of that calibre. Had the recent exchanges included the whole of our small arms, I should have recommended the adoption of the Cal. .45 entirely, but it may be advisable to retain those now in use for the present, as the rapid progress, by new invention and experiments, now being made will very quickly produce a

rifle superior to any yet adopted, especially if that portion of the proposed law is enacted by Congress, giving private manufacturers an opportunity to compete for the supply of the army and militia.

No doubt the days of bright barrels and outside hammers for military rifles are rapidly passing away, their inferiority to the browned rifles and enclosed hammers for service and accurate shooting having been practically demonstrated by the contests on the rifle ranges of this country, as well as in the recent wars in Europe.

Skill, or at *least* knowledge in the art of shooting his rifle, must become as much a part of the instruction of a soldier, as address in drilling in the manual of arms, and the military authorities in every State that supports an effective military organization are giving increased attention to this necessary instruction; for instance, the State of New York during the last year supported, either wholly or partially, 30 rifle ranges in different parts of the State, and the National Guard expended 709,800 cartridges in rifle practice, at a total cost of about \$25,000. Under the supervision and instruction of an able corps of "Inspectors of Rifle Practice," 9,574 men have progressed to different stages of proficiency, while 3,059 men have passed through the three classes, and are rated as "marksmen," and entitled to wear the marksman's badge furnished by the State.

#### ARMORIES.

During the year the armory at Woonsocket has been repaired under the direction of the Legislative Committee, a furnace placed in the basement, and the windows on north side protected by outside wire screens. There should be an arms rack built in each of the company rooms, but the companies report they are unable to provide them, and the muskets are not protected as they should be.

The armory at East Greenwich has also been repaired under the direction of a Legislative Committee, is in good order, much improved in its appearance and interior arrangement, the drill room being enlarged by removing a partition that separated a rear room.

The armory of the "Westerly Rifles" has been enlarged by an addi-

tion of 40 x 42 feet, three stories in height, giving the companies each a room, the officers of the battalion a fine room for headquarters, the armorer a room for his department, a dining-room, a store-room, and a large room for squad or company drill, in addition to the main hall. The State appropriated \$2,000 toward this improvement; the battalion have expended about \$3,000 more, and now have the most commodious and convenient armory in the State.

The armory occupied by Battery A, "P. M. C. A." at Providence is again in need of repairs, as may be regularly expected. The tower at south-east corner leaks badly at every rain, and the water comes through the chip stone walls at various places. I found two rooms with floors covered with water, unfit for any purpose. The company keep the interior in as good order as may be expected.

The armory occupied by the United Train of Artillery, over the canal, at Providence, is in its usual damp and unhealthy condition, notwithstanding the efforts to heat it, and the members of the Battalion complain of its unfitness to remain in any length of time on account of the very cold floor. The building is in want of repairs and paint, but it may be doubtful if its condition and location warrants any expenditure.

The armories owned, leased or in use by the other companies of the militia are kept in good order, but many of them are too small for company drill.

In this connection I feel called upon to reiterate what has been said in former reports, that the sum allowed each company for armory rent is too small, especially the companies in the city of Providence, who should be allowed at least \$300 per annum.

#### ARMAMENT.

The six-pounder field pieces of the Light Artillery, while being suitable, perhaps, for the purposes of drill, parades and firing of salutes, are of uneven calibre, and not the arms they would be expected to use if called into the service of the United States.

The harnesses of Battery A are in splendid condition. The har-

nesses of Battery B, although well cared for, are old and unreliable for extended or hard service. The carriages, caissons, &c., of both Batteries are in good order.

The Cavalry companies are well supplied with saddles and bridles, but their sabres are quite inferior, most of them having seen hard service before they were placed in the hands of these companies. The few carbines owned by the State are in possession of Company B, and although fair for drill purposes, are of an obsolete pattern for which no ammunition is furnished. If the Cavalry are to be relied upon for service they should be furnished with modern B. L. carbines and pistols.

The Infantry companies throughout the State are now, and for the *first time* since the organization of the militia, furnished with rifles of one model and calibre, reliable and serviceable in case of an occasion for their use.

The condition of these arms is a credit to the armorers and those having charge of them.

The few rifles of Cal. .45 that have been provided are in use by those who are practicing for the positions on the Rifle Team.

The property in the store-house, as may be seen by the inventory herewith appended, is not of a very extensive description. The Infantry accoutrements are all serviceable and in good order. There are about 40 sets of harness and some other property turned in by the Woonsocket Light Artillery, in 1875, that I would recommend be condemned and allowed to be sold.

The only clothing on hand is 150 overcoats, of various patterns, in hardly fair order, with about 30 pairs of Artillery drivers' trousers. The lack of proper camp equipage, camp accoutrements, overcoats, &c., for our soldiers, in case of a sudden emergency, or any duties in cold or inclement weather, has been often alluded to in military reports, and it is hoped your Excellency's recommendations for providing the militia will be promptly acted upon.

Very few companies use the cartridge boxes and belts furnished by the State, or desire to keep them in their possession, preferring to furnish and use a kind that are more attractive in appearance for parades,

but in most cases they are totally unfit for service. They should be required to furnish a more substantial set of accoutrements or expect them to be rejected by the Brigade Inspector, and reported as unserviceable.

Many companies are now in want of new uniforms, and it is undoubtedly for the best interests of the State and for the militia that a proper uniform be adopted and furnished by the State, in preference to granting petitions for money, to be expended without control, for inappropriate uniforms. There is, however, at this present time in the military organizations a growing tendency towards a neat, substantial and well fitting dress, rather than the coat of gold lace.

#### ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Upon the 5th of November last I issued the usual notice fixing the time for inspecting the armories, arms, &c., and it is most creditable to the militia that I am able to say that *every* company, of *all* arms, voluntarily paraded in full uniform to receive the inspector and perform the ceremonies incident to an inspection.

A decidedly increased interest has been manifested during the recent inspections to make these occasions profitable to the drill and discipline of the commands, and I am credibly informed by the officers of various companies that the attendance at the drills preparatory to inspection is from 25 to 50 per cent. greater than at any other times.

The arms and accoutrements of all the arms of service are in as good order as a proper attention will place them. The muskets in the hands of the Infantry companies of this State are in the best order I have ever found them, and I am confident their condition has never been equalled, and the superior manner in which many of the armorers perform their duties commends them to especial praise. Usually these arms have been rated in three or four classes, but at this last inspection there was found to be only two classes, with but few in the second class.

The inspections were held upon the days and hours appointed.

## ANNUAL INSPECTION BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND.

1878.

Nov. 19—Newport—Newport Artillery Co.

- " 20—Pawtucket—Co. C, Battalion of Cavalry.
- " 21—Providence—Cos. A, B and C, 6th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 22—Newport—Co. B, 2d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 22—Newport—Co. D, 6th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 23—Apponaug—Co. D, 3d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 25—Woonsocket—Co. D, 2d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 25—Woonsocket—Co. E, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 26—Bristol—Bristol Artillery Co.
- " 26—Bristol—Co. C, 2d Battalion of Infantry.

Dec. 2—Warren—Co. A, 2d Battalion of Infantry.

- " 4—Pawtucket—Battery B, Light Artillery.
- " 5—Providence—Co. E, 2d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 6—Providence—Co. B, Battalion of Cavalry.
- " 9—Providence—Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion of Infantry.
- " 10—Pawtucket—Co. B, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 11—Providence—Battery A, Light Artillery.
- " 12—East Greenwich—Co. C, 3d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 13—East Providence—Co. A, Battalion of Cavalry.
- " 16—Westerly—Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion of Infantry.
- " 17—Providence—Co. A, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 18—Central Falls—Co. C, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 19—Providence—Co. F, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 23—Providence—Co. D, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
- " 30—Providence—United Train of Artillery.

## FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

The inspection of this Battalion, of four companies, took place in Howard Hall, Providence, as customary for a few years past, the armory being too small for any battalion exercises, on which occasion your Excellency, accompanied by your staff, was received with honors due the commander-in-chief.

The inspection was preceded by a review, tendered me by Col. Goddard, commanding, both ceremonies being performed with commendable steadiness and precision. The arms were in first class condition,

having evidently received intelligent and careful attention. Dress parade and guard-mounting were each performed in the excellent manner for which this Battalion is noted. It was apparent the drill in the manual of arms has much improved during the past year.

The large, finely trained drum corps, under Drum-Major Lewis, rendered their services in a most acceptable manner.

Your Excellency's response to a call from Col. Goddard was received with hearty applause by the Battalion and the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

I visited the armory, for purpose of inspection, the day following.

#### SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Company A—at Warren, was inspected in its fine armory, and paraded in good numbers, regardless of the heavy storm of rain prevailing, and performed the ceremonies and drill in a creditable manner. The arms are in first class order, the best that I have yet seen them. The accoutrements, cannon, &c., are well cared for, the armory neat, pleasant and comfortable.

Capt. and Mrs. Munro entertained the guests "at home" with a bounteous hospitality.

Company B—at Newport, appeared at the armory with unusually full ranks, and your Excellency was received with the honors due your position. The arms and accoutrements of this command, which have always ranked high for their fine condition, were if possible in better order than ever. The inspection and drill were well performed, but the small hall, which was packed with the friends of the company, rendered company movements somewhat difficult, but was no check upon the speeches that followed. The Newport Band were in attendance, enlivening the evening with excellent music.

Company C—at Bristol, paraded at the armory in small numbers, wearing their new uniforms of blue coats and trowsers. The B. L. rifles furnished this company during the year were found in first class order, and well cared for. In the drill a variety of movements were executed which were open to much criticism, and the manual of arms was not as good as usual.

Company D—at Woonsocket, paraded a small but fine appearing company, in a good state of discipline, with an apparent improvement in drill since the last inspection. The muskets were in good order, of second class, but accoutrements not well cared for. The unfurnished and badly lighted hall presents an uncomfortable appearance. Arms racks and seats are much needed.

Company E—at Providence, although not large in number, presented a well drilled and disciplined company. The arms were in the best order I have ever seen them, but barely escaped being classed in second rate. The inspection ceremonies were well performed, the drill being, as usual with this company, extensive, spirited, and executed with a precision that was well termed by the critics an “example for all companies to copy.” The officers entertained their guests from Warren, and others, with a collation.

#### THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Companies A and B—at Westerly, paraded as a Battalion, under the command of Col. Crandall, and escorted myself and staff, with Genls. Walker and Chace, from the hotel to the armory. The inspection ceremonies were well executed and the arms found to be in first class order, with the accoutrements in fair condition. The books and papers of the Battalion in the hands of Adjutant Maxson are models of neatness and order. In consequence of the alterations being made upon the armory, drills have been somewhat interfered with.

Company C—at East Greenwich, with the aid of several substitutes and two improvised officers for the occasion, turned out a small company. The muskets, which are the first really serviceable arms this company have had, were in first class order, and the accoutrements much improved since last inspected. The drill, although much of it was incorrectly executed and to be quite severely criticised, was the first I have ever seen of any extent at this armory. Capt. Brown has labored diligently to create an interest in the recruiting and drill, but his efforts have not produced a desirable result. The company and guests partook of an excellent supper in the basement rooms.



Company D—at Apponaug, turned out a fair sized company, composed of good material. Capt. Spencer has infused new life into the organization, with an improvement of the discipline and drill. The arms were in good order of the second class, and the armorer has much improved in his method of cleaning the muskets.

#### FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Company A—at Providence, appeared at its armory with the largest number present of any company of infantry in the Division. The arms and accoutrements were in first class order, and the inspection ceremonies were well performed. The drill that followed was the best executed as well as one of the most extended witnessed during the tour of inspection, and challenged the admiration of the large number of military officers and men present. There was a precision and vigor in the manual and marching that is only acquired by long and regular practice, under intelligent instruction.

Company B—at Pawtucket, turned out a good sized company, notwithstanding the tremendous storm of wind and rain prevailing, making a very creditable appearance during the inspection. The muskets and accoutrements were in fair order of the second class. An improvement in the manual of arms was observed, but the room is too limited for any company movements.

Company C—at Central Falls, presented a fair sized command, in fair drill, but not equal in numbers or drill to the last inspection. Company formation was erroneous. The muskets and accoutrements were in good order, and may be ranked in the first class.

Company D—at Providence, paraded a fine looking company, very uniform in size, with good discipline and drill, performing the ceremonies of inspection well and standing at "attention" very steady. The arms were in better order than when last inspected, rating in the first class. The breast and belt plates on the men were especially noticed for their uniform and brilliant polish. In the drill a decided improvement in the manual and step was noticed. Company formation was erroneous.

Company E—at Woonsocket, paraded a fair sized company, in fair drill and discipline. The muskets (new) were in very good order, and may be ranked in the first class. A non-commissioned officer paraded equipped and acting as a Lieutenant.

Company F—at Providence, paraded a fair sized, fine appearing company, as usual, and although they have always appeared for inspection at their own solicitation, this is the first time they have had any State property of any description to inspect. The muskets recently furnished them were in good order, rank of first class. The drill was in most respects good, but some errors require correction.

This company and all of the companies in this Battalion are in need of new uniforms.

#### SIXTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Companies A, B and C—at Providence, were inspected at their armory as a Battalion, under the command of the Colonel. The turnout was smaller than at last inspection. The ceremonies were fairly performed and the drill of the manual good, but the drill of the Battalion was incorrect, and the handling of swords by the officers, very faulty. The arms not being found in an approved or acceptable condition, I gave them a sufficient time to put them in proper order, and have since inspected them at different times, finding their condition much improved and rated in second class.

Company D—at Newport, turned out a small company, but larger than any other of this Battalion. The arms they have just received were in very good order, and rated in first class. Some portions of the drill was very fairly executed, but too much of it is incorrect.

This Battalion is in need of a new uniform immediately.

#### BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Battery A—at Providence, "P. M. C. A.", was inspected at its armory, turning out in larger numbers than usual. The inspection ceremonies were performed with style and precision, the men appearing

neat and the metal trimmings of the helmets and accoutrements attractive by their uncommon brilliant polish. The guns, carriages, caissons, &c., are in very good order. The 70 harnesses have all been taken apart, well cleaned, oiled, the trace chains repainted, all brass work polished, and are now in splendid condition, for which credit is due Capt. Peck and the officers under whose personal supervision and assistance the work has been accomplished. For want of sufficient room the drill was confined to two detachments, who gave a most creditable exhibition in the manual of the piece, and of their skill and dexterity in dismounting cannon, carriages and limbers, and remounting the same, which was executed in 1 minute 17 seconds, and immediately repeated in about the same time, which is extraordinary quick, especially so upon a floor.

The order and care with which the record and other books and papers of this command are kept, is worthy of especial mention.

The company entertained their numerous invited guests, and large delegation of their past officers, with a collation.

Battery B—at Pawtucket, appeared with good numbers, and took position at inspection with four detachments at posts with pieces unlimbered. The guns, carriages, &c., were found to be in good order. The 32 harnesses were in good order as they may be expected, being quite old, with a variety of trimmings and about twenty different patterns of bits.

Some of the men were obliged to appear without uniform, and the command are in need of an entire new outfit. Loading, firing, dismounting and mounting guns and carriages were well performed by a detachment.

An addition has been made to the armory to facilitate the purposes for which it is often rented.

#### BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

Company A—was inspected at the Town Hall in East Providence, where it is temporarily located for the purpose of recruiting. A small command turned out and passed fair inspection. The saddles and sa-

bres were in fair order, but no proper place is provided for their being kept.

As the company is composed mostly of recruits they attempted but little drill. A literary entertainment was given to the large assembly of ladies and gentlemen present, at the close of inspection.

Company B—at Providence, was inspected at the new quarters on High street. The turn out was good, the company appearing improved in discipline and drill. The saddles and other property were in their usual good order. A drill of cavalry dismounted, by 18 men armed with carbines, under command of Lieutenant Arnold, was well worthy of commendation, especially in view of the rapid progress they have made during the short time they have drilled. The companies of cavalry should all be instructed in carbine drill.

The officers entertained their guests at Battalion headquarters with their usual generous hospitality.

Company C—at Pawtucket, turned out a smaller company than is usual with this command.

The saddles, bridles, &c., are in very excellent order at all times, but particularly so now, I having had them thoroughly overhauled and repaired, under the supervision of Captain Strauss, who is most attentive to everything that concerns property in his charge.

The inspection ceremonies and sabre drill were fairly executed.

The uniforms of this company have served long and well, and a new outfit is much needed.

#### NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This old command appeared at its armory with accustomed promptness, at the minute appointed, and received Your Excellency, accompanied by the Staff, with the customary honors. The First U. S. Artillery Band in attendance, furnished excellent music during the evening. The inspection proved the arms to be what they have *always* been, *first* in point of condition. The accoutrements and all property of State and company inspected, were in splendid order. The interior of the armory is attractive, convenient, well lighted and warmed.

Inspection ceremonies were well performed, the men standing steady, well set up, and handling their pieces expertly.

Departures from Upton's Infantry Tactics were noticed, especially of paragraphs 366 and 816. A drill in the school of the battalion, exemplified the benefit of a systematic drill of officers and guides.

#### BRISTOL ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The company paraded at its armory, though small in number, and performed a portion of the ceremonies of inspection. The arms were in fair order of second class, with accoutrements in about the usual condition.

This ancient company needs new life infused into it by the young men of the town, who ought to be enrolled as active members.

#### THE UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

This Battalion paraded as three companies under Major E. R. Holden, who had been recently elected, and made his *debut* in command on this occasion. The companies though small, made a brilliant appearance, and performed the ceremonies with an earnest enthusiasm characteristic of the young men who comprise their members.

The muskets were in most excellent order, perhaps the best they have been at an inspection. The accoutrements are in cases unused; the two cannon, dismounted, stand in the hall.

Dress parade was performed, the peculiar flute and drum corps, under Drum-Major Porthouse, sounding off in good style, and also gave the large audience present a programme of excellent music during the evening.

During the ceremonies many departures from a proper interpretation of the tactics, by the line officers, was noticed; but the occasion showed that the command had lost none of its proficiency in the school of the soldier, and had gained knowledge in the school of the battalion. The limited size and crowded state of armory, however, prevented the execution of very extended movements. A squad of sixteen men

gave one of their famous and excellent drills in the manual of arms and school of the company.

I herewith give a table of attendance at inspection:

BATTALION AND COMPANY.		Field Officers.	Staff Officers.	N. C. Staff Officers.	Musicians.	Company Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Total.
First Battalion of Infantry		2	10	2	16			
Company A						3	36	
" B						3	30	
" C						3	33	
" D						3	33	
								165
Second Battalion of Infantry		2	4	1	19			
Company A						3	30	
" B						3	31	
" C						3	31	
" D						2	25	
" E						3	25	
								173
Third Battalion of Infantry		2	3		10			
Company A						3	23	
" B						3	26	
" C						1	19	
" D						3	27	
								130
Fifth Battalion of Infantry		2	3		7			
Company A						3	35	
" B						2	25	
" C						2	29	
" D						2	31	
" E						1	27	
" F						2	25	
								139
Sixth Battalion of Infantry		2	5		3			
Company A						2	19	
" B						3	19	
" C						2	17	
" D						3	21	
								96
First Battalion of Light Artillery		2	3	1	1			
Battery A						4	37	
" B						4	31	
								68
First Battalion of Cavalry		2	5	1	2			
Company A						3	23	
" B						2	30	
" C						2	23	
								92
Newport Artillery Company		3	5	1	3	1	57	
								70
United Train of Artillery		1	6	4	24			
Company A						3	15	
" C						1	16	
" D						3	25	
								97
Bristol Train of Artillery		3				1	22	
								96
Total		21	44	10	85	81	879	1130

## CONCLUSION.

During the past year, besides completing the exchanges of arms with the U. S. Government, I have devoted much time to the proper armament, and care of the property in charge, of the militia.

The value of an annual inspection of all the arms and ordnance stores in the State is unquestioned, but its importance is most significant to those who can compare the present condition with that previous to this requirement of the law.

Previous to the present custom of inspections, company drills during the four or five cold months were the exception, but *now* it is the *rule*, some companies having, by their attention to winter drills, reached a state of perfection in drill never before attained in our militia.

The duties of this office require considerable more time and attention than is generally supposed; during the year 173 letters have been received, 184 written, 245 blanks, circulars and forms filled or sent out, two or three hours have been devoted each day to the office, and on thirty-seven days have been in uniform on duties.

Since I have held the office I have attended every inspection, with but one single exception, and at many other times during the year visit the armories, to learn of their condition, and that of the State property.

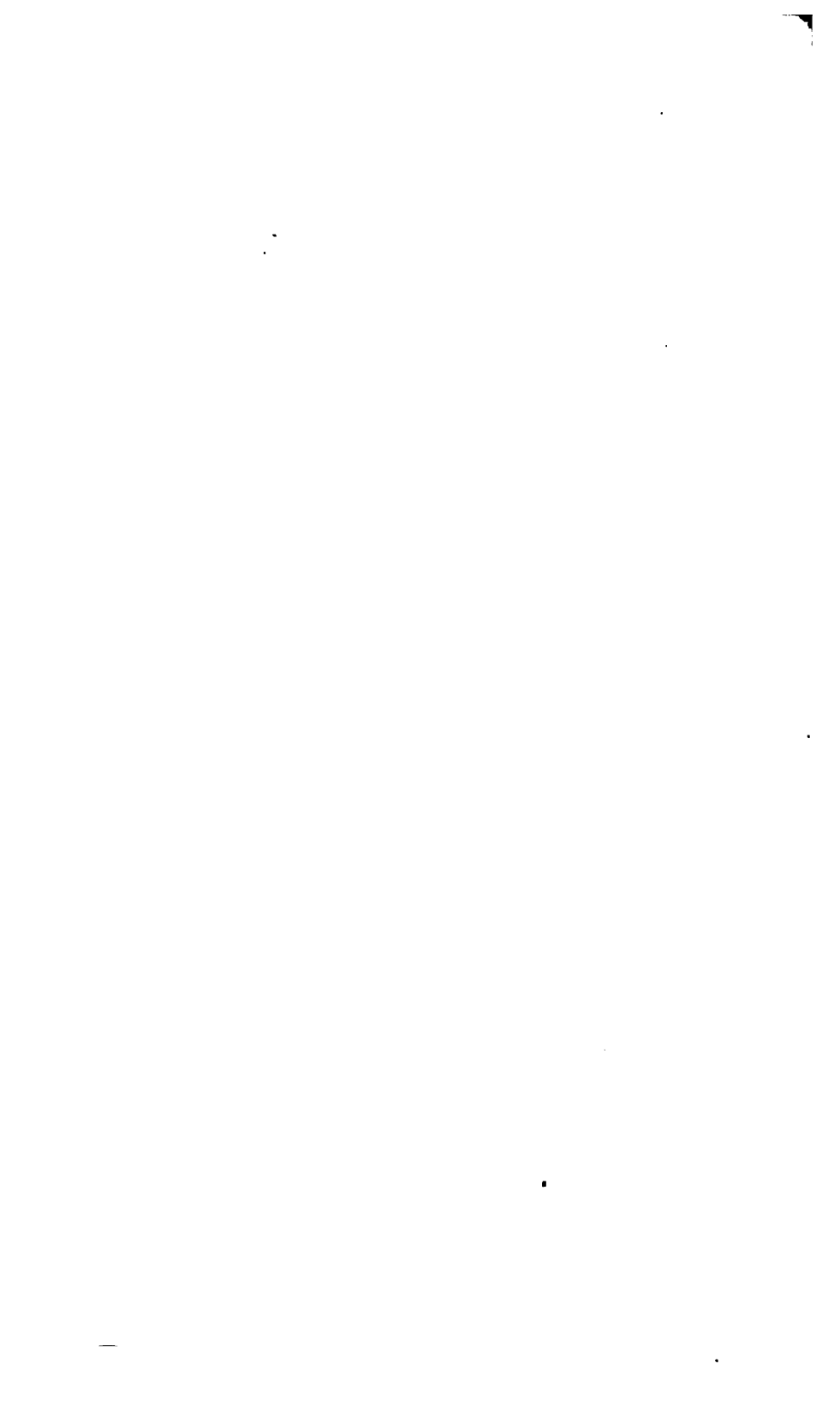
It is my duty and great pleasure to thank your Excellency for the many encomiums, and for your kindness during the year, and also to thank the officers of the militia for their approbation and many courtesies.

My assistant, Maj. F. S. Arnold, is entitled to my thanks for the promptness and precision with which he has performed any duties.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Quartermaster General.*

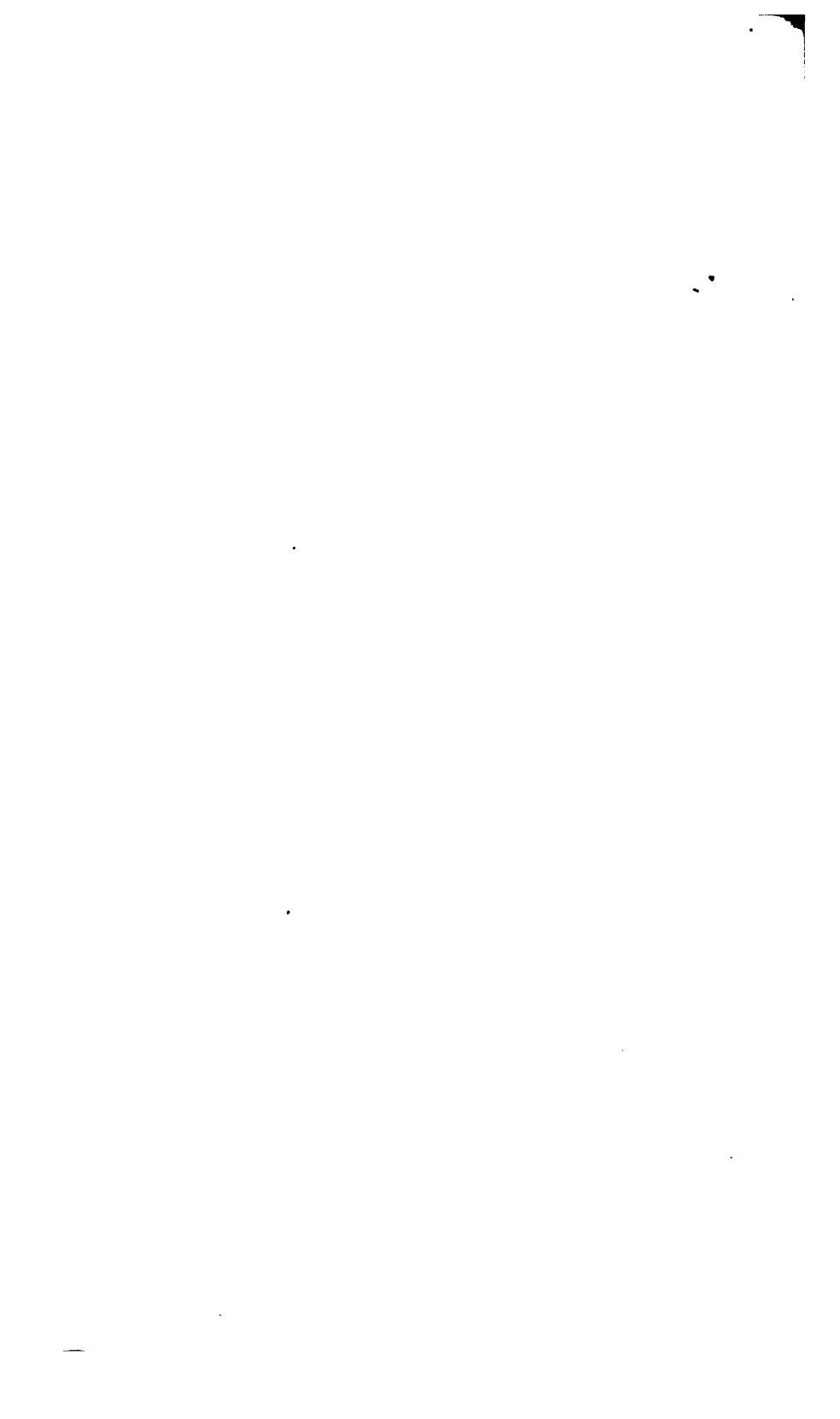




## APPENDIX.

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- A.—Inventory of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., in hands of the Militia and others.
- B.—Inventory of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., received from U. S. Ordnance Department and the Militia.
- C.—Inventory of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., delivered to U. S. Ordnance Department and to the Militia.
- D.—Inventory of all the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, &c., owned by the State.
- E.—Issues of ammunition for artillery.
- F.—Account with U. S. Government Ordnance Department.
- G.—List of armories, where located, with the amount allowed by the State.
- H.—Bills certified to the State Auditor, 1878.



SCHEDULE A.

COMPANY AND BATTALION.

SCHEDULE A.		COMPANY AND BATTALION.																						
Co. A.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.	300	30	300	100	Gun Slingers.	Carbines, "Barnside."	Carbine Slingers.	Pistols, (Revolvers).	Tumbler Pouches.	Screw-drivers.	Spring Vices.	Tompones.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cross-belts.	Waist-belts.	Waist-belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cap Pouches.	Canteens.	Drums.	Swords or Sabres.	Sabre Belts.
Co. B.	Springfield M. L. Rifles, cal. 56.					Bayonets.																		
Co. C.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 45.																							
Co. D.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. E.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. F.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. G.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. H.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. I.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. J.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. K.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. L.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. M.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. N.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. O.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. P.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. Q.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. R.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. S.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. T.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. U.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. V.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. W.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. X.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. Y.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Co. Z.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery A.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery B.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery C.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery D.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery E.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery F.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery G.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery H.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery I.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery J.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery K.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery L.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery M.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery N.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery O.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery P.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery Q.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery R.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery S.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery T.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery U.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery V.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																							
Battery W.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. 40.																		</					

\* In use by State Rifle Team. See Schedule C.

## SCHEDULE A.—Continued.

## COMPANY AND BATTALION.

SCHEDULE A.—Continued.																								
COMPANY AND BATTALION.																								
	Saddles, (Artillery).	Saddles, (Cavalry).	Bridles, (Artillery).	Bridles, (Cavalry).	Knap sacks.	Overcoats.	Frock Coats.	Jackets, (Artillery).	Throwers, (Artillery).	Blouses.	Shoulder Scales, (pairs).	Arms Chests.	Accoutrement Cases.	Field Guns, 6-pdr. bronze.	Field Guns, 4-pdr. bronze.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Gun (Alison and Limber.	Battery Wagon.	Battery Forge.	Baggage Wagon, (2 wheel).	Spare Wheels.	Spare Poles.	Water Buckets.	
Co. A.)																								
Co. B., First Battalion of Infantry.						84						1												
Co. C.,																								
Co. D., Second Battalion of Infantry.	2									16		8	1	2			2							
Co. E., " " " "												1												
Co. F., " " " "												2												
Co. G., " " " "												2												
Co. H., " " " "												3												
Co. I., " " " "												4												
Co. J., Third Battalion of Infantry																								
Co. K., " " " "												1												
Co. L., " " " "																								
Co. M., " " " "																								
Co. N., " " " "																								
Co. O., Fifth Battalion of Infantry																								
Co. P., " " " "																								
Co. Q., " " " "																								
Co. R., " " " "																								
Co. S., " " " "																								
Co. T., " " " "																								
Co. U., " " " "																								
Co. V., " " " "																								
Co. W., " " " "																								
Co. X., " " " "																								
Co. Y., " " " "																								
Co. Z., " " " "																								
Co. A., Sixth Battalion of Infantry																								
Co. B., " " " "																								
Co. C., " " " "																								
Co. D., " " " "																								
Co. E., " " " "																								
Co. F., " " " "																								
Co. G., " " " "																								
Co. H., " " " "																								
Co. I., " " " "																								
Co. J., " " " "																								
Co. K., " " " "																								
Co. L., " " " "																								
Co. M., " " " "																								
Co. N., " " " "																								
Co. O., " " " "																								
Co. P., " " " "																								
Co. Q., " " " "																								
Co. R., " " " "																								
Co. S., " " " "																								
Co. T., " " " "																								
Co. U., " " " "																								
Co. V., " " " "																								
Co. W., " " " "																								
Co. X., " " " "																								
Co. Y., " " " "																								
Co. Z., " " " "																				</				

## SCHEDULE A.—Continued.

## COMPANY AND BATTALION.

	Sponge Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge and Ram- mers	Hand Spikes.	Tube Pouches.	Cannonier's Har- nesses.	Harnesses (Artillery).	Pauline.	Worms.	Tow Hooks.	Prolong.	Priming Wire.	Priming Glims.	Thumb Sticks.	Shovels and Spades.	Vent Covers.	Artillery Tompions.	Axes.	Round Shot, 6-pdr.	Rifle Shot, 6-pdr.	Metallic Cartridges for rifle, cal. 50.	Metallic Cartridges for rifle, cal. 45.
Co. A, First Battalion of Infantry																						
Co. B, " "																						
Co. C, " "																						
Co. D, " "																						
Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry	2	2	2	4			4														440	200
Co. B, " "																						
Co. C, " "																						
Co. D, " "																						
Co. E, " "																						
Co. A, Third Battalion of Infantry																					175	100
Co. B, " "																					60	
Co. C, " "																						
Co. D, " "																						
Co. E, " "																						
Co. A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	2		2																			
Co. B, " "																						
Co. C, " "																						
Co. D, " "																						
Co. E, " "																						
Co. A, Sixth Battalion of Infantry																						
Co. B, " "																						
Co. C, " "																						
Co. D, " "																						
Co. A, First Battalion of Cavalry																						
Co. B, " "																						
Co. C, " "																						
Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery	6	6	12	8	12	12	70	12	6	12	6	6	6	6	12	6			6	100		
Battery B, " "	6	4	4	8	4	8	82	4	4											40		
The Newport Artillery Company																						
The United Train of Artillery	2	1	4	4	4	4			1												1517	
The Bristol Artillery Company																						
The Bristol Artillery Company																						
Second Brigade Band			2	2					2													540
R. I. State Prison																						
Mowry & Goff's School																						400
Total	18	13	98	30	20	24	106	12	13	12	6	6	6	6	12	7	2	6	100	40	3012	400

## Schedule B.—Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, &amp;c., received from Militia, U. S. Ordnance Department, &amp;c.

COMPANY, BATTALION, Etc.	Springs, cal. 60.	Springs, cal. 45.	Bayonets.	Gun Slings.	Tumbler Punches.	Screw-drivers.	Spring Vises.	Main Springs.	Sear Springs.	Tumbler Screws.	Ejector Springs.	Cam Latch Springs.	Firing-plins.	Firing-plin Springs.	Firing-plin Screws.	B. B. Cap Screws.	H. C. Shell Extractor.	Cal. 45 Instruction Book.	Arms Chests.	Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Strabards.	Cap Pouches.	Sabres, (bad).	Metallic Cartridges, cal. 45.	Metallic Cartridges, cal. 50.	Blank Cartridges, 6-pdr.	Friction Primers.	Sponges, 6-pdr.	
Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry.																													
Co. A and B, Third Battalion of Infantry.																													
Co. C.																													
Co. B, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.																													
Co. C.																													
Co. D, Sixth "				5	5																								
Co. C, First Battalion of Cavalry.																													
R. I. State Prison.				5	5																								
Purchased.																													
U. S. Ordnance Department.	380	*40	420	64	480	40	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	40	21	21	7	7	314	10	6000	8540	1192	1612	12
Total.	380	40	420	564	480	40	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	40	21	21	7	7	314	10	6000	8540	1192	1612	12

\* With improved rear sights.



## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Schedule C.—Arms, Accoutrements, &amp;c.—Continued.

BATTALION AND COMPANY.																	
	Friction Springs.	Thumb-piece Screws.	Hinge Screw Nuts.	H. C. Shell Extractor.	Bayonets, (extra).	Ramrods, (extra).	Rear-sights.	Musket Stocks.	Musket Covers.	Books of Instruction, cal. 45.	Arms Chests.	Metallic Cartridges, cal. 50.	Metallic Cartridges, cal. 45.	Round Shot, for 6-pdr.	Blank Cartridges, for 6-pdr.	Friction Primers.	Empty Cartridge Shells, cal. 45.
First Battalion of Infantry				20				1		1	1		700				
Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry												200					
Co. B, " "												260	100				
Co. E, " "												200					
Co. C, Third " "												250					
Co. D, " "												1010					
Fifth Battalion of Infantry																	
Co. C, Fifth Battalion of Infantry																	
Co. D, " "																	
Co. A, B and C, Sixth Battalion of Infantry					2	1	1					500					
Co. D, " "														160	486	575	
Battery A, Light Artillery															381	468	
Battery B, " "																	
First Battalion of Cavalry																	
Newport Artillery Company																	
United Train of Artillery																	
Bristol Artillery Company																	
State Rifle Team				6					18	1	1		6500		60	75	
R. I. State Prison													400				
U. S. Ordnance Department	44	110	110								23						5000
U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell																	
Total	44	110	110	26	2	1	2	1	18	2	26	8780	8500	150	1192	1012	5000



*Schedule D.—Inventory of the whole of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Clothing, &c.,  
owned by the State.*

In the hands of the Militia, &c.	In Storehouse or Magazine	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total.
1333	52	Breech loading Rifles, Springfield, model '68, cal. .50.	1375
56	44	" " " " " " " " " " " "	100
150		Muzzle " " " " " " " " " " " "	150
1539	96	Bayonets.....	1625
1378	900	Gun Slings.....	2278
45		Carbines, " Burnside pattern."	45
35		Carbine Slings.....	35
6		Pistols, (Revolvers).....	6
193	1051	Screw-drivers, cal. .45 and .50.	1946
35	72	Spring Vises, " " " " " " " " " " " "	107
71	210	Tumbler Punch, " " " " " " " " " " " "	281
	340	Main Springs, " " " " " " " " " " " "	340
	345	Sear " " " " " " " " " " " "	345
	184	Cam-latch Spring, cal. .45 and .50	184
	296	Ejector " " " " " " " " " " " "	296
	243	Firing-pin " " " " " " " " " " " "	223
	311	" Screws, " " " " " " " " " " " "	311
	284	Firing-pins, " " " " " " " " " " " "	284
	306	B. B. Cap Screws, " " " " " " " " " " " "	306
	35	Tumblers, " " " " " " " " " " " "	35
	324	" Screws, " " " " " " " " " " " "	324
	94	Extractors, cal. .50.	94
	28	Rear Sights, " " " " " " " " " " " "	28
	10	Bayonets, " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
	2	Ramrods, " " " " " " " " " " " "	2
	3	Musket Stocks, " " " " " " " " " " " "	3
631		Tompson's " " " " " " " " " " " "	631
27	73	H. C. Shell Extractors, cal. .45	100
2	2	Books of Instruction, " " " " " " " " " " " "	4
19		Musket Covers, " " " " " " " " " " " "	18
	150	Screw-drivers, cal. .58	150
941	1061	Cartridge Boxes.....	2002
237	644	Cartridge Box Plates.....	981
363	1021	Cross-belts.....	1385
	530	Cross-belt Plates.....	530
1106	983	Waist-belts.....	2091
1228	1053	Waist-belt Plates.....	2281
1118	700	Bayonet Scabbards.....	1818
349	1424	Cap Pouches.....	1773
60		Canteens.....	60
3	2	Drums.....	5
176	14	Sabres and Swords.....	190
146	30	Sabre Belts.....	176
15		Saddles, Artillery Officers.....	15
15		Bridles, " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
129		Saddles, for Cavalry.....	129
57		Bridles, " " " " " " " " " " " "	57
75		Knapsacks.....	75
139	151	Overcoats.....	290
42		Frock Coats.....	42
34		Jackets, (Artillery).....	34
16	34	Trowsers, " " " " " " " " " " " "	50
16		Blouses, " " " " " " " " " " " "	16
42	60	Shoulder Scales, (pairs).....	102
27	42	Arms Chests.....	69
5	24	Accoutrement Cases.....	29
6		Field Guns, 6-pounder bronze, rifled	6
10		Field Guns, 6-pounder bronze, smooth	10

*Schedule D.—Inventory of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c.—Continued.*

In the hands of the Militia, &c.	In Storehouse or Magazine.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total.
4		Field Guns, 4-pounder bronze, smooth	4
20		Field Gun Carriages and Limbers	20
10		Field Gun Carriages	10
1		1 Battery Wagons, with implements, &c.	1
1		1 Battery Forges	1
1		1 Baggage Wagon, (2 wheel)	1
10		Spare Wheels	10
9		2 Spare Poles	11
12		Water Buckets	12
18		Sponge	18
13		Tar	13
28		Sponges and Rammers	28
20		Hand spikes	20
20		10 Tube Pouches	20
24		7 Cannoniers' Haversacks	21
106		40 Harnesses, (Artillery)	146
12		Paulins	12
13		2 Worms	12
12		Tow Hooks	12
6		Prolongs	6
6		Priming Wires	6
6		Priming Gmlets	6
6		Thumb Stalls	6
12		Shovels and Spades	12
7		Vent Covers	7
2		Tompions, (Artillery)	2
6		Axes	6
12		12 Sponges, (extra	12
1		1 Enfield Rifle	1
1		1 Carbine, (old smooth-bore)	1
53		Marine Short Swords	53
38		Wheel Traces, with Chains	38
36		Lead	36
7		7 Long Lead Traces	7
18		Girths, (poor)	18
7		Trace Hooks	7
4		4 Tripods for Sibley Tents	4
35		Tent Poles	35
2		2 Wipers for Muskets	2
11		11 Pipes	11
5		Spurs	5
1		1 Flag, (National)	1
1		1 Armorer's Chest	1
1		1 Quartermaster's Chest	1
1		1 Camp Desk, with drawers and book-case	1
1		1 Regimental Chests, containing old books and papers	1
2		2 Boxes of books and papers, Quartermaster General's Department	2
1		1 Pair of Box Hooks, with Chain	1
2		2 Hoisting Blocks, with Rope	2
1		1 Hand Saw	1
1		1 Hand Truck	1
1		1 Hammer	1
1		1 Hatchet	1
1		1 Scraper	1
1		1 Work Bench	1
1		1 Bench Vise	1
1		1 Bench Anvil	1
2		2 Screw-drivers	2
1		1 Chisel	1
1		1 Mallet	1
1		1 Brace for Bit	1

*Schedule D.—Inventory of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c.—Continued.*

[illegible]

*Schedule E.—Artillery Ammunition purchased and delivered during the year 1878.*

DATE.	COMPANY.	Blank Cartridges.	Primers.
1878.			
Feb'y 22	Battery A, Providence.	38	50
" 27	Battery B, Pawtucket.	6	12
May 29	Battery B, Pawtucket.	75	100
" 29	Battery A, Providence.	100	125
June 15	Battery A, Providence.	50	75
July 1	Bristol Artillery, Bristol.	60	75
" 4	Battery A, Providence.	38	50
" 15	Battery A, Providence.	150	200
" 15	Newport Artillery, Newport, 1 piece flannel for Cartridges.	200	300
Sept. 5	Battery B, Pawtucket.	150	200
Oct. 8	Battery B, Pawtucket.	50	75
" 15	Battery B, Pawtucket.	50	75
" 15	Battery A, Providence.	50	75
Dec. 8	Newport Artillery, Newport.	175	200
Total cost, \$487.89.		1192	1612

*Schedule F.*

DR.		<i>The State of Rhode Island in account with the United</i>	
Jan. 1, 1865.	Balance due the United States.....	\$63,275 98	
May 27, 1869.	For 1 Battery 6-pounder guns issued in exchange for Battery of 12-pounder guns.....	8,139 16	
	" Freight charges on account of exchange.....	551 12	
Dec. 15, 1869.	" 150 Springfield R. Muskets, C. & R., with ap- pendages and accoutrements issued in ex- change.....	1,813 45	
May 24, 1870.	" 1,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, \$5.40 per set.	5,400 00	
" 31, 1870.	" 1,000 Springfield B. L. Muskets, cal. .50, model 1868.....	\$22.80 each.... 22,800 00	
June 18, 1870.	" 30,000 Met. Cartridges, cal. .50, 30.00 per m...	900 00	
Dec. 22, 1874.	" 16,700 " " " 30.00 " ...	501 00	
Mar. 27, 1875.	" 5 Bayonets, cal. .50.....	1.50 each.... 7 50	
	" 5 Bayonet clasps.....	.17 " .... 85	
	" 5 Tumblers.....	.32 " .... 1 60	
	" 10 Rear Sights, complete.....	.94 " .... 9 40	
	" 3 Stocks.....	1.68 " .... 5 04	
Mar. 14, 1878.	" 5,000 Rifle Ball Cartridges, cal. .45, \$30.00 per m.	150 00	
	" 450 B. L. Rifle Muskets, cal. .50, model 1866, C. & R.....	\$15.00 each.... 6,750 00	
	" 60 Springfield Rifles, cal. .45....	18.00 " .... 1,080 00	
	" 2 " officer's model..	36.00 " .... 72 00	
	" 10 Musket Stocks, cal. .50.....	1.41 " .... 14 10	
	" 10 Bayonets, cal. .50.....	1.14 " .... 11 40	
	" 50 Rear Sights.....	.33 " .... 16 50	
	" 5 Ramrods.....	.60 " .... 3 00	
	" 50 Tumblers.....	.24 " .... 12 00	
Aug. 7, 1878.	" 380 Springfield R. Muskets, cal. .50, model 1868, C. & R.....	\$15.00 each.... 5,700 00	
	" 40 Springfield Rifles, cal. .45 ...	18.00 " .... 720 00	
	Balance due the State, December 3, 1878.....	3,425 30	

\$121,359 40

*Schedule F.—Continued.**States under the law for Arming and Equipping the Militia.*

CR.

Jan. 1, 1865.	By Apportionment for the year 1865.....	\$2,209 24
" 1, 1866.	" " " " 1866.....	2,209 24
Dec. 8, 1866.	" 4,896 Vincennes Rifles returned to New York Agency.....\$10.00 each..	48,960 00
Jan. 1, 1867.	" Apportionment for the year 1867.....	2,209 24
" 1, 1868.	" " " " 1868.....	2,209 24
" 1, 1869.	" " " " 1869.....	2,190 14
May 27, 1869.	" 1 Battery 12-pdr. guns returned to Watervliet Arsenal in exchange for 6-pdr. Battery.....	9,795 12
Dec. 15, 1869.	" The following arms returned to United States in exchange, viz:	
	1 Whitney rifle, cal. .58..... \$5.00	
	60 " rifles, " .58, \$4.00 each....	240.00
	65 " " " .58, 3.00 " ....	195.00
	12 " " " .58, 2.00 " ....	24.00
	114 U. S. " " .54, 4.00 " ....	456.00
	20 " " " .54, 3.00 " ....	60.00
	2 " " " .54, 2.00 " ....	4.00
	89 S. B. Muskets, " .69, 1.05 " ....	93.45
		1,077 45
Jan. 1, 1870.	" Apportionment for the year 1870.....	2,190 14
" 1, 1871.	" " " " 1871.....	2,190 14
July 1, 1871.	" " for half year ending June 30, 1872,	1,005 07
" 1, 1872.	" " for fiscal " " 30, 1873,	2,190 14
" 1, 1873.	" " " " " 30, 1874,	1,919 14
" 1, 1874.	" " " " " 30, 1875,	1,919 14
Dec. 22, 1874.	" 16,700 Metallic Cartridges, cal. .50, returned to United States.....\$30.00 per m....	501 00
July 1, 1875.	" Apportionm't for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876,	1,919 14
" 1, 1876.	" " " " " 30, 1877,	1,919 14
" 1, 1877.	" " " " " 30, 1878,	1,919 14
Mar. 11, 1878.	" Value of stores issued between 1861 and 1865, credited under act of March 3, 1875.....	23,198 00
" 11, 1878.	" Value of stores returned to New York Agency per instructions of October 31, 1877 .....	870 40
July 1, 1878.	" Apportionm't for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879,	1,919 14
Aug. 7, 1878.	" 450 Spr'g B. L. Muskets, cal. .50, mod. 1866, C. & R., returned to National Armory, \$15 each..	6,750 00
		<hr/> \$121,359 40

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Schedule G.—Armories in the State, where located, how owned, rent paid, &amp;c.

LOCATION.	LETTER OR NAME OF COMPANY.	HOW OWNED OR LEASED.	State mortgage.	Company pays:	6 1/2 cts.	State pays:
Providence.	Battery A, Light Artillery	Building and land owned by the State.				
"	United Train of Artillery	Building owned by State, land by city of Providence.				
"	Cos. A, B, C and D, First Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		\$1500	\$400	
"	Co. E, Second Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		500	100	
"	Co. A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		500	100	
"	Cos. D and F, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		500	200	
"	Cos. A, B and C, Sixth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		400	800	
"	Cos. A and B, Battalion of Cavalry	Leased.		300	300	
Newport.	Newport Artillery	Owned by the Company				
"	Co. B, Second Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		180	100	
"	Co. D, Sixth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		200	100	
Warren.	Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry	Owned by the Company				
Bristol.	Co. C, Second Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		100	100	
	Bristol Artillery Company					
Applonaug.	Co. D, Third Battalion of Infantry	Building owned by Company, land owned by town.				
East Greenwich.	Co. C, Third Battalion of Infantry	Building owned by Company, land owned by town.				
Westerly.	Cos. A and B, Third Battalion of Infantry	Owned by the State	\$3,775	300	300	
Pawtucket.	Battery B, Light Artillery	Owned by the Company	4,000	800	100	
"	Co. C, Battalion of Cavalry	Owned by the Company		900	100	
"	Co. B, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		900	100	
Central Falls.	Co. C, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	Leased.		900	100	
Woonsocket.	Co. E, Fourth Battalion of Infantry	Owned by the State		900	100	
"	Co. B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry	Owned by the State				
Pawtucket.	Armory of Pawtucket Light Guard	Owned by Company, (now disbanded)	6,000			
Total.			\$13,775	\$5,050	\$9,400	

*Schedule H.—Bills Approved to the State Auditor during 1878.*

Armstrong & Burlingame, storage.....	\$36 00
C. R. Dennis, sundry bills....	40 50
“ “ “ .....	30 58
L. A. Sherman, carting arms, &c.....	21 95
Chickering & Miller, drawing cannon, &c., from Woonsocket.....	36 00
Rose & Sherman, cannon sponges.....	7 00
J. R. Waterhouse, painting roof Woonsocket armory. ....	24 83
F. W. Jencks, Woonsocket, packing boxes.....	6 75
J. Garner, “ packing harness, &c.....	6 12
L. A. Sherman, carting arms, &c.....	11 75
A. D. Wheeler, forage for horses.....	3 00
Steamer Frances, transportation.....	33 00
L. A. Sherman, carting and freight bills.....	48 83
M. Murray, repairs of saddles, &c.....	139 43
U. S. Cartridge Co., ammunition.....	106 00
G. W. Easterbrook, repairs of harness.....	38 40
N. Y. B. & Prov. R. R. Co., transportation—Muster.....	163 80
“ “ “ “ “ .....	27 00
Prov. & Worc. R. R. Co., “ “ .....	67 65
“ “ “ “ “ .....	36 00
Prov., Warren & Bristol R. R. Co., “ “ .....	33 40
Continental Steamboat Co., “ “ .....	71 00
J. Harry Welch, use of tents, &c.....	87 00
L. F. Pease, “ “ .....	15 50
Fred. Miller, “ “ .....	12 00
Col. Crandall “ “ .....	2 50
“ Martin, “ “ .....	3 70
“ Snow, “ “ .....	6 50
First Battalion Infantry, “ “ .....	5 00
C. R. Dennis, “ “ .....	12 00
Geo. C. Jencks, carting, labor, roping, &c., “ .....	32 50
J. H. & J. B. Sweet, forage, “ .....	7 99
C. R. Dennis, bill of sundries.....	62 26
C. F. Pope, ammunition, &c.....	524 39
M. H. Sullivan, gun swabs.....	12 75
Key Hole Guard Co., repairs, Battery A.....	3 75
Battery A, bill sundries.....	10 00





TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

OF

RHODE ISLAND,

1878.

OFFICE, 104 NORTH MAIN STREET, (ROOM No. 4,) PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.

# PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Names of past members in SMALL CAPITALS, of present members in *Italics*. \* Deceased.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF RE-APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF RESIGNATION.	END OF TERM.
JONATHAN BRAYTON	Warwick	May Session, 1869		March 18, 1871	
THOMAS A. DOYLE, Chairman	Providence	May Session, 1869		April 11, 1871	
JAMES M. PENDLETON	Westerly	May Session, 1869		April 19, 1871	
HENRY H. FAY	Newport	May Session, 1869	June 1, 1870	April 20, 1871	
* HENRY W. LOTHROP	Providence	May Session, 1869		May 11, 1874	
EDWIN M. SNOW, Secretary	Providence	June 1, 1869		November 30, 1873	
EDWARD D. PEARCE, Chairman	East Providence	May Session, 1871			June 1, 1874
HORACE BABCOCK	Westerly	May Session, 1871	June 1, 1873	May, 1876	
SAMUEL W. CHURCH	Bristol	May Session, 1869	June 1, 1871		June 1, 1877
* ALLEN C. MATHEWSON	Barrington	May Session, 1877			
Job Kenyon	Warwick	May Session, 1871	June 1, 1873		June 1, 1879
Thomas Coggeshall	Newport	May Session, 1871	June 1, 1876		June 1, 1882
William H. Hopkins	Providence	May Session, 1874	June 1, 1875		June 1, 1881
George I. Chace, Chairman	Providence	May Session, 1874			June 1, 1880
James M. Pendleton	Westerly	May Session, 1876	June 1, 1878		June 1, 1884
Stephen R. Wreden	Providence	May Session, 1877			June 5, 1880
Alfred B. Chadsey	Wickford	May Session, 1877			June 5, 1889
Leah B. Smith	Barrington	February 28, 1878			June 5, 1889
William W. Chapin, Secretary	Providence	January 1, 1878			

The Secretary is appointed by the Board, and is *ex-officio* a member thereof. His term of office has no specified limit, depending upon the pleasure of the Board.

# Board of State Charities and Corrections

OF

## RHODE ISLAND.

### CHAIRMAN:

GEORGE I. CHACE.

### SECRETARY:

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN.

### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

JAMES M. PENDLETON, WESTERLY.....Term expires June 1, 1884.  
ALFRED B. CHADSEY, WICKFORD.....Term expires June 5, 1883.  
LEWIS B. SMITH, BARRINGTON.....Term expires June 5, 1883.  
THOMAS COGGESHALL, NEWPORT.....Term expires June 1, 1882.  
WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 1, 1881.  
GEORGE I. CHACE, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 1, 1880.  
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 5, 1880.  
JOB KENYON, WARWICK.....Term expires June 1, 1879.  
WILLIAM W. CHAPIN, PROVIDENCE.

### *Agent of State Charities and Corrections:*

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN, PROVIDENCE.

### *Superintendent of the State Institutions in Cranston:*

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL.

### *Warden of the State Prison:*

NELSON VIAL.

### *Deputy Superintendent, Workhouse and House of Correction:*

ABEL H. TILTON.

### *Deputy Superintendent, Insane Asylum:*

FREDERICK W. PERRY.

### *Deputy Superintendent, Almshouse:*

WILLIAM G. WARD.

### *Deputy Warden, State Prison:*

CHARLES W. DAVIS.

### *Chaplain, State Institutions:*

MARCUS AMES.

### *Physician, State Institutions:*

GEORGE T. PERRY.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Fridays of each month.  
Office of the Board, No. 104 North Main street, Room No. 4, Providence.

# CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD:	PAGE
Changes in the Membership of the Board.....	5
Construction.....	6
Work for the new State Prison .....	10
Pontiac Avenue.....	11
Introduction of Gas.....	12
Workhouse and House of Correction.....	13
State Asylum for the Incurable Insane.....	14
State Almshouse.....	15
Farm and Crops.....	16
State Prison and Providence County Jail.....	18
County Jails.....	22
Finances.....	27
Estimate of Expenditures.....	29
Conclusion.....	30
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY:	
Meetings of the Board and Attendance of Members.....	32
Statement of Appropriations .....	33
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.....	36
Salaries.....	38
STATISTICS OF THE WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.....	44
REPORT OF THE FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	50
REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	51
REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON.....	54
REPORT OF THE JAILER OF THE PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.....	63
CONVICTS IN THE STATE PRISON.....	69
REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE STATE PRISON.....	73
REPORT OF THE AGENT OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.....	76
APPENDIX—Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly, passed at the January and May Sessions, 1878, relating to the Board of State Charities and Corrections, etc., etc.	

# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Board of State Charities and Corrections.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, etc.,  
at its January Session, 1879:*

The Board of State Charities and Corrections respectfully present their report for the year ending December 31, 1878, as required by the Public Laws.

Hon. Allen C. Mathewson, who was appointed in May, 1877, died February 21, 1878. The following expression of their appreciation of the value of his services, and of the loss sustained through his death, was embodied in a minute adopted by the Board, at a special meeting, held February 23, 1878:

"While he will be greatly missed in the community in which he has been for so many years a prominent actor, and will be mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, to us, who, in nearer relations, had just begun to know and appreciate his worth, the loss is especially great.

"During the brief period of our official connection with him, we have been impressed with his genial and kindly disposition, with his clear, practical sense, and with his excellent judgment, sobered and trained as it had been by a large business experience. In the discharge of our common and high trusts, he was ever ready to take his full share of the responsibility, and to perform his full

part of the labor. It was, probably, this unfailing devotion to the duties assumed by him in accepting a place on the Board, that induced the fatal illness by which he was taken from us."

Hon. Lewis B. Smith, of Barrington, was appointed by His Excellency Governor Van Zandt, February 26, 1878, to fill the vacancy in the Board.

Hon. James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, was re-appointed by His Excellency the Governor, at the May session.

The following officers, appointed by the Board, remain as in 1877: Mr. Samuel L. Blaisdell, Superintendent of the State Institutions; Mr. George W. Wightman, Agent of State Charities and Corrections; General Nelson Viall, Warden of the State Prison; Mr. Fred. W. Perry, Deputy Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, and Mr. William G. Ward, Deputy Superintendent of the Almshouse. Mr. A. H. Tilton has served as Acting Deputy and as Deputy of the Workhouse and House of Correction, since early in January, the position having been vacant for several months previous. In October, Mr. Charles W. Davis was appointed Deputy Warden of the Prison, in the place of Mr. T. Paige Dodge. Dr. George T. Perry, who has been for several years the physician of the institutions established at the State Farm, was, upon the removal of the Prison, appointed Physician of all the State Institutions. Rev. Marcus Ames, of Lancaster, Mass., has received the appointment of Resident Chaplain.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

*Stone Pavilion at the Asylum for the Insane.*—In their estimate of expenditures for 1878, the Board included the sum of \$4,000.00 for the building of another pavilion for the insane, the money "to be used," to quote from the report of 1877, "if it shall appear to the Board that additional accommodation is positively required." The continued increase of the numbers of the insane,—from two hundred and nine January 1, to two hundred and twenty-two July 1, 1878,—convinced the Board that further accommodations were urgently needed; and in August a contract was made for the erec-

tion of a pavilion, similar in character to the others, but of more substantial and durable material. The building, now just completed, is of stone, furnished from the Farm, with granite trimmings, one hundred and twelve feet in length, thirty feet in width, and twelve feet from floor to ceiling. The roof is covered with slate. Two rooms, ten feet by twelve feet, are partitioned off, on either side, at the end of the building, one for the attendant in charge and the other for sinks; the remainder of the interior furnishes a single dormitory, with a capacity of about fifty beds. In the attic a sleeping room for an attendant has also been made. The cost of the pavilion, \$4,058.33, has exceeded the estimate by the amount of \$58.33, as two furnaces have been placed in the cellar which was not at first contemplated, the original intention having been to heat with stoves, as in the other pavilions. The danger of injury to the class of patients who are to be placed in this building, by falling against stoves, caused the change of plan.

*New Dormitory for the Almshouse.*—At the close of 1875, the storehouse department was transferred from the old frame building, erected in 1871, and used for a number of years as a storehouse and laundry, to the new stone storehouse, then just completed; and in the following year, 1876, the old building was moved into the Almshouse yard, where it could be prepared for the accommodation of the inmates, when needed. Towards the end of 1878, the number of men in the Almshouse increased so largely that it became absolutely necessary to provide additional apartments for them. It was accordingly decided to transform the old storehouse into a dormitory. The building is 59 feet long, by 40 feet wide, and one story in height. The interior had never been finished, with the exception of three small rooms on one side, occupying together an area of 35 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Two other small rooms will be added to these, making a series of chambers extending the whole length of the building, and of a uniform width of fifteen feet. The remainder of the interior, measuring about 59 feet by 25 feet, will be finished for a dormitory. It is already plastered, will be provided with means of ventilation in the

same manner as the pavilions of the Asylum for the Insane, will be heated with stoves, and will furnish accommodation for about forty men. Three of the separate rooms will supply the means of isolating patients whose diseases make them offensive to others, a provision which has long been needed; one will be used for the preparation of the dead for burial, where they may remain until taken away by friends, or until removed, after appropriate services, to the tomb, and the fifth will be the bath-room.

The outlay for this improvement will be almost wholly for material, as the work, now in progress, will be done by mechanics committed to the Workhouse. The sum of five hundred dollars will doubtless cover the entire expense.

*Residence of the Chaplain.*—The Statute requires that the Religious Instructor, or Chaplain, of the State Institutions shall reside at or near the State Farm. The old mansion on the Brayton farm, which for several years had been rented, mostly to mechanics working for the State, and had been deemed scarcely worth repairing, would, it was found upon more careful examination, with a moderate outlay, furnish a comfortable residence for the chaplain, and a home for some of the older children of the Almshouse. The house is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Ames and his family. The children will be removed there soon. The following are the principal items of improvements and repairs which were found necessary. New shingles, new sash in all the windows, new blinds, furnace with seven registers, plastering and finishing two rooms in attic, plumbing work as follows: bath tub, water closet, set-bowl with marble top and hot and cold water, copper water heater, tank in attic, force pump and sink, with all the necessary connections; new floor in dining-room, new paper throughout, painting both outside and inside, granite front door-step, and a new fence enclosing the yard. The carpentering, plastering, painting, papering and mason work was done by the inmates of the Workhouse, and the entire expense, which was mostly for material, was about \$750.00.

*Preparation for Gas.*—The work of preparing the buildings for gas is now in progress. On the first of January, 1879, the mains, con-



sisting of three and of four-inch cast iron pipe, about forty-six hundred feet in length, had been laid from the main at the new Prison to all of the institutions on the hill, to the Superintendent's house and to the barn; the piping of the Workhouse had been completed and the fixtures attached to the pipes. On December 23, 1878, gas was first lighted in this institution. The cost of the mains was \$1,073.34, and that of the fixtures and piping of the Workhouse, \$467.07.

On account of the thickness of the stone partition walls, it was difficult to run the pipe through this building, and the expense was consequently larger than it will be in the wooden buildings of the other institutions. The outlay for fixtures, however, was small, as those furnished for burning kerosene oil when the Workhouse was completed in the autumn of 1873, were made of pipe, with cocks, so as to be readily adjusted for the use of gas.

The entire expense of the introduction of gas, which was estimated at \$3,000, will be considerably less than that sum. About fifteen hundred and fifty dollars had been expended up to January 1, and one thousand, or less, will doubtless complete the improvement. One of the inmates of the Workhouse, skilled in this branch of labor, is assisting in the work of piping.

*Hydrant Mains.*—These mains, which lead from the force pump at the Workhouse to hydrants placed near the different buildings, have been extended to the barn and to the cottage for excited patients at the Asylum for the Insane, for better protection against fire; and hydrants have been set, two near the former and one near the latter building. Cost, \$452.60. Length of 4 inch pipe, 989½ feet.

*Barn.*—The piggery and the shed, built in 1877, have been rough-cast on the outside and plastered within. A small amount of work was also done upon the piggery early in the year, as it had not been completed at the close of 1877. The rough-casting and plastering were done wholly by inmates of the Workhouse. The outlay for these items of work was \$132.36.

*Ice House.*—A small ice house, capable of holding about one hundred tons of ice, was hastily built early in the year on the bank of the pond from which the institutions are supplied with water. The material was obtained almost entirely from the old barns.

*Hen House.*—This has been built by the inmates at a trifling cost for material. When the old barns were taken down the fowls were left without protection, and a structure for their shelter was needed. Fifty dollars will probably cover the outlay for both ice house and hen house.

The whole amount charged to construction is \$6,933.72. With the additional expenditure of five hundred dollars for the old storehouse, the capacity of the institutions will have been increased by about one hundred beds.

#### WORK FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON.

Early in the year the Board contracted with the Prison Commission to grade the Prison grounds, including the making of roads and paths, and other work, in accordance with a plan adopted by the Commission. From prices obtained of similar work done by contractors, it was estimated that the improvement would cost ten thousand dollars. The Board offered to carry out the plan at a discount of twenty-five per cent. from this sum, and afterwards agreed to a further reduction to \$7,250.00, at which figure the contract was made.

In the autumn, the Commission decided to modify the plan, in the manner thus set forth in a communication from the Board to the Commission, dated November 2, 1878: "Instead of constructing the driveways in the manner described in the specifications, which call for a road-bed of large stone, crushed stone and gravel, of the depth of twenty-four inches, to construct them by making a road-bed, substantially in the same manner, of the depth of eighteen inches; and to do this only upon the driveways over which heavy teams will pass, namely, those leading directly from Pontiac Avenue to the north gate of the Prison yard, using for the other driveways the natural bed of hard and well-drained gravel; also to form the paths upon the natural

gravel bed, instead of filling with stone." On account of these changes the Board agreed to a further reduction of the price, and voted to accept, in lieu of the \$7,250.00, the sum of \$5,000.00, together with the material, such as old staging plank and poles, shanties, blacksmith's forge and other articles, lying around the Prison yard and grounds.

The specifications place the amount of gravel to be moved at 29,000 cubic yards. More than one half of the work has been done, the farm teams having been engaged upon it, with inmates, according as they could be spared from other labor, it having been expressly understood between the two Boards, that the Board of State Charities and Corrections would carry out the plan as they might be able, without greatly increasing their force of teams.

The sum of \$2,000.00 has been received on account of the contract, and the Commission has paid the bill of \$502.25 for about 225 feet in length, of twenty-four inch cast iron water pipe to be laid as a culvert, and another bill of \$33.17, so that there will be due the Board upon the completion of the contract \$2,464.58. This sum, it is understood, the Commission will ask that the Board may receive, to reimburse them for the labor of completing the contract, so that the cost of the same may appear, where it ought to, in the construction account of the new Prison.

#### PONTIAC AVENUE.

It was said in the last report that the Board believed it to be due to the town of Cranston that the State should assist generously in improving Pontiac Avenue, the town having expended a considerable sum upon the road, from which great benefit would accrue to the State, as the avenue would be largely used in transporting supplies to the State Farm. In pursuance of this view, and for other reasons, connected with the question of introducing gas, which will be mentioned elsewhere, the Board asked for an appropriation for this purpose, which was granted at the January Session, the sum named being \$8,000.00.

A balance of \$1,183.63 remained of a similar appropriation made at the previous May Session, making a total available for the work of \$9,183.63. During the year the sum of \$9,025.05 has been expended with the following results, the Board drawing \$2,718.90 for the labor of inmates and teams. The road for a distance of 7,800 feet has been completely graded, and for a distance of 350 feet partially graded; and the road-bed heavily gravelled for a distance of 5,600 feet. To accomplish this, 35,626 cubic yards of earth were moved, at an average cost of a trifle less than eight and one-third cents per yard, and 4,414 yards of gravel spread, at a cost of twenty cents per yard, by contract; and 10,940 yards of earth were moved, and 1,230 yards of gravel spread by the State Farm teams. A bridge over Pocasset brook, of the width of the road, fifty feet, with abutments of solid masonry and central support of timber resting on one hundred and twenty-eight piles, the superstructure and planking being of hard pine, has been built at a cost of \$1,612.00, the Board furnishing the stone.

A culvert containing 156 yards of masonry has been made, another culvert lengthened, and other minor items of work done.

The remaining balance of the appropriation, \$158.58, will be sufficient, doubtless, to complete the grading. About twenty-five hundred feet in length of road-bed will be left ungravelled, except in the centre, where enough has been done to make the road hard and easily travelled. There will probably be a surplus of excellent road gravel on the Prison grounds with which the town can complete the graveling, if it so desires.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GAS.

The introduction of gas, an undertaking closely connected with the improvement of Pontiac Avenue, just described, was brought about in this way. The Prison Commission proposed to construct gas works, at a cost of about \$10,000.00, for the Prison and the other institutions; the Providence Gas Company was desirous of supplying gas at the State Farm, and offered to do so upon very favorable terms provided Pontiac Avenue could be brought to grade; and the town of

Cranston claimed that the State should finish this improvement, initiated and half completed by the town. The Board, anxious to accept the offer of the gas company, acknowledging the equity of the claim of the town, and wishing for a good road to the city of Providence, at the same time not caring to have the superintendence of gas works added to their other duties, saw that by grading Pontiac Avenue all these ends could be attained, with an expenditure no greater, and perhaps less, than the cost of the machinery for making gas. An appropriation for Pontiac Avenue was accordingly asked for and granted, as above stated. Upon the completion of the grading the company laid their mains to the new Prison, and a jet of gas was lighted on the grounds, November 5, 1878. The details of carrying the gas to the other institutions and of preparing the buildings for its use are given under the head of construction.

#### WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The duties of the office of Deputy of this institution have been performed, in a manner very acceptable to the Board and to the Superintendent, by Mr. A. H. Tilton, since early in January, and the Superintendent has been relieved from the arduous extra work made necessary by the vacancy in this position during several months previous.

In May, Miss Naomi Thompson retired from the position of Matron, and the vacancy was filled by Miss Emma A. Gile, whose services in various positions at the State Farm cover a period of nearly eight years, and have always been most faithfully and intelligently performed. In December Mrs. May E. Tower, who had previously acted as Assistant Matron, returned, after an absence of several months, to accept the position of Matron, Miss Gile going back to her former position, in charge of the laundry. Mrs. Tower is a woman of unusual ability and character. To all the elements of command she unites the gentler qualities which make obedience ready and willing. Much is to be hoped from her influence, as great as it is kindly, over the inmates of the female department of the institution.

The labor of the men has been employed mainly upon the grading of the Prison grounds and of Pontiac Avenue, in quarrying stone, and in farming. Up to the present time it has been deemed best to use the labor of the Workhouse, the only one of the three institutions previously established at the State Farm whose inmates are to any considerable degree able-bodied, upon the institutions, as they, one after another, have been built up. It is the present intention of the Board and of the Superintendent, however, to seek to introduce remunerative labor at the Workhouse, as the more pressing work of construction has been completed. Much remains to be done upon the grounds, roads and walls, which will occupy a portion of the men while these improvements are gradually carried out, and the labor of most of the mechanics will always be required in the constant repairs needed in and upon the many buildings of the several institutions, and in the manufacture of such articles as can be made upon the premises. The labor of the women has been utilized in the same manner as in former years, in washing, cooking and making clothing for the three institutions, in repairing clothing and in picking over cotton waste, when it could be obtained.

The statistics of the Workhouse are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1878.....	129.....	67.....	196
“ committed during the year.....	328.....	167.....	495
“ of escaped inmates recommitted.....	81.....	2.....	33
“ discharged during the year.....	294.....	157.....	451
“ escaped “ “ .....	52.....	3.....	55
“ died “ “ .....	2.....	—.....	2
“ remaining January 1, 1879.....	140.....	76.....	216

The average numbers in the Workhouse, taken from the monthly reports, were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1872 .....	108.....	48.....	156
1873.....	146.....	62.....	208
1874.....	139.....	69.....	208
1875.....	159.....	64.....	223
1876.....	166.....	66.....	232
1877.....	146.....	56.....	202
1878.....	146.....	74.....	220

It will be seen from the above table that the average numbers in the Workhouse were larger in 1878 than in 1877, but not so large as in the two preceding years; and that the excess (eighteen) of the commitments of 1878 over those of 1877 consists wholly of women. The numbers of escapes in the two years were about the same, fifty-five and fifty-four. The number returned was much larger in 1878 than in the previous year.

	<i>Escaped.</i>	<i>Returned.</i>
1874.....	83.....	87
1875.....	81.....	72
1876.....	57.....	45
1877.....	54.....	26
1878.....	55.....	83

#### STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Perry continue to maintain a high degree of excellence in the management of this institution, which frequently calls forth most favorable comment from our citizens, and from persons from other States interested in the care of the insane.

As evidence that the Asylum makes a favorable impression upon visitors, applications have been made during the year for plans and descriptions of the buildings, one of which was to be used in a report preparing for the New York Board of State Charities.

Two features of the State Asylum seem to commend themselves especially to strangers visiting it, the one being the great degree of liberty given to the patients, the other, the use of inexpensive pavilions, or one story buildings, in the place of large and elaborate structures.

That the policy of allowing most of the patients the freedom of the grounds and buildings has been so successful here, is doubtless due in a large measure to the excellent management of the Deputy and Matron.

The new building, before described, will soon be occupied and will furnish for the men much needed accommodation. The number of the women has been, upon the average, but ten less than that of the

men during the year, and on January 1, 1879, the difference was only two. It is the opinion of the Superintendent that a pavilion, corresponding to the one just built, should be provided for the women. The Board will include the sum of four thousand dollars, the cost of the building, in their estimate of expenditure for the coming year, "to be used," as was said in the last report, "if it shall appear that additional accommodation is positively required." It would seem that the accommodation which these two buildings will afford, fifty beds in each, should meet the requirements of the insane for many years to come.

The statistics for the year are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1878.....	111.....	98.....	209
“ received during the year.....	20.....	24.....	44
“ discharged “ “ .....	14.....	8.....	22
“ died “ “ .....	6.....	6.....	12
“ escaped “ “ .....	1.....	—.....	1
“ remaining January 1, 1879.....	110.....	108.....	218

The average numbers were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1872.....	70.....	78.....	148
1873.....	78.....	84.....	162
1874.....	84.....	82.....	166
1875.....	86.....	84.....	170
1876.....	101.....	87.....	188
1877.....	110.....	94.....	204
1878.....	113.....	103.....	216

#### STATE ALMSHOUSE.

Of all the institutions entrusted to the care of the Board, the Alms-house is the greatest source of disquietude and anxiety. The Deputy and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ward, are indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, and exceedingly kind in their treatment of the sick and the infirm; yet, the narrowness of the accommodations, the lowness of the rooms, the difficulty of supplying sufficient ventilation, the frequent calls for repairs, the crowding of the wards which



occasionally occurs, and the consequent necessity of placing the sick with the well, give rise to a wish for better buildings. The dormitory, now preparing, will make it possible, however, to remedy some of these difficulties.

About forty additional beds, and separate rooms for those offensively sick and for the dying, will be provided, besides a room where the dead may be prepared for burial, as before mentioned.

Provision has been made at the Chaplain's residence for a dozen or more of the older children of the Almshouse. Here they will be withdrawn from the companionship of the adults, will be placed under the kindly care of the Chaplain and his excellent family, and, although residing upon the State Farm, will, it is believed, have as good a start in life as many more favored in birth and fortune. The Board have taken great interest in this experiment, and look with much confidence for its successful issue.

The statistics are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number remaining January 1, 1878....	61....	66....	9....	4....	140
" received during the year.....	98....	88....	60....	28....	264
" born " " ".....	.....	.....	6....	6....	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>416</b>
Number discharged during the year....	63....	70....	45....	19....	197
" died " " ".....	15....	18....	5...	2....	35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>232</b>
Number remaining January 1, 1879....	76	71	25	12	184

The average numbers were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1875.....	46....	55....	17....	14....	132
In 1876.....	55....	66....	18....	12....	146
In 1877.....	60....	65....	10....	9....	144
In 1878.....	67....	71....	14....	9....	161

#### FARM.

The results of the farming for the year have been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory, especially as regards the yield of hay, which was greater than in any year since 1870. A still larger area is now in

grass, and it is confidently expected that hereafter it will be necessary to purchase but little, if any, fodder, although the consumption will be large, for the production of milk for the institutions and butter for the families, and for the maintenance of teams for farm work, transportation and improvements.

Careful preparation was made for more than the usual crop of potatoes, in view of the removal of the Prison to the State Farm. The result was a disappointment, for before the potatoes had arrived at maturity a blast came upon the fields which checked the development of the tubers. The yield was not over two-thirds of that anticipated. The other crops did not vary materially from those of former years.

The following statement shows what was produced:

Apples.....	62 bbls.	Peas, green.....	115½ bush.
Beef.....	6,752 lbs.	Pigs, (sold for \$165.00)...	25
Beans.....	68 bush.	Pork.....	13,669 lbs.
Beets.....	19 tons.	Potatoes.....	1,898½ bush.
Butter.....	569 lbs.	Parsnips.....	300 bush.
Corn, shelled.....	463 bush.	Peppers.....	8 bbls.
Corn, green.....	4,180 ears.	Raspberries, red and	
Cabbage.....	2,000 h'ds.	black-caps.....	600 qts.
Carrots.....	21 tons.	Rye.....	230 bush.
Cider, for vinegar.....	40 bbls.	Rye straw.....	15 tons.
Corn fodder.....	12 tons.	Strawberries.....	300 qts.
Chickens.....	332 lbs.	Tallow.....	930 lbs.
Eggs.....	268 doz.	Tomatoes.....	150 bush.
Hay.....	110 tons.	Turnips, round.....	2,080 bush.
Hides.....	1,840 lbs.	Turnips, French.....	500 bush.
Milk.....	12,002 gal's.	Turkeys.....	251½ lbs.
Onions.....	214 bush.	Veal.....	521 lbs.

#### STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

A new era in the history of the Prison and Jail has begun. The institution has moved from the city of Providence to the State Farm. The new buildings, commenced in 1874, were completed in the autumn of 1878, and, on November 26, were transferred, with all their appurtenances, by the Prison Commission to the Board of State Charities and Corrections. Towards the close of the same month the removal

of the inmates was successfully accomplished, nothing happening to interfere with the plans which had been arranged by the Warden with great skill and care. General Nelson Viall, who has had charge of the Prison for many years, continues to fill the position of Warden, with great credit to himself and most acceptably to the Board.

But few changes have been made in the employment of the labor during the year. Messrs. F. D. Bigelow & Co., who held a contract for fifty men at fifty cents per day, up to May 21, 1878, renewed it for thirty men at the same rate, with the privilege of increasing the number, five at a time, to fifty. They now have forty-five inmates engaged in making shoes; and their success in the business encourages them to look forward to the employment of a still larger number.

The contract of Mr. George Campbell has been renewed for another year, for twelve men, at fifty cents per day, to be employed upon wire goods.

A contract made with Mr. Samuel F. Jones, Jr., of Hartford, Ct., for twelve men, to be used upon laundry work, was discontinued by him after a short time. The Board were secured by a lien upon the machinery and other articles placed in the Prison by Mr. Jones. They have been fully remunerated by receiving a bill of sale of the property upon relinquishing the claims against him, avoiding by this course all litigation.

Mr. Robert E. Budlong continued the work of preparing old cloth for shoddy, up to the time of the removal of the prisoners, but has not undertaken it at the new Prison.

Cane-seating has given employment to a number of the men, and is still carried on. The additional cost of transportation makes it slightly less remunerative than before, but it enables the Warden to keep his men at work while seeking more profitable labor.

A considerable amount of furniture has been made for the new Prison, by agreement with the Prison Commission; also a large book-case for the office of the State Auditor, and book-cases and other furniture for the office of the clerk of the Justice Court of the city of Providence.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been good. Three deaths have occurred, as follows:

Thomas Wilkinson.....	January 5.....	of consumption.
Robert Richardson.....	January 14.....	of obstruction of the bowels.
Robert F. Casey.....	April 1.....	of insanity.

The management of the prison financially has been very successful in 1878, and up to the first of December there was a considerable surplus of income over expenses. The account with the Treasury, January 1, 1878, showed a balance to the credit of the Prison of \$10,514.26. On April 30, the entire appropriation of 1877, \$10,000.00, lapsed, not having been drawn upon, and a new appropriation, of the same amount, made at the January Session, went into effect. This appropriation, on the books of the Treasury, January 1, 1879, shows a balance in favor of the Prison, the excess over the original amount arising from earnings added to it, of \$12,559.26. This balance, however, will be largely diminished by the expenses incurred in the removal of the Prison, and in providing many things needed in the new buildings.

The report of the Warden gives an excess of income over expenses of \$2,484.90. This is apparent rather than real, so far as it relates to income derived from the usual sources, a considerable amount of the income reported proceeding from the furniture and bedding accounts, which include the movable property provided by the Prison Commission for the Prison and the Warden's house. By including this property in the inventory of January, 1879, which it was very proper to do, the above result has been produced, a comparison of the inventories of January, 1878, and of January, 1879, showing a large increase in the items of furniture and bedding at the latter date, which increase appears in the account of income.

The statistics of the Prison and Providence County Jail, gathered from the Warden's report, are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of convicts in prison, January 1, 1878.....	90	2	92
“ “ “ committed during the year.....	45	2	47
“ “ “ discharged “ “ “ .....	86	1	87
“ “ “ pardoned “ “ “ .....	2	0	2
“ “ “ died “ “ “ .....	2	0	2
“ “ “ in prison, December 31, 1878....	95	3	98
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of prisoners in jail, January 1, 1878.....	163	20	183
“ “ “ committed during the year.....	1,452	254	1,706
“ “ “ returned, having escaped, during the year.....	1	0	1
“ “ “ discharged during the year.....	1,492	258	1,750
“ “ “ escaped, “ “ “ .....	1	0	1
“ “ “ died, “ “ “ .....	1	0	1
“ “ “ in jail, December 31, 1878.....	122	16	138
Average number during the year.....			142 <sup>2/3</sup>
Number committed from the city of Providence.....			721
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ for want of bail.....			20

The number of persons committed to the Jail from the city of Providence, in 1877, including those committed for want of bail, was 1,324; in 1878, the number was 741. The law under which these commitments, with few exceptions, were formerly made, forbade the city to keep its offenders in the Jail for more than ten days. The policy of this course was fully discussed and the evils resulting from it pointed out in the last report of the Board. An amendment of the law was asked for and made at the January Session, 1878, extending the limit of the term of imprisonment to thirty days. The change has produced the important and beneficial result of diminishing the number of commitments by nearly one half, as shown above, and has been otherwise satisfactory both to the city and to the State.

## COUNTY JAILS.

The following reports have been received from members of the Board, appointed "to inspect the jail in each county, except the county of Providence, at least twice in each year, and to inquire into the state thereof, as respects security, treatment and condition of prisoners therein," as required by Chapter 602, Section 2, of the Public Laws:

## WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The undersigned, your committee to inspect the Washington County Jail, and to inquire into the state thereof, as respects security, treatment and condition of prisoners therein, reports that he has performed the duty assigned to him.

On the 16th of last September three prisoners escaped by taking advantage of the position of the attendant, who had opened the door and was entering the corridor with a pail of water for the use of the inmates. They pulled him into the corridor, overpowered him and ran out. On the 22d of the same month the three were re-arrested and returned to the Jail.

On the recommendation of your committee, the sheriff caused partitions of iron rods, to be constructed across the corridors, with doors to each, so that the jailer, or his attendant, can now enter with safety through the jail doors, without meeting any of the inmates.

In the opinion of your committee the prisoners are at present securely kept, and the jail is in good order. There is great need, however, in the jail of two water-closets, with a tank and force pump, all of which can be put in at a small expense.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in jail January 1, 1878.....	1.....	0.....	1
Committed during the year.....	45.....	0.....	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	46	0	46
Discharged during the year.....	38.....	0.....	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in jail January 1, 1879.....	8	0	8

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assault.....	3	Sentenced to State Prison.....	6
“ with dangerous weapon....	2	“ to Reform School.....	8
Burglary.....	6	“ to Prov. County Jail...	5
Burning grain stack.....	2	“ to Washington “ ...	1
Breaking into store.....	1	Discharged by order of Court....	18
Debt.....	1	“ by payment of fine...	1
Defacing building.....	3	“ by taking poor debtor's	
Highway robbery.....	2	oath.....	1
Habitual drunkenness.....	4	Released on bail.....	8
Larceny.....	15		38
Murder.....	8	Remaining in jail January 1, 1879.	8
Obstructing railroad track.....	1		46
Threats.....	2		
Trover and conversion.....	1		
	46		

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. PENDLETON.

WESTERLY, January, 1879.

#### NEWPORT COUNTY JAIL.

##### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The Newport County Jail is in better condition than ever before. I believe it to be secure. An appropriation made by the General Assembly, upon recommendation of your Board, enabled the Sheriff to introduce water in the jail and upon the grounds. The benefits arising from this improvement show how great was the necessity of it. The committee of the General Assembly, appointed to make an addition to the jail, have provided excellent and much needed accommodations. To complete their work, it is recommended that an appropriation of four hundred dollars be asked for at the present session, for painting, blinds, and an extension of the water conveniences. With an outlay, not exceeding this sum, the jail, within and without, and its fences and grounds, will be in excellent condition, so that no further outlay will be required for years to come.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in jail January 1, 1878.....	4.....	0.....	4
Committed during the year.....	93.....	13.....	106
	—	—	—
Total.....	97.....	13.....	110
Discharged during the year.....	94.....	13.....	107
	—	—	—
Remaining in jail January 1, 1879.....	3.....	0.....	3

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assaults.....	16	Sentenced to State Workhouse and	
Bastardy .....	1	House of Correction..	26
Being an idle person.....	4	“ to Reform School.....	12
“ a sturdy beggar.....	18	“ to Prov. County Jail....	14
“ a railer and brawler.....	1	“ to Newport County Jail. 3	
Drunkenness.....	25	Discharged by Supreme Court.....	3
Defacing a building.....	7	“ by Court of Common	
Exposure of person.....	1	Pleas.....	3
Evading fare.....	2	“ by Justice Court.....	7
False pretences.....	1	“ by order of the Mayor..	2
Larceny.....	24	Released on bail.....	7
Lasciviousness.....	2	“ on payment of fines and	
Mayhem.....	1	costs.....	2
Maintaining a nuisance.....	1	“ on payment of costs.....	10
Obstructing an officer.....	1	“ on own recognizance.....	18
Prostitution.....	1	Remaining in jail Jan. 1, 1879.....	3
Quarrelling.....	1		
Rape.....	1		110
Threats.....	2		
Vagrancy.....	1		
Violation of liquor law.....	4		
	110		

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS COGGESHALL.

NEWPORT, January, 1879.

## BRISTOL COUNTY JAIL.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

The undersigned, a committee appointed to inspect the jail in Bristol County, has performed the duty assigned to him and reports as follows:

The building is in good condition, with the exception of a portion of the jet on the east side. This should be repaired, as water now finds entrance sufficiently to wet the walls of some of the cells. It was suggested to the Sheriff that it would be well to provide more bedding, and to set apart and keep some of the cells for the exclusive use of women and of debtors. As far as could be ascertained, the jail appeared to be kept in good condition, and the prisoners to be well cared for.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in jail January 1, 1878.....	1.....	0.....	1
Committed during the year.....	71.....	12.....	83
Total.....	72	12	84



	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged during the year.....	71.....	11.....	82
Escaped      "      " .....	1.....	0.....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	72	11	83
Remaining January 1, 1879.....	0	1	1

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assault.....	3	Fined by Justice Court.....	48
" with dangerous weapon....	2	Sentenced to State Prison.....	3
Being a common drunkard.....	8	" to Prov. County Jail...	3
Breaking and entering.....	2	" to State Workhouse and	
Burglary.....	1	House of Correction.	5
Discharging firearms on Sunday...	2	Sent to State Asylum for the In-	
Drunkenness.....	43	sane.....	2
Larceny.....	16	Sent to Butler Hospital.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	3	Released on bail.....	6
Vagrancy.....	2	Escaped.....	1
	<hr/>	No complaints....	13
Total of offences.....	77		<hr/>
			83
Debtors committed.....	3		
Insane persons committed.....	3		
	<hr/>		
	88		

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS B. SMITH.

BARRINGTON, January 1, 1879.

#### KENT COUNTY JAIL.

##### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The undersigned, a committee to inspect the jail in Kent County, begs leave to report that he has performed the duty assigned to him.

The jail remains much the same as at the time of the last report, January, 1878. No improvements of importance have been made during the year, though many were needed. If the jail continues to be used for the detention of persons for long periods, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some means adopted, different from any at present employed, to remove the drainage from the cells and from the rooms set apart for the confinement of debtors. The sewage from this portion of the building was formerly washed away, it is said, by the out going tide, which flowed in and out under the rear of the jail. This movement of the tide, owing to the improvement of the adjoining land, has been stopped, and the water now does not flow under or about the building.

The result is that there is no drainage from a portion of the jail; yet the privies remain and are used as before.

Your committee recommended to the Sheriff that this condition of things be changed, and that a cess-pool be made, with the necessary pipes and traps, so as to remedy the evil. It will require an outlay of about one hundred dollars, properly to do this work, which, in the opinion of your committee, will add greatly to the health and comfort of all who are obliged to stay in Kent County Jail.

From some defect in the iron pipe, the water in the well is contaminated by the water of the bay. This can be remedied only by putting a new pipe in the well, which your committee recommends should be done as soon as the weather will permit. The cost will be about seventy-five dollars.

Your committee believes that the above improvements should be made as soon as possible, and recommends that an appropriation be made, for this purpose, of at least two hundred dollars, so that the jail in Kent County may be placed in a decent condition.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in jail January 1, 1878.....	3.....	0.....	3
Committed during the year.....	34.....	1.....	35
	—	—	—
Total.....	37.....	1.....	38
Discharged during the year.....	36.....	1.....	37
	—	—	—
Remaining in jail January 1, 1879.....	1.....	0.....	1

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assault.....	5	Sentenced to State Workhouse and	
Arson.....	2	House of Correction..	5
Drunkenness.....	7	“ to Prov. Reform School.	1
Defacing buildings.....	3	“ “ County Jail....	4
Disturbing the peace.....	2	“ to Kent County Jail....	7
Larceny.....	9	“ to Washington Co. Jail.	1
Threats.....	2	Fined by Justice Court.....	13
Vagrancy.....	2	Discharged by order of Supreme	
Violating town ordinances.....	4	Court.....	3
No complaint.....	2	Released on bail.....	4
	38		38

Respectfully submitted,

JOB KENYON.

WARWICK, January, 1879.



Following the methods of calculation of the three previous years, we find the gross amount of expenditure, for the current expenses of the State Farm, for the year 1878, to be..... \$54,142 77

Deducting receipts for labor, from sale of farm produce, baskets, etc., that is, for earnings, as follows: (See Secretary's report.)

From labor of men and teams .....	\$4,952 53
From sale of farm produce.....	1,539 64
From sale of baskets .....	638 39—
	<u>\$7,130 56</u>

We have a net expenditure of..... \$47,012 21

The average numbers in the institutions during the past four years were as follows:

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Workhouse and House of Correction.....	223.....	232.....	202.....	220
Asylum for the Insane.....	170.....	188.....	204.....	216
Almshouse .....	182.....	146.....	144.....	161
	<u>525.....</u>	<u>566.....</u>	<u>550.....</u>	<u>597</u>

Dividing the current expenses, less earnings, as above, by 597, the average number of inmates, the result shows a cost of \$78.75 for each inmate for the year, which is at the rate of \$1.52 per week. Dividing the gross current expenses in the same manner, we have a cost of \$90.69 for each inmate for the year, and a rate per week of \$1.75.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Gross expenditure for current expenses .....	\$88,275 90	\$79,149 29	\$61,641 64	\$54,142 77
Net expenditure for current expenses .....	71,689 24	70,024 91	51,978 00	47,012 21
Average number...	525	566	550	597
Rate per week...	\$2 62	\$2 38	\$1 82	\$1 52

Again, the account shows a decrease in the current expenses of the State Farm, not only in the rate per week, which is marked, but also in the aggregate of expenditure, which was not anticipated, in view of the increase of eight and one-half per cent. in the average number during the year. These results are due in part to the lower price of merchandise, but especially to that vigilant supervision of every department by the Superintendent, to which reference was made in the last report.

There is also a decrease of expenditure in the department of the Agent of State Charities and Corrections, from \$1,726.12 in 1877, to \$1,584.31 in 1878.

Statements of the finances of the State Prison will be found under the head of State Prison, in this report, and in the report of the Warden.

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

Deducting the indebtedness of the Board from the amount due from the Treasury for the State Farm, there remains, January 1, 1879, an available balance of about.....	\$19,000 00
Estimated receipts for board of the insane to April 30, 1879, about..	4,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,500 00

This sum will, doubtless, be more than sufficient for the current expenses between January 1 and April 30, 1879, so that there will be a portion of the appropriation of 1878 which will lapse at the latter date.

For the period embraced between April 30 and the end of the fiscal year, December 31, 1879—eight months—should the appropriation be made to expire at that time, the estimate of expenditure is as follows:

*For current expenses of the State Farm (exclusive of Prison and Jail):*

For 600 inmates—present number, 620; average of 1878, 597—at the same rate as in 1878, for eight months, about .....	\$31,500 00
For additional expenses of resident Chaplain and support of children, about.....	1,500 00—\$33,000 00

*For construction, etc.:*

For additional accommodations at the Asylum for the Insane, if required .....	\$4,000 00
For additional accommodations at the Almshouse...	500 00
For additional furniture for Asylum and for Almshouse.....	500 00— \$5,000 00
For removal of Paupers, about.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,500 00
Deduct estimated receipts for board of the insane for eight months, about.....	12,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$27,000 00
Amount of appropriation required for institutions, construction, &c.,—exclusive of Prison and Jail—in addition to receipts....	27,000 00

## ESTIMATE FOR PRISON.

The Board will also require, for the Prison, about \$10,000, in addition to the Prison receipts. This is the same amount that has been appropriated for the past two years, in anticipation of the removal of the Prison, and not drawn upon in either year. Now that the Prison has been removed, it will be required to cover the increased cost in the new buildings, and for several minor items of construction much needed, such as a small stable, a shed, cells for punishment and for isolating delirium tremens patients, etc., etc.

## CONCLUSION.

While the Board have endeavored to guard with proper vigilance the material interests of the institutions entrusted to their care, they have not forgotten the higher duty of providing, as far as possible, for the physical and moral welfare of the several classes of inmates. The buildings of the pauper insane are admirably adapted to their purpose, they all having been specially constructed for their present use. They are well warmed, well lighted, and well ventilated, and the occupants are made in every way as comfortable as their unfortunate condition admits. The Board regret that as much cannot be said of the Almshouse. They have already referred to its great structural defects. Some of these they have tried to remedy; others are without remedy. More ample and better accommodations should before long be provided for these dependents upon the State's bounty. An enlightened humanity demands it. The good name of the State requires it.

It has been a subject of constant thought and study with the Board, how to surround the inmates of the Workhouse and House of Correction with the largest amount of reformatory and elevating influences. Schools, books, and the services of the Sabbath are important, and accomplish, undoubtedly, a large amount of good. But, after all, it is the daily contact of the officers having charge of the men that has the greatest influence upon them, of whatever nature that influence may be. It has, therefore, been the earnest desire of

the Board to see all the subordinate places in the management of this institution filled with persons of intelligence and character, who would serve as models and exemplars to those under them, and from whom good, and only good, influences would proceed.

The Board believe that they are now more nearly realizing what they have so long desired than at any former period. They look also with great hope to the influence of the resident Chaplain in this direction. He has a large acquaintance with reformatory institutions, both in this country and in Europe. He was chaplain and superintendent of an industrial school for girls, in the neighboring State of Massachusetts, for a period of thirteen years. He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and cannot fail to make his presence felt in every department of the institutions to which he ministers. His salutary influence may be expected to reach the inmates not only directly, but indirectly, through the officers having them in immediate charge. The Board, therefore, entertain the hope that the correctional institutions of the State are about entering upon a new era in their history—an era characterized by a larger measure of success in the reformatory work for which they are mainly intended.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE I. CHACE,  
WILLIAM H. HOPKINS,  
JAMES M. PENDLETON,  
THOMAS COGGESHALL,  
ALFRED B. CHADSEY,  
JOB KENYON,  
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,  
LEWIS B. SMITH,  
WILLIAM W. CHAPIN.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

The Secretary respectfully presents the following report:

Twenty-five regular, and two special meetings have been held during the year, of which twelve were at the State Farm and fifteen in the city of Providence.

The attendance of members of the Board was as follows:

George I. Chace.....	Present at 27 meetings.
Alfred B. Chadsey.....	“ 26 “
Stephen R. Weeden.....	“ 26 “
Job Kenyon.....	“ 25 “
Thomas Coggeshall.....	“ 24 “
James M. Pendleton.....	“ 23 “
William H. Hopkins.....	“ 22 “
Lewis B. Smith, (Appointed Feb. 26, 1878).....	“ 20 “
Allen C. Mathewson, (Deceased Feb. 21, 1878).....	“ 1 “
William W. Chapin.....	“ 27 “

### FINANCES.

The amounts drawn from and paid into the Treasury, and the amounts of appropriations made for the use of the Board, are shown in the following statement:



*Rhode Island State Treasury in account with Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

## Appropriation for the support of the State Farm:

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance of appropriation of 1877, undrawn Jan. 1, 1878,	\$44,176 20	
Appropriation, January Session, 1878.....	45,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury during 1878.....	25,127 94	
Payments for the support of the State Farm during 1878.....		\$61,893 24
Balance of appropriation of 1877, undrawn April 30, 1878, expired by limitation.....		29,000 00
Balance of appropriation of 1878, available January 1, 1879.....		28,910 90
	<u>\$114,304 14</u>	<u>\$114,304 14</u>

## Appropriation for the support of the State Prison:

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance, January 1, 1878.....	\$10,514 26	
Appropriation, January Session, 1878.....	10,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury during 1878.....	26,454 91	
Payments for Prison expenses during 1878.....		\$24,409 91
Appropriation of 1877 (entire), undrawn April 30, 1878, expired by limitation.....		10,000 00
Balance available January 1, 1879.....		12,559 26
	<u>\$46,969 17</u>	<u>\$46,969 17</u>

## Appropriation for the repair of the road from Providence to the State Farm (Pontiac avenue):

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Appropriation of 1877.....	\$2,000 00	
“ 1878.....	8,000 00	
Drawn in 1877, for labor of State Farm inmates and teams.....		\$816 37
Drawn in 1878, for labor of State Farm inmates and teams, etc.....		2,718 90
Drawn in 1878, for payment of contracts and for labor,		6,806 15
Balance available January 1, 1879.....		158 58
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

## STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17, 1879.

I hereby certify that the books of this department verify the foregoing statement of accounts with appropriations, the balance to their credit being correctly given.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

*State Auditor.*

The sums collected and paid into the Treasury are, in detail, as follows:

Jan'y	14.	From George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	\$2,355 04
	15.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	3,232 50
	18.	" Wm. E. Barrett & Co., for baskets.....	24 00
Feb'y	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	45 92
	4.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,085 00
Jan'y	15.	" R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	5 36
Feb'y	12.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,578 47
	18.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	537 04
March	2.	" Fiske & Thompson, for beef.....	110 18
	11.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,973 16
	15.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	90 77
	20.	" J. N. Francis, for beef and pork.....	305 70
	30.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	112 60
April	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	37 50
	17.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,873 53
	18.	" Rice & Hayward, for baskets....	21 00
	19.	" Pinnegar & Manchester, Newport, for baskets....	7 00
	20.	" Brown & Howard, Newport, for baskets.....	7 00
	22.	" G. & C. P. Hutchins, for baskets.....	16 00
	22.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	3,050 60
	25.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,304 97
	25.	" James Tucker, Jr., for baskets.....	38 00
May	1.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	49 92
	6.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	416 52
	14.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,106 73
	8.	" R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	9 41
	28.	" Nayatt Brick Co., for pigs.....	62 00
	31.	" S. W. Church, for pig.....	8 60
June	1.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	19 00
	3.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	545 58
	13.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,438 80
	19.	" William G. Ward, Jr., collected for baskets.....	133 25
	20.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	162 04
July	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	8 40
	8.	" Clapp & King, for strawberries.....	2 70
	15.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,344 70

July	15.	From George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	\$2,158 87
	22.	Clapp & King, for berries.....	10 75
	26.	O. L. Baker, for berries and cabbage.....	87 12
	29.	Preston & Spalding, for berries.....	16 80
Aug.	1.	Rose & Shearman, for calf skin.....	65
	2.	Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	25 32
	5.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,407 07
	1.	H. F. Tourtellott, for sweet corn.....	9 20
	16.	Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,058 56
	17.	O. L. Baker, for cabbage and corn .....	14 94
	21.	O. L. Baker, for cabbage.....	10 00
	22.	O. L. Baker, for cabbage.....	3 75
	28.	O. L. Baker, for potatoes.....	9 00
	31.	O. L. Baker, for potatoes.....	21 35
Sept.	3.	Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	25 00
	3.	O. L. Baker, for potatoes.....	21 00
	6.	R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	19 17
	9.	Michael Golrick, for teaming slate.....	10 00
	13.	Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,036 74
	13.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	704 41
	17.	Prison Commission, for labor.....	83 90
	30.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	226 24
	30.	John H. Eddy & Co., for baskets.....	173 50
Oct.	2.	Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	70 54
	7.	William S. Bryer, Newport, for baskets... ..	12 50
	8.	G. & C. P. Hutchins, for baskets.....	47 33
	14.	Michael Golrick, for teaming.....	8 00
	15.	Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,007 15
	17.	Prison Commission, for labor.....	32 50
	17.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	244 78
	17.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,507 37
	17.	O. L. Baker, for peppers.....	8 00
Nov.	1.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	722 10
	2.	Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm... ..	31 30
	7.	O. L. Baker, for onions, &c.....	9 77
	14.	Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,452 05
	19.	O. L. Baker, for onions.....	27 50
	6.	R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	2 31
	19.	George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	711 15
Dec.	2.	Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	33 65

Dec. 10.	From George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	\$29 29
11.	" F. J. Sheldon, for baskets.....	4 68
17.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane .....	117 51
18.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,047 55
28.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	245 60
30.	" State Treasury, for work on Pontiac road.....	2,718 90
31.	" State Treasury, for supplies furnished Prison by State Farm.....	221 82
31.	" State Prison Commission.....	2,012 50
		<hr/>
		\$51,582 85
Added to appropriation for support of State Farm.....		\$25,127 94
" " " " " " State Prison.....		26,454 91
		<hr/>
		\$51,582 85

The following is a classified statement of the resources and expenditures of the Board, for the year ending December 31, 1878, for the support of the State Farm:

#### RESOURCES.

Balance of appropriation due from the Treasury, January 1, 1878.....	\$44,176 20	
Less balance of the same expired by limitation, April 30, 1878.....	29,000 00	—\$15,176 20
Appropriation made at the January Session, 1878.....	45,000 00	
From board of the insane.....	18,175 97	
“ “ of persons in the Almshouse.....	8 28	
“ sale of farm produce, beef, pork, &c.....	1,539 64	
“ “ of baskets.....	638 39	
“ “ of old barrels, &c.....	236 98	
“ interest.....	36 25	
“ costs of court, &c., collected.....	157 15	
“ rent.....	77 00	
“ labor of inmates and of teams, from Prison Commission.....	2,128 90	
“ labor of inmates and of teams, on Pontiac Road,	2,718 90	
“ “ “ “ on other work ...	104 73	— 4,952 53
		<hr/>
		\$85,998 34

## EXPENDITURES.

*Construction.*

Stone Pavilion, Insane Asylum.....	\$4,058 33	
Extension of hydrant water-mains.....	452 62	
Introduction of gas.....	1,540 41	
Barn, rough-casting walls of piggery and shed, &c....	132 36	
Improvement of Brayton house for chaplain's residence,	750 00—	\$6,933 72

*Current Expenses.*

Subsistence.....		\$17,270 01
Farm expenses. Live stock.....	\$1,330 00	
" " Vehicles, farm tools, &c....	765 07	
" " Manure.....	774 48	
" " Grain.....	2,961 18	
" " Hay.....	662 89	
" " Straw.....	115 88	
" " Seeds.....	231 04	
" " Blacksmith's supplies and sundries.....	181 58—	\$6,971 62
Fuel, including freight to Oaklawn.....		4,046 53
Furniture, including outfit of residence of Chaplain, \$720.00.....		1,887 97
Repairs and improvements.....		1,695 31
Clothing and bedding.....		4,977 36
Salaries, exclusive of Agent of S. C. & C.....		15,209 61
Lights.....		326 76
Freight, exclusive of coal.....		347 46
Medical supplies.....		329 44
Transportation of inmates.....		90 00
Basket timber and supplies.....		151 00
Stationery.....		126 23
Rewards for returning escapes, and legal expenses....		95 17
Books, &c.....		70 22
Postage and telegraphing.....		85 58
Travelling expenses of Board S. C. & C.....		232 95
Miscellaneous expenses.....		229 55—\$54,142 77

*Removal of Paupers.*

Expenses of moving paupers from the State; including salary, and travelling and office expenses of Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....		\$1,584 31
Paid indebtedness of 1877.....		4,075 84
Balance due from the Treasury for support of State Farm, January 1, 1879.....	\$23,910 90	
Less balance of book accounts (net indebtedness).....	4,649 20	
Available balance after settling all accounts.....		\$19,261 70
		<u>\$85,998 34</u>

## SALARIES.

The names and salaries of persons appointed or employed by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, during the year, are as follows: (Chapter 603, Section 13, of the Public Laws.)

All under the heading, "Officers and Employés of the State Institutions" are furnished with board, lodging and washing, excepting those against whose names an asterisk is placed.

Up to December 1, the officers of the Prison, excepting the Chaplain and the Physician, were furnished with lodging and washing, but not with board. After December 1, they were furnished with board also, and their salaries were adjusted accordingly.

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Sam'l L. Blaisdell.	Supt. State Institu'ns	Per year,		
		\$2,500	5 months.....	\$1,041 65
Sam'l L. Blaisdell.	do.	do. 3,000	7 months.....	1,750 00
G. W. Wightman*.	Agt. State C. and C.	do. ....	1 year.....	1,400 00
J. Pierce Root*...	Chaplain State Farm	do. 300	11 months.....	275 00
Marcus Ames.....	Chaplain State Insti- tutions.....	do. 1,000	1 month.....	100 00
George T. Perry*..	Physician, do.....	do. 300	1 year.....	300 00
Wm. W. Chapin*.	Secretary B. of S. C. and C.....	do. 1,650	5 months.....	687 50
Wm. W. Chapin*.	Secretary B. of S. C. and C.....	do. 2,000	7 months.....	1,166 62
A. H. Tilton & wife	Dep'y & housekeeper W. H. & H. of C..	do. 750	2 months 29 days.	185 41
A. H. Tilton & wife	Dep'y & housekeeper W. H. & H. of C..	do. 1,000	9 months.....	749 97
Naomi Thompson.	Matron, do.....	Per month		
		\$35 4	4 months 3 days..	143 50
Emma A. Gile....	Assist. Matron, do...	do. 35	3 months.....	105 00
Emma A. Gile....	do. do... do.	do. 30	2 months.....	60 00
Emma A. Gile....	Matron, do... do.	do. 35	6 months 15 days.	227 50
Emma A. Gile....	Assist. Matron, do...	do. 35	15 days.....	17 50

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
May E. Tower....	Assist. Matron, W. H. & H. of C.....	Per month		
		\$35 8	3 months.....	\$105 00
May E. Tower....	do. do.....	do.	30 5 months.....	150 00
May E. Tower....	Matron, do.....	do.	35 16 days.....	18 66
Grace Blaisdell....	Assist. Matron, do.....	do.	35 5 months 6 days..	182 00
Grace Blaisdell....	do. do.....	do.	30 1 month 7 days..	37 00
L. E. Worthing....	do. do.....	do.	20 1 month.....	20 00
L. E. Worthing....	do. do.....	do.	25 2 months.....	50 00
L. E. Worthing....	do. do.....	do.	30 4 months.....	120 00
Lois E. Skinner....	do. do.....	do.	30 7 months 12 days..	322 00
Charles Cornell....	Officer, do.....	do.	25 2 months 17 days..	64 16
J. A. Campbell....	do. do.....	do.	25 9 months 13 days..	235 83
John W. Prout....	do. do.....	do.	25 1 month.....	25 00
John W. Prout....	do. do.....	do.	30 4 months 26 days..	146 00
P. A. Doty.....	do. do.....	do.	25 9 months 29 days..	249 17
John F. Mathewson	do. do.....	do.	35 2 months 2 days..	72 33
John F. Mathewson	do. do.....	do.	25 1 month.....	25 00
C. L. Hammon....	Watchman.....	do.	20 4 months 28 days..	98 66
C. L. Hammon....	Officer, W. H. & H. of C.....	do.	25 4 months.....	100 00
Henry A. Spicer..	do. do.....	do.	30 2 months 24 days..	84 00
A. G. Small.....	do. do.....	do.	20 24 days.....	16 00
A. G. Small.....	do. do.....	do.	25 6 months.....	150 00
E. M. Hazletine...	do. do.....	do.	20 19½ days.....	12 99
Elijah G. Griffin..	do. do.....	do.	20 19½ days.....	12 99
Elden Doe.....	do. do.....	do.	20 2 months 9 days..	46 00
Elden Doe.....	do. do.....	do.	25 2 months.....	50 00
Asa W. Kent.....	do. do.....	do.	35 5 months 5 days..	180 82

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
W. B. Worthing..	Officer, W. H. & H.	Per month.		
	of C.....	\$20	14 days.....	\$9 33
W. B. Worthing..	do.	do..do.	25 7 months.....	175 00
R. L. Hammon....	Watchman.....	do.	20 2 months.....	40 00
R. L. Hammon....	do.....	do.	25 1 month.....	25 00
R. L. Hammon....	Officer, W. H. & H.			
	of C.....	do.	25 1 month 24 days..	45 00
Daniel R. Nutter..	do.	do..do.	20 1 month.....	20 00
Daniel R. Nutter..	do.	do..do.	25 2 months.....	50 00
Jas. S. Dowland*..	Watchman	do..do.	40 1 year.....	480 00
Joseph L. Lawler..	do.	do..do.	20 3 months 21 days..	74 00
F. W. Perry & wife	Deputy and Matron,	Per year,		
	Insane Asylum....	\$1,000	1 year.....	1,000 00
Cleora V. Cross....	Assist. Matron, do...	Per month		
		\$30	1 year.....	360 00
Judie M. Belden...	do.	do..do.	30 1 year.....	360 00
Angus McDonald..	Attendant	do..do.	40 1 year.....	480 00
Amon R. Payson...	do.	do..do.	20 5 months 21 days..	114 00
Amon R. Payson...	do.	do..do.	25 2 months.....	50 00
Joseph M. Wales...	do.	do..do.	30 7 days.....	7 00
David McGowan...	Watchman	do..do.	20 1 month 19 days..	32 67
Selwin P. Holt....	do.	do..do.	20 1 month 20 days..	33 33
W. G. Ward & wife	Deputy and Matron,	Per year,		
	Almshouse,.....	\$750	1 year.....	750 00
F. F. Gimber.....	Assist. Matron, do...	Per month		
		\$35	3 months.....	105 00
F. F. Gimber.....	do.	do..do.	30 9 months.....	270 00
Benj. W. Davis...	Clerk.....	do.	45 2 months 1 day...	91 50
N. B. Blaisdell....	Acting Clerk, during			
	part of the day....		8 months.....	138 33
John S. Allen....	Storekeeper.....	Per month		
		\$35	7 months 28 days..	277 66
F. M. Poland.....	do.	do.	20 1 month 26 days..	37 33
F. M. Poland.....	do.	do.	25 2 months.....	50 00



## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
James Cook.....	Baker.....	Per month		
		\$40 5	months.....	\$200 00
James Cook.....	do. ....	do. 35 3	months.....	105 00
Henry B. Titus...	Instructor, Basket shop.....	do. 50 3	months 18 days.	180 00
Richard Welsh....	Teamster.....	do. 20 4	months.....	80 00
Richard Welsh....	do. ....	do. 21 2	months 6 days..	46 20
Thomas Hanley...	Engineer Pump. Station.....	do. 20 1	year.....	240 00

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Nelson Viall.....	Warden .....	Per year,		
		\$2500 00	11 months.....	\$2,291 74
Nelson Viall.....	do. ....	do. 2000 00	1 month.....	166 67
William Douglas..	Chaplain .....	do. 300 00	11 months.....	275 00
George W. Carr...	Physician.....	do. 300 00	11 months.....	275 00
George W. Carr...	do. ....	do. 50 00	1 year.....	50 00
T. P. Dodge.....	Deputy Warden....	do. 1200 00	9 months.....	900 00
Charles W. Davis..	do. ....	do. 1200 00	2 months.....	200 00
Charles W. Davis..	do. ....	do. 1000 00	1 month.....	83 33
Frank C. Viall....	Clerk .....	Per day,		
		2 50	384 days.....	835 00
Frank C. Viall....	do. ....	Per year,		
		600 00	1 month.....	50 00
Charles W. Davis..	Steward.....	Per day,		
		2 50	259 days.....	647 50
Fred. A. Daniels..	do. ....	do. 2 50	61 days.....	152 50
Fred. A. Daniels..	do. ....	Per year,		
		600 00	1 month.....	50 00
Fred. A. Daniels..	Overseer .....	Per day,		
		2 25	14 days.....	31 50

\* For services for inmates committed by city of Providence.

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Elijah R. Tefft....	Overseer .....	Per day, \$2 25	320 days.....	720 00
Elijah R. Tefft....	do. ....	Per year, 600 00	1 month.....	50 00
Chester H. Blood..	do. ....	Per day, 2 25	320 days.....	720 00
Chester H. Blood..	do. ....	Per year, 600 00	1 month.....	50 00
Welcome U. Foye..	do. ....	Per day, 2 50	14 days.....	35 00
Welcome U. Foye..	do. ....	do. 2 25	14 days.....	31 50
Welcome U. Foye..	Day Officer.....	do. 1 80	334 days 7½ hours†	602 55
Welcome U. Foye..	do. ....	Per year, 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
A. M. Rowe .....	do. ....	do. 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
George W. Walker	do. ....	do. 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
Fred. A. Daniels..	Hall Keeper .....	Per day, 1 80	245 days.....	441 00
Nathan H. Read ..	do. ....	do. 1 80	61 days.....	109 80
Nathan H. Read ..	do. ....	Per year, 500 00	1 month.....	41 67
Frank Steere.....	Relief Officer.....	Per day, 1 80	43 days.....	77 40
Nathan H. Read ..	Watchman .....	do. 1 80	262 days 2 hours†	471 96
Daniel J. Viall....	do. ....	do. 1 80	260 days 1 hour†	468 18
Daniel J. Viall....	do. ....	Per year, 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
Jos. W. Nickerson	do. ....	Per day, 1 80	96 days 2 hours†	173 16
Daniel McGowan..	do. ....	do. 1 80	68 days†.....	122 40
Daniel McGowan..	do. ....	Per year, 450 00	6 days.....	7 38
George W. Walker	do. ....	Per day, 1 80	51½ days.....	93 70
Alonzo M. Rowe..	do. ....	do. 1 80	17 days.....	30 60
Wm. O. Towne....	do. ....	do. 1 80	2 days.....	3 60
Wm. O. Towne....	do. ....	Per year, 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
Samuel E. Davis..	do. ....	do. 450 00	1 month.....	37 50

† Including extra hours of duty.

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Samuel E. Davis..	Watchman .....	Per day,		
		1 80	6 days.....	10 80
George E. Barney.	do. ....	do. 1 80	6 days.....	10 80
George E. Barney.	do. ....	Per year,		
		450 00	1 month.....	37 50
Edmond J. Crane.	do. ....	do. 450 00	23 days.....	28 35
Oren Kent.....	do. ....	do. 450 00	25 days.....	30 81
Clara E. Davis....	Matron .....	Per day,		
		1 65	230 days.....	379 50
Marilla Daniels...	do. ....	do. 1 65	69 days.....	113 85
Grace E. Viall....	do. ....	do. 1 65	35 days.....	57 75

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN,

*Secretary.*

# STATISTICS

## OF THE

### State Workhouse and House of Correction.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.
Committed.....	528	3836	4364
Discharged.....	451	3131	3582
Escaped.....	55	490	545
Died .....	2	19	21

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates, January 1, 1878.....	129	67	196
Committed during 1878.....	328	167	495
Escaped inmates recommitted in 1878.....	31	2	33
Total.....	488	236	724
Discharged during 1878.....	294	157	451
Escaped during 1878.....	52	3	55
Died " 1878.....	2	0	2
Total.....	348	160	508
Remaining January 1, 1879.....	140	76	216

#### STATISTICS OF PERSONS COMMITTED.

	SEX.		
	1878.	Previously.	Total.
Men.....	359	2794	3153
Women.....	169	1042	1211
Total.....	528	3836	4364

	RACE.		
	1878.	Previously.	Total.
White.....	515	3666	4181
Colored.....	13	167	180
Indians.....	0	3	3
Total.....	528	3836	4364

## BIRTH PLACE.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.		1878.	Previously.	Total.
United States...	282	1918	2200	Spain.....	0	2	2
Ireland.....	158	1423	1581	South America...	0	1	1
England.....	46	262	308	Italy.....	2	2	4
Scotland.....	16	96	112	Mexico.....	0	1	1
Canada.....	10	36	46	Newfoundland...	0	1	1
Nova Scotia....	4	36	40	St. Helena, Isl'd of	0	1	1
New Brunswick..	2	17	19	Western Islands..	0	1	1
France.....	1	7	8	Calcutta.....	0	1	1
Germany.....	1	13	14	At sea.....	0	2	2
Sweden.....	4	3	7	Unknown.....	1	5	6
Switzerland.....	0	1	1				
Prussia.....	1	4	5	Total..	528	3836	4364
East Indies.....	0	3	3				

## BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.		1878.	Previously.	Total.
United States...	115	978	1093	Switzerland.....	0	1	1
Ireland.....	310	2844	3654	Italy.....	2	2	4
England.....	50	281	331	East Indies.....	0	2	2
Scotland.....	17	108	125	West Indies.....	0	1	1
France.....	2	11	13	Mexico.....	0	1	1
British America..	13	69	82	South America...	0	2	2
Germany.....	1	15	16	Unknown.....	13	14	27
Prussia.....	1	4	5				
Sweden.....	4	3	7	Total.....	528	3836	4364

## AGE.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	32	226	258
From 20 to 30 years.....	173	1176	1349
" 30 to 40 ".....	148	1080	1228
" 40 to 50 ".....	91	787	878
" 50 to 60 ".....	56	384	440
" 60 to 70 ".....	22	134	156
" 70 to 80 ".....	6	41	47
Over 80 years.....	0	7	7
Unknown.....	0	1	1
Total.....	528	3836	4364

## OCCUPATION.

1878. Previously. Total.			1878. Previously. Total.		
Bakers.....	6...	23... 29	Masons.....	12...	78... 90
Barbers.....	6...	80... 86	Marble workers....	0...	5... 5
Basket makers....	1...	1... 2	Mender china ware.	0...	1... 1
Bell hanger.....	0...	1... 1	Merchants.....	0...	3... 3
Blacksmiths.....	7...	58... 65	Mill hands.....	46...	76... 122
Bleachers.....	0...	5... 5	Moulders.....	6...	44... 50
Boiler makers....	2...	11... 13	Musicians.....	0...	8... 8
Bookkeepers.....	2...	18... 20	Music teachers....	0...	2... 2
Boot fitters.....	0...	2... 2	Painters.....	18...	103... 121
Box makers.....	0...	6... 6	Pedlers.....	6...	23... 29
Brakemen.....	1...	23... 24	Photographers....	0...	5... 5
Brass workers....	0...	3... 3	Physicians.....	0...	3... 3
Brokers.....	0...	2... 2	Plumbers.....	0...	2... 2
Butchers.....	2...	16... 18	Preacher.....	0...	1... 1
Confectioner....	0...	1... 1	Printers.....	3...	19... 22
Cabinet makers....	0...	13... 13	Quarrymen.....	0...	4... 4
Carpenters.....	11...	109... 120	Sailors.....	6...	39... 45
Cigar makers....	2...	8... 10	Saloon keepers....	0...	2... 2
Clerks.....	8...	25... 28	Sail makers.....	0...	9... 9
Clothes cleaner....	0...	1... 1	School teachers....	0...	3... 3
Comb maker.....	0...	1... 1	Seamstresses.....	12...	20... 32
Cooks.....	9...	57... 66	Servants & waiters.	106...	339... 445
Coopers.....	0...	6... 6	Ship carpenters....	0...	6... 6
Curriers.....	0...	5... 5	Ship riggers.....	0...	3... 3
Cutler.....	0...	1... 1	Shoemakers.....	7...	71... 78
Draughtsmen....	2...	5... 7	Silver polishers....	1...	7... 8
Dress makers....	0...	32... 32	Soldier.....	0...	1... 1
Dyers.....	0...	11... 11	Spinners.....	0...	53... 53
Engineers.....	2...	21... 23	Steam pipe workers	0...	2... 2
Farmers.....	9...	55... 64	Stone cutters.....	1...	13... 14
File cutters.....	0...	3... 3	Stucco worker....	0...	1... 1
Firemen.....	1...	2... 3	Tailors.....	4...	53... 57
Gardeners.....	1...	13... 14	Tanner.....	0...	1... 1
Gas fitters.....	0...	11... 11	Teamsters.....	13...	81... 94
Grocers.....	2...	2... 4	Tinsmiths.....	2...	7... 9
Hair drawer.....	0...	1... 1	Traders.....	0...	2... 2
Hair dressers....	1...	1... 2	Washers & ironers.	0...	38... 38
Harness makers....	3...	11... 14	Weavers.....	23...	78... 101
Hatter.....	0...	1... 1	Whitewashers....	0...	9... 9
Hostlers.....	22...	92... 114	Wheelwrights....	0...	2... 2
Housewives.....	12...	165... 177	Wool sorters.....	0...	4... 4
Jewelers.....	7...	89... 96	Wool spinner.....	0...	1... 1
Laborers.....	134...	1522... 1656	Unknown.....	2...	36... 38
Lawyers.....	1...	2... 3			
Leather japanner...	0...	1... 1			
Machinists.....	11...	113... 124			
			Total.....	528	3836 4364

## TIME OF COMMITMENT.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.		1878.	Previously.	Total.
January	43	236	279	August	56	433	489
February	29	178	207	September	36	411	447
March	57	255	312	October	40	374	414
April	42	217	259	November	42	320	362
May	46	315	361	December	35	321	356
June	47	372	419				
July	55	404	459	Total	528	3886	4364

## OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.
Being common drunkards	247	2417	2664
“ vagrants	134	709	843
“ common prostitutes	59	259	318
“ railers and brawlers	13	53	66
“ sturdy beggars	40	78	118
“ common cheats and swindlers	0	2	2
Neglect to support families	2	62	64
Larceny	0	14	14
House breaking	0	5	5
Revelling	0	4	4
Assault	0	5	5
Night walking	0	4	4
Obstructing officer	0	1	1
Maintaining common nuisance	0	1	1
Intent to commit rape	0	1	1
Transferred from Providence Reform School	0	1	1
Wilfully escaping	33	224	257
Malicious mischief	0	1	1
Total	528	3886	4364

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Number of inmates who can read and write	339
“ “ “ read only	72
“ “ “ neither read nor write	117
Total	528

## PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.		1878.	Previously.	Total.
Providence.....	336	2513	2849	East Greenwich..	1	12	13
North Providence	1	271	272	West Greenwich.	1	1	2
Pawtucket.....	55	185	240	North Kingstown	3	29	32
Newport.....	34	178	212	South Kingstown	0	5	5
Woonsocket.....	12	152	164	Scituate.....	0	5	5
Johnston.....	5	71	76	Glocester.....	0	2	2
Bristol.....	7	56	63	Tiverton.....	1	2	3
East Providence.	9	72	81	Exeter.....	0	2	2
Cranston.....	5	51	56	Barrington.....	1	1	2
Lincoln.....	16	50	66	Foster.....	0	1	1
Warwick.....	6	31	37	Richmond.....	0	3	3
Burrillville.....	23	41	64	Hopkinton.....	0	1	1
Smithfield.....	2	28	30	North Smithfield.	1	0	1
Westerly.....	5	30	35	Cumberland.....	1	0	1
Coventry.....	1	14	15				
Warren.....	2	29	31	Total.....	528	3836	4364

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

	1878.	Previously.	Total.
Three months.....	0	2	2
Six ".....	392	2864	3256
Seven ".....	1	0	1
Eight ".....	0	109	109
Nine ".....	6	68	74
Ten ".....	3	51	54
Eleven ".....	0	1	1
Twelve ".....	88	595	683
Fifteen ".....	0	4	4
Sixteen ".....	0	1	1
Eighteen ".....	7	23	29
Two years.....	22	57	79
"    5 months, 6 days.....	0	1	1
"    6    ".....	0	1	1
Three years.....	9	59	68
"    and 6 months.....	0	1	1
Total.....	528	3836	4364



## RECOMMITMENTS.

Had been previously committed once.....	84
“ “ “ twice.....	43
“ “ “ three times.....	31
“ “ “ four “.....	30
“ “ “ five “.....	11
“ “ “ six “.....	11
“ “ “ seven “.....	10
“ “ “ eight “.....	9
“ “ “ nine “.....	2
“ “ “ ten “.....	1
Never before committed.....	296
Total.....	528

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married.....	228
Single.....	305
Total.....	528

## RELIGION.

Protestant.....	197
Catholic.....	331
Total.....	528

## Report of the former Chaplain of the State Farm.

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*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

GENTLEMEN:—During the months of service rendered last year to the State, as Chaplain of the Workhouse and House of Correction and of the Almshouse, the usual routine of duty was strictly performed. It is no unimportant sphere of work which embraces the moral instruction and religious teaching of the intemperate and degraded, who, for the time being, are kept under the restraints of the law. It is to be hoped that some practical effect has been realized by the inmates as a result of the Sunday services, and that the truths proclaimed have borne some good fruit in their lives. There is no human heart, however hardened by sinful dissipation, but may respond to the earnest voice of love, and reverently listen to the solemn echo of conscience to the truth. There is no chain of evil habits so strong that it may not be broken. In this confidence, the motives conducive to the development of higher aims and better principles in life and to the thorough transformation of character, have been constantly enforced, both from the desk and in personal conversation, however imperfectly they may have been presented. The inmates of the Almshouse have been visited frequently, and funeral and other services have been held. Reading matter has been distributed monthly, or oftener, in all the institutions. With thanks to various members of the Board, the Superintendent and the officers of the Workhouse and of the Almshouse, for the assistance rendered in the carrying out of my work, I offer this my closing report.

Very respectfully,

JAMES PIERCE ROOT.

January, 1879.

# Report of the Physician of the State Institutions.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report for the year ending December 31, 1878.

In the several institutions at the State Farm the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, and no epidemic has prevailed.

At the Workhouse and House of Correction two deaths have occurred, one from consumption and one from epistaxis.

One hundred and thirty-five cases of illness have been treated, as follows:

Abscess.....	2	Gonorrhœa.....	9
Asthma.....	2	Hemorrhoids.....	6
Bilious remittent fever.....	2	Indigestion.....	12
Bronchitis.....	4	Indolent ulcers.....	5
Cough.....	4	Leucorrhœa.....	7
Cold.....	7	Lame side.....	5
Delirium tremens.....	3	Measles.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	15	Neuralgia.....	6
"    chronic.....	1	Orchitis.....	1
Dysentery.....	3	Phthisis.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	1	Rheumatism... ..	10
Debility.....	5	Syphilis.....	8
"    general.....	2	Sprained shoulder.....	1
"    nervous.....	1	Sore throat.....	4
Eczema.....	1		
Erysipelas, facial.....	2	Total.....	185
Epistaxis.....	2		

In the Asylum for the Insane, fifty-five persons have been under treatment, of whom twelve died. Their diseases were as follows:

## RECOVERED, OR STILL UNDER TREATMENT.

Abscess.....	2	Incontinence of urine.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Indigestion.....	5
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	Maniacal exhaustion.....	1
Cold.....	3	Old age.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	11	Ophthalmia.....	1
"    chronic.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
Dropsy.....	2	Pleurisy.....	1
Debility, general.....	4	Syphilis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3		—
Felon.....	1		43
Indolent ulcer.....	2		

## DIED.

Bilious remittent fever.....	1	Paralysis.....	3
Diarrhœa.....	8	Phthisis.....	1
Debility, general.....	2	Stoppage.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion.....	1		—
Total.....			12

In the Almshouse, the number of cases under treatment was one hundred and thirty-eight, and the number of deaths thirty-five.

## RECOVERED, DISCHARGED, OR STILL UNDER TREATMENT.

Abscess.....	1	Indolent ulcer.....	5
Asthma.....	1	Indigestion.....	3
Bronchitis.....	1	Inflammation of the stomach.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	Incontinence of urine.....	1
Cold.....	5	Jaundice.....	1
Cough.....	6	Neuralgia.....	2
Congestion of the lungs.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	2
Cholera morbus.....	1	Orchitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	6	Paralysis.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	28	Palpitation of the heart.....	2
Dropsy.....	1	Phthisis.....	3
Dysentery.....	1	Rheumatism.....	6
Debility, general.....	5	Sprained shoulder.....	1
Eczema.....	1	Salt rheum.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Syphilis.....	4
Epilepsy.....	1	Whooping cough.....	4
Hæmaturia.....	1		—
Hemorrhoids.....	2	Total.....	103

## DIED.

Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	Epilepsy.....	1
Congestion of the lungs.....	2	Marasmus.....	2
Cholera infantum.....	1	Old age.....	5
Cyanosis.....	1	Paralysis.....	3
Debility, general.....	3	Phthisis.....	10
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	2	Scrofula.....	1
Dysentery.....	1		—
Dropsy.....	1	Total.....	35
Delirium tremens.....	1		

Twenty-seven living children—fourteen boys and thirteen girls—were born in the Almshouse during the year. There were two cases, also, of still-birth.

GEORGE T. PERRY, M. D.

NATICK, R. I., January, 1879.

## Report of the Warden of the State Prison.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The undersigned, Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison and Keeper of the Providence County Jail, respectfully presents the following accounts of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1878:

### PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, JAN. 1, 1878.

Books and stationery.....	\$30 00	
Bedding and clothing.....	1,029 00	
Building on Gaspee street.....	1,200 00	
Fuel and lights.....	348 50	
Furniture.....	1,072 31	
Library.....	867 00	
Miscellaneous.....	814 95	
New furniture.....	340 22	
New chair account.....	47 72	
New State Prison.....	1,766 52	
Provisions and groceries.....	261 67	
Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,380 62	\$9,158 51
Balance, being excess of income over expenditures for the year...		2,484 90
		<hr/>
		\$11,643 41

## PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, DEC. 31, 1878.

Books and stationery.....	\$30 00	
Bedding and clothing.....	1,949 94	
Building on Gaspee street.....	1,200 00	
Fuel and lights.....	912 10	
Furniture.....	4,858 92	
Library.....	775 00	
Miscellaneous.....	739 99	
Cane shop.....	91 05	
Provisions and groceries.....	760 91	
Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	325 50—	\$11,643 41

## EXPENSE AND INCOME, DEC. 31, 1878.

*Cr.*

Wire shop.....	\$1,016 12	
Furniture.....	3,881 61	
New chair account.....	501 12	
Bedding and clothing.....	24 29	
Building on Gaspee street.....	132 00	
Visitors' fees.....	165 04	
Jail board.....	6,947 41	
Jail fees.....	275 50	
Caning shop.....	2,885 96	
New furniture account.....	82 78	
Cotton tie shop.....	93 80	
Waste shop.....	1,156 72	
New State Prison account.....	461 91	
Fines and costs.....	1,703 78	
Shoe shop.....	4,735 23	
Laundry shop.....	269 88—	\$24,233 15

*Dr.*

Library.....	\$145 65	
Expenses.....	1,096 69	
Discharged convicts.....	274 57	
Fuel and lights.....	1,422 26	
Extra expense account.....	250 45	
Miscellaneous.....	163 19	
Provisions and groceries.....	7,098 66	
Books and stationery.....	146 28	
Salaries of officers.....	11,151 50—	\$21,748 25

Balance, being income for the year..... \$2,484 90

## ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1878.....	\$30 00	
Since purchased.....	146 28—	\$176 28
On hand December 31, 1878.....		30 00
Balance, being expense.....		<u>\$146 28</u>

## BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

On hand December 31, 1878.....	\$1,949 94	
Credited .....	24 25—	\$1,974 19
Amount on hand January 1, 1878.....	\$1,029 00	
Since purchased .....	920 90—	1,949 90
Balance, being income.....		<u>\$24 29</u>

## BUILDING ON GASPEE STREET.

Inventory December 31, 1878.....	\$1,200 00	
Received for rent.....	132 00—	\$1,332 00
Inventory January 1, 1878.....		1,200 00
Balance, being income.....		<u>\$132 00</u>

## FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1878 .....	\$348 50	
Since purchased .....	2,010 90—	\$2,359 40
On hand December 31, 1878.....	\$912 10	
Credited.....	25 04—	937 14
Balance, being expense .....		<u>\$1,422 26</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1878.....	\$814 95	
Since purchased.....	106 94—	\$921 89
Credited .....	\$19 71	
On hand December 31, 1878 .....	739 99—	759 70
Balance, being expense.....		<u>\$162 19</u>



## REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON.

57

## PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1, 1878 .....	\$261 67	
Since purchased .....	7,804 22—	\$8,065 89
Credited .....	\$208 32	
On hand December 31, 1878 .....	760 91—	967 23
Balance, being expense.....		\$7,098 66

## DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash and clothing for same.....	\$312 82	
Credited.....	38 25	
Balance, being expense.....		\$274 57

## EXPENSES.

Cash paid for sundry expenses.....	\$1,096 69
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## EXTRA EXPENSES.

Cash paid paid for moving.....	\$250 45
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## FURNITURE.

Amount on hand December 31, 1878.....	\$4,858 92	
Credited.....	45 00—	\$4,903 92
On hand January 1, 1878.....	1,072 31	
Balance, being income.....		\$3,831 61

## LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1878.....	\$967 00	
Since purchased.....	53 65—	\$920 65
On hand December 31, 1878.....	775 00	
Balance, being expense.....		\$145 65

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail as follows:

## INCOME.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Wire shop.....	\$396 85	\$619 27	\$1,016 12
Furniture .....	1,496 47	2,335 14	3,831 61
New chair account....	195 72	305 40	501 12
Bedding and clothing .....	9 49	14 80	24 29
Building on Gaspee street .....	51 55	80 45	132 00
Visitors' Fees.....	64 46	100 58	165 04
Jail board.....		6,947 41	6,947 41
Jail fees.....		275 50	275 50
Cane shop.....	1,127 14	1,758 82	2,885 96
New furniture account.....	12 80	19 98	32 78
Cotton tie shop.....	36 63	57 17	93 80
Waste shop.....	451 77	704 95	1,156 72
New State Prison account.....	180 40	281 51	461 91
Fines and costs.....		1,703 78	1,703 78
Shoe shop.....	4,735 23		4,735 23
Laundry shop .....	105 40	164 48	269 88
	<hr/> \$8,863 91	<hr/> \$15,369 24	<hr/> \$24,233 15

## DR.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Library.....	\$56 88	\$88 77	\$145 65
Expenses.....	428 32	668 37	1,096 69
Discharged convicts.....	274 57		274 57
Fuel and lights.....	555 47	866 79	1,422 26
Extra expense account.....	97 82	152 63	250 45
Miscellaneous.....	63 34	98 85	162 19
Provisions and groceries.....	2,815 35	4,283 31	7,098 66
Books and stationery.....	57 13	89 15	146 28
Salaries of officers.....	4,355 32	6,796 18	11,151 50
	<hr/> \$8,704 20	<hr/> \$13,044 05	<hr/> \$21,748 25

## BALANCE OF EXPENSE AND INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Prison income.....	\$159 71	
Jail income.....	2,325 19—	\$2,484 90

## CURRENT EXPENSES, PER CAPITA, OF PRISONERS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

For salaries of officers.....	\$47 96	
For provisions and groceries.....	30 47	
For fuel and lights.....	6 10	
For bedding and clothing.....		
Miscellaneous.....	69—	\$85 12

## OUTSTANDING BILLS DUE THE INSTITUTION.

Outstanding bills for jail board in 1878 are due from the town of		
Lincoln.....		\$222 00
From town of Cumberland.....		45 43
“ “ East Providence.....		80 00
“ “ Warwick.....		13 43
“ “ Cranston.....		2 29
From United States.....		345 86
From city of Providence.....		205 14
“ “ “ for medicine and attendance.....		75 00
From Philander Derby.....		111 93
From F. D. Bigelow & Co.....		397 56
From George Campbell.....		89 77
From Samuel Jones, Jr.....		146 57
From Robert E. Budlong.....		12 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,746 98

Number of convicts in Prison, committed, discharged, escaped, pardoned, died and returned, in each year, since the establishment of the institution in 1838:

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Returned.
1838.....		5					
1839.....	5	6	2				
1840.....	9	9	3				
1841.....	15	13	2				
1842.....	26	7	6	2	1		
1843.....	24	13	10	3	1		
1844.....	23	6	5	2	2	1	
1845.....	19	8	5	2	1		
1846.....	19	8	5	3			
1847.....	19	11	5	3	1		
1848.....	21	8	2				
1849.....	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850.....	30	29	6	11			
1851.....	42	21	2	10	1	1	
1852.....	49	17	17	4			
1853.....	45	26	8	14			
1854.....	49	23	13	4	3		
1855.....	52	27	13	2	1		
1856.....	63	14	20	2	1		
1857.....	54	34	19	2			
1858.....	67	26	20		3	1	1
1859.....	70	23	18	3	5		
1860.....	67	29	27	1	1		
1861.....	67	39	18	3			
1862.....	85	18	38	5			
1863.....	60	12	20	4	1		
1864.....	47	10	13	2	1		
1865.....	41	22	11	3	1	1	1
1866.....	48	40	9	7			
1867.....	72	25	27	9	2		
1868.....	59	26	20	6			
1869.....	59	42	16	3	2	1	1
1870.....	80	25	25	5			
1871.....	75	26	31	2	3		
1872.....	65	30	16	5	1	2	
1873.....	71	33	26	1			1
1874.....	77	24	29	3	2		
1875.....	67	24	29	3	3		
1876.....	56	56	22	4			
1877.....	86	51	38	3	4		
1878.....	92	47	37	2	2		
1879.....	98						

Ages, sexes, etc., of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution in 1838:

Under 20 years of age.....	181	From 50 to 60.....	23
From 20 to 30.....	473	“ 60 to 70.....	11
“ 30 to 40.....	161	Over 70.....	1
“ 40 to 50.....	77		—
			927
Males.....	901	White.....	814
Females.....	26	Colored.....	113
	—		—
	927		927
		Natives of U. S..	682
		Foreigners.....	245
			—
			927

Nativities of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution:

Rhode Island.....	369	Texas.....	1
Maine.....	22	California.....	1
New Hampshire.....	9	Canada.....	18
Vermont.....	7	Nova Scotia.....	4
Massachusetts.....	112	New Brunswick.....	4
Connecticut.....	36	Newfoundland.....	1
New York.....	62	Bermuda.....	1
New Jersey.....	7	Santa Cruz.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	14	Peru.....	1
Delaware.....	1	England.....	42
Maryland.....	3	Ireland.....	149
District of Columbia.....	7	Scotland.....	3
Ohio.....	3	Wales.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Gibraltar.....	1
Kentucky.....	3	Germany.....	9
Wisconsin.....	2	France.....	6
Virginia.....	13	Italy.....	3
North Carolina.....	1	Sweden.....	4
Mississippi.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Florida.....	1		—
Total.....			927

The crimes for which persons have been committed since 1838:

Assault and larceny.....	2	Fraudulently taking a letter from	
Assault and battery.....	11	post office .....	1
Assault with intent to kill .....	27	House breaking.....	39
Assault with a dangerous weapon.	29	Horse stealing.....	2
Assault with intent to commit rape.	29	Having and passing counterfeit	
Assault with intent to commit sod-		money.....	39
omy .....	2	Inciting another to commit larceny	1
Assault with intent to rob .....	11	Inciting another to commit perjury	1
Assault on the Warden.....	2	Incest.....	1
Adultery .....	3	Indecent exposure.....	1
Abortion .....	1	Larceny .....	225
Bigamy.....	9	Larceny from person.....	6
Burglary.....	66	Murder ....	28
Breaking and entering into a bank	5	Manslaughter.....	22
Breaking and entering into a church	2	Mingling poison with drink. . .	2
Breaking and entering into a school		Obstructing railroad.....	2
house.....	1	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Breaking and entering into a vessel	4	tences .....	2
Breaking and entering into an en-		Perjury.....	13
gine house .....	1	Rape .....	8
Breaking and entering into an office	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Conspiracy .....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner . . .	1
Counterfeiting.....	2	Robbery .....	53
Destroying a dam.....	1	Setting fire .....	27
Embezzlement .....	5	Store breaking.....	197
Embezzlement of letters from the		Sodomy.....	1
post office.....	1	Treason.....	1
Escaping from prison .....	2	Using the mail for obscene publi-	
False pretence.....	1	cations .....	1
Forgery.....	29		
			927

Average number of convicts in 1878.....91 $\frac{1}{4}$

There were in Prison December 31, 1878:

Males.....	95	White.....	85	Natives of U. S....	87
Females.....	3	Colored .....	13	Foreigners.....	11
	98		98		98

NELSON VIALI, *Warden.*

## Jailer's Report.

IN JAIL JANUARY 1, 1878.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by the State.....	110	11	121
“ “ city of Providence.....	26	6	32
“ “ town of Cumberland.....	3	1	4
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	3	.....	3
“ “ “ Lincoln.....	1	.....	1
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	10	.....	10
“ “ “ Johnston.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ Warwick.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ East Providence...	1	.....	1
“ “ United States.....	2	.....	2
Debtors in jail.....	5	.....	5
	163	20	183

COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by the State, sentenced.....	298	24	322
“ “ “ want of bail.....	229	64	293
Escaped, returned (jail).....	1	.....	1
Committed by the city, sentenced.....	587	134	721
“ “ “ want of bail.....	15	5	20
“ “ town of Cumberland.....	10	3	13
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	31	3	34
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	54	2	56
“ “ “ Lincoln.....	31	4	35
“ “ “ East Providence...	33	12	45
“ “ “ Johnston.....	4	1	5
“ “ “ Warwick.....	2	1	3
“ “ “ Smithfield.....	2	.....	2
“ “ “ North Providence..	1	.....	1
“ “ United States.....	8	.....	8
Debtors committed.....	147	1	148
	1453	254	1707

## DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State.....	517	89	606
Escaped (jail) .....	1	.....	1
By the State sentenced to the State Prison.....	29	2	31
“ city of Providence.....	607	139	746
“ town of Cumberland.....	13	3	16
“ “ Woonsocket.....	31	2	33
“ “ Pawtucket.....	62	2	64
“ “ Lincoln.....	32	4	36
“ “ East Providence.....	34	12	46
“ “ Johnston.....	5	2	7
“ “ Warwick.....	2	2	4
“ “ Smithfield.....	2	.....	2
“ “ North Providence.....	1	.....	1
“ United States.....	10	.....	10
Debtors.....	148	1	149
	1494	258	1752

## REMAINING IN JAIL DECEMBER 31, 1878.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State.....	91	8	99
“ city.....	21	6	27
“ town of Cumberland.....	.....	1	1
“ “ Woonsocket.....	3	1	4
“ “ Pawtucket.....	2	.....	2
“ “ Warwick.....	1	.....	1
Debtors.....	4	.....	4
	122	16	138



## AVERAGE NUMBER IN JAIL IN 1878.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the suit of the State.....	81 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	9 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	91 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>
“ “ City.....	25 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	5 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	31 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>
“ “ various Towns.....	12 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	1 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	14 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>
“ “ United States.....	0 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	.....	0 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>
Debtors.....	4 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	0 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	4 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>
	125 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	17 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>	142 <sup>111</sup> <sub>111</sub>

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCES BY THE STATE FOR:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	79	9	88
Adultery.....	1	.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	2	.....	2
Cruelty to animals.....	4	.....	4
Contempt of Court.....	1	.....	1
Disturbing a meeting.....	1	.....	1
Defacing a building.....	17	1	18
Evading fare.....	25	.....	25
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1
Exposure of person.....	1	.....	1
Firing a pistol.....	1	.....	1
False pretence.....	2	.....	2
Fornication.....	2	.....	2
Fast driving.....	1	.....	1
Keeping a dog not licensed.....	1	.....	1
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	1	.....	1
Keeping and maintaining a nuisance.....	3	.....	3
Larceny.....	20	2	22
Malicious mischief.....	6	.....	6
Obstructing an officer.....	4	.....	4
Playing ball on Sunday.....	2	.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	.....	2
Selling liquor.....	5	1	6
Theft.....	114	11	125
Threats.....	2	.....	2
	298	24	322

## STATE SENTENCES.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1 00.....	9	1	10	10 days....	3	1	4
2 00.....	14	1	15	15 ".....	1	.....	1
3 00.....	15	2	17	20 ".....	2	.....	2
5 00.....	62	3	65	30 ".....	23	4	27
10 00.....	38	6	44	45 ".....	1	.....	1
12 00.....	1	.....	1	60 ".....	11	.....	11
15 00.....	16	.....	16	90 ".....	7	3	10
20 00.....	39	.....	39	2 months..	1	.....	1
20 00 and 10 days impris'm't.	3	.....	3	3 ".....	19	.....	19
100 00 and 30 days impris'm't.	3	.....	3	4 ".....	11	.....	11
200 00 and 4 mos. impris'm't.	1	.....	1	6 ".....	10	1	11
				8 ".....	4	1	5
				9 ".....	.....	1	1
				10 ".....	1	.....	1
				11 ".....	1	.....	1
				Surety to keep the peace.	2	.....	2
				Total .....	298	24	322

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE CITY FOR:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness .....	529	131	660
Revelling .....	54	3	57
Playing ball on the street.....	1	.....	1
Throwing stones.....	2	.....	2
Committing a nuisance.....	1	.....	1
	587	134	721

## CITY SENTENCES.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine \$1 00..	7	.....	7	Fine \$10 00..	7	.....	7
" 2 00..	359	68	427	" 20 00..	1	.....	1
" 3 00..	135	50	185	Imp. 10 days..	2	1	3
" 5 00..	76	15	91				
				Total .....	587	134	721

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE VARIOUS TOWNS FOR:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness.....	129	20	149
Revelling.....	34	5	39
	163	25	188

## SENTENCES BY THE TOWNS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine...\$1 00	12	2	14	Fine.. \$15 00	1	.....	1
" ... 2 00	80	17	97	" .. 20 00	1	.....	1
" ... 3 00	33	2	35	Imp. 5 days..	1	.....	1
" ... 4 00	2	.....	2	" 10 " ..	13	4	17
" ... 5 00	14	.....	14				
" ...10 00	6	.....	6	Total.....	163	25	188

## THE NATIVITIES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Rhode Island.....	432	Illinois.....	2
Maine.....	14	Ireland.....	327
New Hampshire.....	8	England.....	90
Vermont.....	2	Scotland.....	24
Massachusetts.....	138	Germany.....	4
Connecticut.....	26	Canada.....	14
New York.....	57	Nova Scotia.....	9
New Jersey.....	6	Sweden.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	8	South America.....	1
Delaware.....	6	New Brunswick.....	6
Maryland.....	15	Spain.....	2
District of Columbia..	2	Portugal.....	1
Ohio.....	2	Africa.....	2
Michigan.....	2	France.....	5
Tennessee.....	2	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Virginia.....	11	Italy.....	2
North Carolina.....	3	Prussia.....	1
Georgia.....	1		
Louisiana.....	2	Total.....	1231
Alabama.....	1		

## AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Under 20 years of age.....	97
From 20 to 30.....	523
“ 30 to 40.....	321
“ 40 to 50.....	205
“ 50 to 60.....	68
“ 60 to 70.....	17

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Total.....	1231
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Males.....1048	White.....1165	Married.....	566
Females.....183	Colored.....66	Single.....	665
<hr/> 1231	<hr/> 1231		<hr/> 1231

Read and write.....	947
Read, but not write.....	74
Neither read nor write.....	210

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Total.....	1231
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Total number criminal commitments.....	1707
Total number sentenced.....	1231

NELSON VIALI, *Jailer.*

Number	NAME.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
885	Lydia Phetteplace.	60 Rhode Island.	Murder.	April 15, 1861	Life.		
519	Robert Crowe, U. S.	37 Ireland.	"	March 1, 1867	Life.		
825	John White.	47 "	"	April 30, 1867	Life.		
532	Charles Hoxale.	38 Connecticut.	"	August 31, 1867	Life.		
581	David W. Peters.	31 Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	March 17, 1869	15 years.		
584	John Cannally.	37 "	Robbery.	October 16, 1869	10 "	Dec. 14, 1878	308 days deducted.
688	John W. Andrews.	30 Massachusetts.	Larceny.	Feb'y 10, 1871	1 year.		
	Same.		Mingling poison with drink.	Sept. 9, 1871	8 years ad.	Dec. 28, 1878	407 "
671	Thomas Wilkinson.	45 Pennsylvania.	Burglary.	April 22, 1873	7 "	January 5, 1878	Died.
697	Francis Hughes.	43 Ireland.	Murder.	May 1, 1873	Life.		
698	Patrick H. Dennohy.	31 Connecticut.	"	May 11, 1874	5 years.	August 27, 1878	255 days deducted.
731	John Ryan.	38 Ireland.	Robbery.	May 12, 1874	5 "	August 28, 1878	255 "
732	James W. Arnold.	33 Rhode Island.	Robbery.	May 12, 1874	5 "	Sept. 2, 1878	250 "
733	Ellis B. Manchester.	31 Massachusetts.	"	May 20, 1874	7 "		
746	James M. O'Brien.	38 Connecticut.	Burglary.	Nov. 17, 1874	15 "		
748	John Malone.	27 "	Rape.	Dec. 17, 1874	3 "	June 12, 1878	Pardoned.
755	Henry A. Storer.	27 Rhode Island.	Forgery.	Feb'y 5, 1875	3 "		
	Same.		Larceny.	March 15, 1875	2 "		
763	James Smith.	31 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	June 28, 1875	6 "		
768	Edward O. Cole.	28 Massachusetts.	"	June 28, 1875	5 "		
768	Robert L. Casey.	43 New Jersey.	Murder.	October 1, 1875	Life.	April 1, 1878	Died.
770	Geo. E. Butterworth, U. S.	24 England.	Passing counterfeit money.	Nov. 15, 1875	5 years.		
779	Edward S. Jourdan.	27 Rhode Island.	Assault and larceny.	Feb'y 23, 1876	8 "	Nov. 28, 1878	85 days deducted.
780	Albert Wright.	23 "	"	Feb'y 23, 1876	8 "	Nov. 28, 1878	95 "
788	Theophilus McElbridge.	40 "	Larceny.	March 15, 1876	2 "	Feb'y 3, 1878	41 "
791	Clark R. Lillibridge.	24 New Hampshire.	Shop breaking.	May 10, 1876	3 "		
792	James Ennis.	45 Ireland.	Assault and robbery.	May 10, 1876	3 "		
793	Jessie D. Mitchell.	24 Rhode Island.	"	June 8, 1876	30 "		
794	Edwin Westgate.	34 "	Burglary.	June 16, 1876	5 "		
795	Peter Gardner.	25 Canada.	"	June 16, 1876	5 "		
796	Eliza Jones.	31 Washington, D. C.	"	June 16, 1876	5 "		
799	William F. Potter.	31 Rhode Island.	Uttering forged policies of insurance.	June 24, 1876	2 "	May 28, 1878	98 days deducted.
802	Thomas Bresnahan.	18 New York.	Shop breaking.	June 26, 1876	3 "	May 14, 1878	44 days deducted.
803	David M. Johnson.	40 Rhode Island.	Forgery.	June 26, 1876	2 "	May 16, 1878	43 "
804	Mayo Ann.	40 Massachusetts.	Larceny.	June 26, 1876	2 "	May 31, 1878	38 "
807	Ellen McGlynn.	23 Ireland.	"	June 27, 1876	2 "	May 30, 1878	38 "
808	Clifford H. Pease.	28 Massachusetts.	Uttering forged policies of insurance.	June 27, 1876	3 "		
819	James O'Donnell.	21 Rhode Island.	Burning barn.	Sept. 30, 1876	8 "		
820	Clinton Smith.	38 Canada.	Manlaughter.	October 30, 1876	8 "		
822	Merchant Wheden.	38 Rhode Island.	Murder.	Nov. 1, 1876	Life.		

## STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
826	Thomas Robinson.	20 Rhode Island.	Burglary	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
	Same.			Dec. 21, 1876	5 "		
827	Henry Allen.	21 Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	Dec. 21, 1876	1 year.		
828	Frank Smith.	24 Ohio.	Burglary	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
829	Michael Dwyer.	20 England.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 "			
830	John McKenna.	20 Rhode Island.	Setting fire.	Dec. 30, 1876	15 months.	March 31, 1878	Expiration of sentence.
831	James McKenna.	20 Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	January 13, 1877	8 years.		
832	William Berrigan.	22 New York.	Larceny.	January 13, 1877	8 "		
	Same.	19 Rhode Island.	"	January 13, 1877	3 "		
833	George Wilkinson.	57 Massachusetts.	Horse stealing.	May 13, 1877	1 year.		
834	George E. Weaver.	20 New York.	Shop breaking.	Feb'y 21, 1877	3 years.		
835	James Kelly.	20 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Feb'y 21, 1877	2 "		
837	Frank Boydock.	20 Canada.	Shop breaking.	March 10, 1877	1 year.	Feb'y 16, 1878	4 days deducted.
838	Henry Jones.	23 Pennsylvania.	"	March 10, 1877	1 "	March 11, 1878	"
839	Joshua C. Prentice.	31 Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	March 10, 1877	1 "	Feb'y 28, 1878	11 days deducted.
840	John Cummings.	23 New York.	Breaking and entering.	March 13, 1877	1 "	March 14, 1878	Expiration of sentence.
841	Joseph Plamondon.	26 Canada.	"	March 13, 1877	1 "	March 8, 1878	11 days deducted.
842	Willard Hall.	32 Connecticut.	"	March 13, 1877	1 "		
843	Calvin Cady.	32 Rhode Island.	Assault.	April 20, 1877	2 years.		
844	Timothy Sullivan.	31 Rhode Island.	Attempted rape.	April 20, 1877	2 years.	April 27, 1878	Expiration of sentence.
845	Charles Haskell.	30 Massachusetts.	Sodomy.	May 14, 1877	3 years.		
846	Wm. H. Broadbent, U. S.	35 England.	Embezzlement of letters.	June 9, 1877	12 "		
847	Nathan Front.	25 Pennsylvania.	Shop breaking.	June 10, 1877	3 "		
848	Henry Ransom.	23 Pennsylvania.	Shop breaking.	June 18, 1877	1 year.	June 19, 1878	Expiration of sentence.
849	Cornelius Cox.	23 Virginia.	Assault and battery.	June 18, 1877	1 "	June 30, 1878	"
850	Nelson Davis.	22 England.	Breaking and entering.	June 19, 1877	1 "	June 28, 1878	"
851	John Lundborg, U. S.	33 Maine.	"	June 22, 1877	1 "		
		47 Sweden.	Making and passing counterfeit 50 cent pieces.	July 11, 1877	5 years and \$5.00 fine.		
852	Wm. R. Goldsmith, U. S.	43 Connecticut.	Same offence.	July 11, 1877	21 mo \$5 fine.		
853	Virgil M. Polley.	36 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Sept. 8, 1877	1 year.	August 30, 1878	11 days deducted.
854	Orin Vroman.	30 New York.	Robbery.	Sept. 8, 1877	10 years.		
855	Charles F. Northrup.	25 Rhode Island.	"	Sept. 8, 1877	5 "		
856	Henry Thaxter.	26 Massachusetts.	Horse stealing.	Sept. 8, 1877	3 "		
857	Frank Holt.	22 "	Larceny from person.	Sept. 8, 1877	1 year.	August 30, 1878	11 days deducted.
858	Peter Rio.	23 Rhode Island.	Breaking into dwelling house.	Sept. 17, 1877	2 years.	Sept. 18, 1878	Expiration of sentence.
859	William Coxson.	33 Maryland.	"	Sept. 17, 1877	2 years.		
860	Thomas H. Reynolds.	21 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Sept. 30, 1877	3 years.		
861	Frederick Eldridge.	34 Connecticut.	Perjury.	Sept. 30, 1877	1 year.	Sept. 30, 1878	Expiration of sentence.

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

71

Number	NAME.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
863	Amos E. Whitford.	20 Rhode Island.	Robbery.	October 28, 1877.	5 years.		
864	John Cogins.	28 "	Shop breaking.	October 30, 1877.	5 "		
865	John Collins.	26 England.	Larceny.	Nov. 10, 1877.	4 "		
866	Darius Manchester.	51 Rhode Island.	Manlaughter.	Nov. 27, 1877.	1 year.	Nov. 15, 1878.	9 days deducted.
867	Timothy P. Ide.	20 "	Sending obscene literature through U. S. mails.	Dec. 4, 1877.	2 years.		
868	James Sweeney.	18 "	Breaking and entering.	Dec. 11, 1877.	1 year.	Dec. 12, 1878.	Expiration of sentence.
869	Thomas Burns.	23 Massachusetts.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Dec. 11, 1877.	1 "	Dec. 12, 1878.	" "
870	Albert H. Briggs.	20 New Brunswick.	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1877.	15 months.	Dec. 12, 1878.	" "
871	George McKenna.	60 Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering.	Dec. 11, 1877.	3 years.		
872	George St. Aubyn.	21 "	Larceny.	Dec. 15, 1877.	18 months.		
873	William DeMase.	25 Same.	"	Dec. 15, 1877.	15 "		
874	James Larnoy.	26 New York.	"	Dec. 15, 1877.	1 year.		
	Same.		"	Dec. 15, 1877.	20 months.		
	Same.		"	Dec. 15, 1877.	18 "		
	Same.		"	Dec. 15, 1877.	1 year.		
875	Daniel Murphy.	36 Connecticut.	Forgery.	Dec. 18, 1877.	2 years.		
876	William Burbank.	21 Rhode Island.	Mingling poison with drink.	Dec. 20, 1877.	5 "		
877	William Kiernan.	27 Massachusetts.	Larceny from person.	Dec. 24, 1877.	18 months.		
878	Eugene McCarty.	26 Maine.	Assault with intent to rape.	Dec. 26, 1877.	1 year.		
879	James Lang.	38 New York.	Larceny from person.	Dec. 28, 1877.	1 "		
880	Moses H. Duplessis.	41 Canada.	Forgery.	Dec. 28, 1877.	2 years.	Dec. 20, 1878.	7 days deducted.
881	Patrick McKenna.	23 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	January 1, 1878.	1 year.	Dec. 24, 1878.	5 "
882	Peter Hackett.	25 "	Receiving stolen property.	January 1, 1878.	1 "	Feb. 21, 1878.	Pardoned.
883	Benjamin Dolan.	23 "	"	January 1, 1878.	1 "	Dec. 27, 1878.	6 days deducted.
884	Francis Dillon.	22 Massachusetts.	Larceny.	January 21, 1878.	3 yrs. 6 mos.		
885	John Holland.	45 "	"	March 7, 1878.	1 year.		
886	Charles Perry.	21 Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	March 7, 1878.	1 "		
887	Bernard Gorton.	17 "	Larceny.	March 13, 1878.	2 years.		
888	Jeremiah Doyle.	24 West Indies.	"	March 19, 1878.	2 "		
889	William H. Dugwell.	35 Rhode Island.	"	March 21, 1878.	1 year.		
890	John Bender.	19 "	Breaking and entering a dwelling house and larceny.	March 21, 1878.	3 years.		
	Same.		Same offence.	March 21, 1878.	3 yrs. 6 mos.		
891	Patrick Sullivan.	19 New York.	Same offence.	March 21, 1878.	3 years.		
892	John H. Williams.	20 Rhode Island.	Same offence.	March 21, 1878.	3 yrs. 6 mos.		
893	George Burns.	22 "	Burglary.	April 16, 1878.	5 "		
894	Edward McMan.	19 Maine.	"	April 16, 1878.	5 "		

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
885	Thomas Higgins.	23 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night.	June 10, 1878	1 year.		
886	George Baker.	22 Canada.	Larceny from the person.	June 10, 1878	1 "		
	Same.		Same offence.	June 10, 1878	1 "		
887	Walter Sunderland.	22 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night.	June 10, 1878	1 "		
888	John O. Stone.	20 Maine.	Breaking and entering dwell'g house	June 17, 1878	18 months.		
889	Mary Dillon.	37 England.	In the day time, and larceny	June 19, 1878	2 years.		
900	Hugh Burns.	23 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night and larceny.	June 22, 1878	5 "		
901	William Gahigan.	20 Vermont.	Assault with intent to ravish.	June 22, 1878	3 "		
902	Oliver Perry.	20 Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	August 23, 1878	2 "		
903	Daniel Primus.	45 "	Manslaughter.	August 23, 1878	15 "		
904	Sylvester Gilley.	20 "	Breaking barn at night.	Sept. 9, 1878	1 year.		
905	Patrick McGrath.	20 "	Breaking warehouse at night.	Sept. 12, 1878	1 "		
906	Patrick Conley.	37 "	Robbery.	Sept. 16, 1878	8 years.		
907	John Callahan.	26 "		Sept. 16, 1878	7 "		
908	Daniel Edmunds.	26 New York.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Sept. 16, 1878	3 "		
909	Jane Cox *.		Larceny.	Sept. 23, 1878	1 year.		
910	George A. Brown.	25 Massachusetts.	Breaking shop at night.	Sept. 23, 1878	1 "		
911	Sterry Coon.	21 Connecticut.	Assault.	October 2, 1878	1 "		
912	Henry Michol.	30 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night.	Nov. 16, 1878	2 years.		
913	Sluman Sanders.	21 New York.	Larceny from the person.	Nov. 26, 1878	10 "		
914	Edward Ellis.	45 Massachusetts.	Abortion.	Dec. 6, 1878	4 "		
915	Benjamin Essex.	26 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 6, 1878	2 "		
916	James Keith.	28 Virginia.	"	Dec. 11, 1878	5 "		
917	Charles H. Boomer.	22 Massachusetts.	"	Dec. 11, 1878	5 "		
918	Robert H. Jenkins.	24 Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 "		
919	John Appleton.	21 "	Adultery.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 "		
920	Farrah Dickerson.	17 "	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878	1 year.		
921	Robert Clarke.	28 New York.	Pasasing counterfeit money.	Dec. 11, 1878	1 "		
922	Andrew J. Raymond.	32 "	"	Dec. 18, 1878	27 months.		
923	John Quinn.	25 "	"	Dec. 18, 1878	2 years.		
924	Frank Raymond.	25 "	"	Dec. 18, 1878	3 "		
925	William F. Burlingame.	23 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	Dec. 31, 1878	2 "		
926	Cornelius Healy.	21 "	Larceny.	Dec. 31, 1878	5 "		
927	Joseph Priest.	23 "	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Dec. 31, 1878	2 year.		
928	James Hathaway.	14 Massachusetts.	Assault and battery.	Dec. 31, 1878	1 "		

\* Sentence to commence at the expiration of a Jail sentence now serving.

NELSON VIALI, Warden.



## Report of the Chaplain of the State Prison.

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*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the moral and religious condition of the State Prison and County Jail for the eleven months ending December 1, 1878:

We began the year with a good degree of religious interest existing, as manifested both in the Sunday School and in our evening prayer meetings; and during the term, till the close of my labors as Chaplain, a marked and serious attention has been given during the regular preaching service on Sunday.

We have made no change in our method of giving instruction. The Sunday School has numbered most of the time thirty-two classes, nearly all of which have been supplied with able and devoted teachers, men and women, for the most part of mature age and well cultivated minds, who from long experience, obtained by personal intercourse with their scholars, have gained their confidence and affection. They have thus had an opportunity of understanding their modes of thought, and of adapting their instruction to the peculiar necessities of the scholars, and their efforts have been productive of the best results for the prisoner, and also for the maintenance of the discipline of the Prison. Many of these teachers are so much interested in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners that they are ready to follow them to their new home, should some means of conveyance be furnished them. We

have continued the use of the "International Sunday School Lessons," and have also regularly observed the monthly Sunday School Concert, in the exercises of which the prisoners have engaged in a manner evincing a studious and careful preparation.

As formerly, at the close of the Sunday School, a plain and practical discourse has been delivered, at which service all the inmates who were able have been present. We have reason to believe that not a few have received impressions from the truth thus presented which will be permanent and powerful in guiding their future lives.

Several have professed to have become the subjects of God's renewing grace, and, so far as we can judge, they are striving earnestly for a higher and a nobler life. Several that have been liberated have united with churches in the city, and they seem to adorn their profession by a well ordered course of conduct.

The choir has been led by Mr. and Mrs. James Goodwin, as in former years. In this part of our service the prisoners have taken a deep interest. Some of them are good singers, and the influence of the music has no doubt been beneficial in preparing their minds for the reception of the truth. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have rendered long and valuable service in connection with our religious exercises at the Prison. I trust their influence will long be felt on the hearts of the inmates.

The Friday evening prayer meeting was continued until a week or two before the removal of the prisoners. The inmates manifested a lively interest to the last. Several of the Sunday School teachers were always in attendance, and by their presence and participation greatly added to the impressiveness of the meeting.

The conference meetings, held on the first Sunday of each month, have been especially interesting, and many of the inmates have taken part in the exercises. Their testimony was often both solemn and impressive, and their confessions frequently such as to make an impression upon their fellow-prisoners that must be productive of good.

In closing my labors as Chaplain, and reviewing the past forty years' service (the first eighteen of which were gratuitously per-

formed), I feel that, by the blessing of God, I have been able to do something for the benefit of a portion of our fellow-beings who were formerly sadly neglected. Few persons, I think, can justly estimate the improvements made for the reformation and well-being of prisoners since I began my labors among them, in the old jail located where the Second Police Station now stands. I have observed with much gratification the successive changes made for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners from that time to the present. That the improvements made for the physical well-being of the prisoners have had on them a reformative influence, is very apparent to all who have been personally conversant with them. That our fondly cherished hopes in regard to the reformation of some have been sadly disappointed is true, yet the number of re-committals is very small in proportion to the whole number of convicts. Hundreds, if not thousands, who have been inmates of this prison, have proved their reformation real, by their subsequent industrious, upright and useful lives.

I am pleased, as also are my co-workers, that the prisoners are now not only favored with greatly improved accommodations, but that they are henceforth to enjoy the teaching and sympathy of a gentleman of varied culture, large christian experience and practical knowledge, to labor for the reformation of the offender and for the protection of society.

That he may be eminently successful in accomplishing these desirable ends is my sincere prayer.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Chaplain.*

# REPORT

## OF THE

### *Agent of State Charities and Corrections.*

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE CHARITIES )  
AND CORRECTIONS, )  
PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1879. }

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, in accordance with the regulation of the Board, submits the annual report of his department, for 1878:

#### STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1878.....	111....	98....	209
Received during the year.....	20....	24....	44
	—	—	—
Total.....	131....	122....	253
Discharged during the year.....	14....	8....	22
Died           “       “ .....	6....	6....	12
Escaped       “       “ .....	1....	0....	1
	—	—	—
Total.....	21....	14....	35
Remaining January 1, 1879.....	110....	108....	218

# REPORT OF THE AGENT.

77

The sum of \$18,175.97 (\$570.34 more than in 1877,) has been collected from the cities and towns and from individuals, for the board, care and medical attendance of the insane, as follows:

Providence .....	\$3,929 33	Jamestown .....	\$598 67
Newport .....	1,365 32	Exeter .....	281 51
Pawtucket .....	1,119 30	Coventry .....	915 54
Bristol .....	782 88	East Greenwich.....	314 11
Johnston .....	815 55	West Greenwich.....	372 45
Warwick .....	649 77	Woonsocket .....	114 03
Foster .....	627 15	Lincoln.....	454 85
Glocester .....	593 02	North Smithfield....	487 16
South Kingstown ....	244 81	East Providence.....	169 93
North Kingstown....	699 27	Barrington .....	116 58
Cumberland .....	643 79	Tiverton .....	130 18
Westerly .....	121 83	Warren .....	39 43
Cranston .....	546 55	Sundry persons.....	1,448 39
Portsmouth .....	594 57		
			<hr/>
			\$18,175 97

The receipts quarterly were as follows:

For the quarter ending December 31, 1877 .....	\$5,180 63
“ “ March 31, 1878 .....	4,166 55
“ “ June 30, 1878.....	4,496 59
“ “ September 30, 1878.....	4,332 20
	<hr/>
	\$18,175 97

The amount now due for the quarter ending December 31, 1878, is \$4,344.35.

Of the 218 inmates of the Asylum, January 1, 1879, the board of 118 is paid as follows:

Eight.....	@ \$4 00 per week.
Fifty.....	@ 3 00 “
Sixty.....	@ 2 00 “

One hundred are supported by the State.

## STATE ALMSHOUSE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1878.....	61...	66...	9...	4...	140
Received during the year.....	93...	88...	60...	23...	264
Born during the year.....	...	...	6...	6...	12
Total.....	154...	154...	75...	33...	416
Discharged during the year.....	63...	70...	45...	19...	197
Died during the year.....	15...	13...	5...	2...	35
Total.....	78...	83...	50...	21...	232
Remaining January 1, 1879.....	76...	71...	25...	12...	184

The numbers received from the cities and towns of the State, and from other sources, were as follows:

From Providence .....	173	From Westerly .....	2
“ Pawtucket .....	13	“ East Greenwich .....	5
“ Woonsocket.....	13	“ North Kingstown .....	3
“ Burrillville .....	6	“ Tiverton.....	1
“ Newport .....	9	“ Cranston.....	2
“ Cumberland .....	7	“ North Providence.....	2
“ Coventry .....	3	“ Richmond .....	1
“ Warwick .....	8	“ Charlestown .....	1
“ Lincoln .....	4	“ State Asylum for the	
“ Bristol.....	1	Insane.....	1
“ Warren.....	1	“ State Workhouse and	
“ Smithfield.....	9	House of Correction..	9
“ Scituate.....	2		
			276

This table includes the children born at the Almshouse, who are counted as coming from the same places as their mothers.

The nine received from the State Workhouse were committed from the following places:

Providence .....	5	Pawtucket .....	1
Newport .....	1	Westerly .....	1
Burrillville.....	1		

9

The sum of \$8.28 was collected from two inmates for board.

## REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

The number of persons removed from the State during the year was 253, of whom twenty-eight were inmates of the Almshouse, and eleven inmates of the Workhouse. Included in this number—253—were eleven insane persons, two of whom were from the Butler Hospital, two from the State Asylum, two from the Almshouse, and one from the Workhouse; the other four were removed before entering any institution.

	1878.	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Number of sane paupers removed.....	242	310	1566	2118
Number of insane " " .....	11	20	177	208
Total.....	253	330	1743	2326

## BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Frequent visits have been made to the Butler Hospital, as required by an act of the General Assembly, passed at the May Session, 1874. On every occasion opportunity has been given to see and converse with the patients. As heretofore, the Hospital continues to be conducted with a large degree of humanity and with marked ability.

It gives me much pleasure to give this, my official testimony, in behalf of an institution which I believe to be doing a great amount of good.

Remaining January 1, 1878 .....	30
Admitted during the year.....	53—83
Discharged during the year.....	27
Died during the year.....	3—30
Remaining January 1, 1879.....	53

Of the twenty-seven discharged, five had recovered, eleven had improved, and eleven had not improved. Seventeen were transferred to the State Asylum.

The expenditure for board and clothing was as follows:

Paid by the towns.....	\$5,001 68
Paid by the State.....	4,440 99
	<hr/>
	\$9,442 67

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN,

*Agent of State Charities and Corrections.*



## A P P E N D I X .

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ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED AT  
THE JANUARY AND MAY SESSIONS, 1878, RELATING TO  
THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, ITS OFFICERS,  
AND THE INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED AT  
THE STATE FARM.

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### C H A P T E R 6 8 6 .

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE  
CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND FOR  
OTHER PURPOSES."

(Passed April 12, 1878.)

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 13, of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Providence to establish a House of Correction, and for other purposes," passed October, A. D. 1833, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Any person who shall be found intoxicated under such circumstances as shall amount to a violation of decency, shall be fined for such offence in a sum not exceeding five dollars; and in default of payment of such fine, together with the costs of prosecution, such person shall be imprisoned in the Providence County Jail until said fine and costs shall be paid: *provided, however*, that such person shall not be imprisoned for a longer term than thirty days for any one default.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

**JOINT RESOLUTION** of thanks to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

(Passed March 7, 1878.)

*Resolved*, The Honorable Senate concurring, that the thanks of the General Assembly are due, and they are hereby tendered, to the Trustees of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, and to Mr. John Sanford, Agent, for their liberality in providing gratuitously a special train for the use of the General Assembly, on the occasion of their visit to the State Farm, on Wednesday, February 27th, 1878.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Board of State Charities and Corrections to convey land of the State Farm to the town of Cranston, to be used for a highway.

(Passed April 8, 1878.)

*Resolved*, That the Board of State Charities and Corrections are hereby authorized to convey to the town of Cranston, for the purpose of widening Pontiac avenue, a strip of the land of the State Farm, in Cranston, situated near the new State Prison, and measuring about one-third of an acre; and that the General Treasurer is hereby authorized to make and execute a deed of said land.

**RESOLUTION** for the repair of the road leading to the State Institutions in Cranston, and making an appropriation therefor.

(Passed April 12, 1878.)

*Resolved*, That the Board of State Charities and Corrections be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to repair and improve the road leading to the State Institutions, in the town of Cranston, from the city of Providence, between said institutions and that part of said road already put in repair by said town of Cranston, using the labor of the inmates of said institutions as far as practicable therefor; first repairing that portion of the road lying between the new State Prison and said city; and a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such purpose; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the General Treasurer for such portions of said sum as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** making appropriations for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston, and for the State Prison.

(Passed April 10, 1878.)

*Resolved*, That in addition to the moneys received by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, which shall have been paid by them into the Treasury, as provided in Section 14, Chapter 25, of the General Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston, and an additional sum of ten thousand dollars for the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1879; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the General Treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

## CHAPTER 709.

AN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 68, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE RESTRAINT AND CARE OF THE INSANE."

(Passed May 31, 1878.)

*acted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 24, of Chapter 68, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "On petition of the Board of State Charities for corrections, setting forth that any person convicted of crime and imprisoned for the same in the State Prison or in the Providence County Jail, or of the courts of the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas in the other counties of the State, that any person so convicted and imprisoned in the jails of the respective counties, is insane, idiotic, or in such a state of impairment of mind or body, or both, as tends directly to insanity, idiocy or dementia, or to permanent incapacity for mental or physical labor, any judge of the Supreme Court shall have power to order such examination of said person as in his discretion he shall deem proper."

SECTION 2. Section 25, of said Chapter 68, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "If, upon such examination, said judge is satisfied that the person imprisoned is insane, or in any of the states of mind or body set forth in the next preceding section, he shall have power to order the removal of such person from the State Prison, or any of the jails aforesaid, to be detained in the State Asylum for the Insane, the State Almshouse, or in the Butler Hospital, at his judgment he shall deem best."

SECTION 3. Section 27, of said Chapter 68, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Upon restoration to reason, or to a restoration of health both of mind and body, any person removed as aforesaid may, by order of either of the judges of the Supreme Court, in his discretion, be remanded to the place of his confinement, to serve out the remainder of his term of sentence."

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.



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THE  
DEDICATION  
OF THE  
State Normal School Building,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

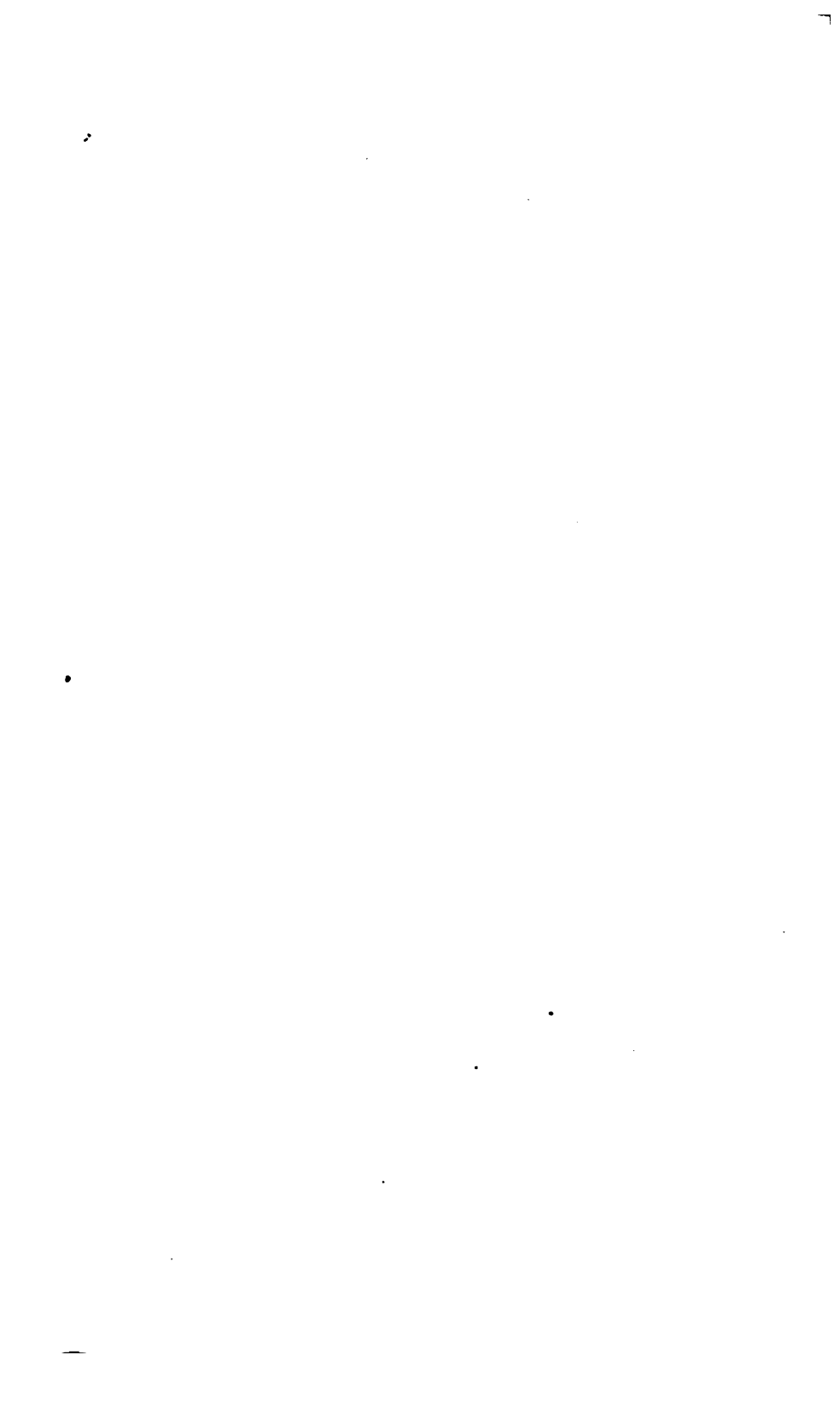
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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PROVIDENCE:  
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1879.



## THE BUILDING.

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The State Normal School building is situated on Benefit street, between Angell and Waterman streets. The building was constructed by the city of Providence, in 1843, for the accommodation of its high school. Upon the erection of a larger and more commodious structure for that purpose, in 1878, the city sold the old High School building and grounds to the State for the uses of the Normal School.

The building is a plain, but substantial edifice, built of brick, and three stories in height. The size of the original structure was fifty-six feet by seventy-six, to which an addition has now been made in the rear, forty-two feet by thirty-two. There are three entrances, one on each of the streets which bound the lot. The entrance on Benefit street is for the teachers and visitors; the one on Angell street for the young ladies; and the one on Waterman street for the young gentlemen.

Entering from Benefit street, at the right of the hall is a reception room, twenty-one feet by fourteen,

from which opens a room, fifteen feet by thirteen, for the use of the Trustees and Examiners. In the rear of this room is the gentlemen's dressing-room, which connects directly with the Waterman street entrance. At the end of the entrance hall is the heating apparatus, which consists of five of Gold's patent steam furnaces, with the necessary radiators and other appliances. At the left of the main entrance is the chemical laboratory, thirty-two feet by twenty-eight, connected with which in the rear are two large store-rooms. The laboratory is provided with a teacher's desk and pneumatic trough, and two working tables for the use of the pupils, which will accommodate twenty at once, and furnish every facility for individual practice. There are also many other conveniences for laboratory work, including a special ventilated chamber, with glass doors, for the performance of experiments involving noxious gases and odors. These rooms are twelve feet high.

The second floor is reached by a handsome ash stairway. This story is bisected by a hall twelve feet wide, which connects with the stairway in the addition leading to the main hall. On each side of this hall are two rooms, each twenty-eight feet by twenty-one. The two on the south and the one on the north-west are fitted up for recitation rooms. In connection with the south-west room is a small ante-room, which is used as a philosophical cabinet. The north-east room has



converted into a dressing-room for the young  
es, and is reached directly from the entrance on  
Angell street, by a short and easy flight of stairs.  
These four rooms are each thirteen feet high. Two  
recreation rooms have also been secured on this floor.  
In addition, one on the south, twenty-eight feet by  
fourteen, for general purposes, and the other on the  
north side, twenty-four feet by eighteen, for drawing.  
These two rooms, owing to the elevation of the floor  
above, are fifteen feet high. Ample room is furnished  
in the halls on this floor for the erection of cases for  
specimens. Already two cases of minerals and one  
of birds have been put in position.

A flight of easy stairs leads to the third story, in  
which is the Study Hall, occupying the whole of  
the floor in the original building. It is also reached  
from the ladies' dressing-room by an independent  
passage way on the Angell street side. This hall is six-  
ty feet in the clear, and is unobstructed by pillars  
or posts, the roof being supported by heavy trusses.  
It is furnished with one hundred and twenty single  
benches, made of cherry, with lids, and portable chairs.  
A number of beautiful engravings and photographs  
adorn the walls, among the latter being a set of pic-  
tures of the Governors of the State who have been  
connected with the school since its reestablishment.  
To the south of the hall is a small lobby, which is  
used for a library. On the east of the hall is the

platform, twenty-three feet in length, and nineteen feet deep, but which projects into the hall only five feet, the remainder being recessed back into the addition, so as not to trespass upon the looks or availability of the hall. To the south of the platform, in the new part, is a small reception room for the lady teachers. Immediately in the rear of the platform is a recitation room twenty-eight feet by seventeen. This is separated from the platform by sliding doors, which can be thrown back so as to furnish sufficient space to seat the whole school, apparently on the platform. Opening out of this recitation room, on the north-east, is the principal's office, which connects directly also with the main stairway leading from the second to the third floors.

Thorough ventilation has been secured by the erection of two new shafts of ample size, and carrying a furnace pipe of cast iron throughout the entire length. Water has been introduced and freely distributed throughout the building. The walls are tinted so as to produce a pleasing effect upon the eye, while the wood work is finished in imitation of oak.

## PROCEEDINGS.

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At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Normal School, held September 6, 1878, it was

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for suitable public exercises on the occasion of the opening of the new school building, and that Messrs. Leach, Cross and Stockwell be a committee to arrange therefor.

At a subsequent meeting, held October 2, 1878, in view of the fact that the building could hardly be sufficiently completed at the time of the transfer of the school on the first of December, to permit the holding of any public services, and for other prudent considerations, it was

*Resolved*, That the dedicatory exercises of the new building for the Normal School be deferred to the end of the present term.

The Committee of Arrangements, deeming the occasion a fitting opportunity for gathering up and presenting to the people the whole history of Normal School work in the State, invited the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence, to deliver at the dedica-

tion an historical address. Mr. Woodbury accepted the invitation, and Thursday, the twenty-third day of January, 1879, the day before the close of the term, was set apart for the exercises.

On the day appointed, at 12 o'clock, M., in response to an invitation extended by the Trustees, the General Assembly, together with many of the former officers and teachers of the Normal School, and many friends of education from different sections of the State, assembled in the hall of the new building.

The exercises were opened by a song, "The Merry Mountaineers," from the pupils of the school, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin W. Hood, the teacher of music.

His Excellency Governor Van Zandt, President of the Board of Trustees and presiding officer of the day, then spoke as follows:

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

As Chairman of the Board of Trustees, I have pleasure in welcoming you, and it affords me gratification to be able to say that to-day the State Normal School ceases to be an experiment, and is one of the permanent institutions of Rhode Island. This building was purchased for a reasonable price, and has been altered and arranged in a prudent and economical manner. The teachers are admirably qualified, intellectually and morally, for their duties, and the

attendance is steadily increasing. I have no doubt that this central location will present greater inducements and facilities for parents to send their sons and daughters to the school.

The people of the State will derive satisfaction from a comparison of the expenses incurred in the arrangement and conduct of the Normal School, with those connected with the erection and management of other educational institutions.

At the conclusion of his address, the Governor introduced the Hon. Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly, who made the following report:

REPORT  
OF THE  
BUILDING COMMITTEE.

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At a meeting of the State Board of Education, held on the 8th day of June, 1870, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of the schools supported wholly, or in part, by money received from the State; also, upon what should be done to raise the standard of education and to secure more systematic and efficient work in these schools.

This committee reported it to be of primary importance that the State should provide a Normal or Training School, where such persons as were desirous of becoming teachers could obtain, without cost, a practical education,—an education adapted to the work of the school-room.

The Board being aware of the fate of a similar institution in the State, not many years since, could not be sure that success would attend their efforts in this direction, at this time. However, on the 14th day of



ember, 1870, after careful consideration, the Board decided it expedient that the experiment should be made; and to this end, adopted a resolution, asking the General Assembly to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Normal School. This resolution was presented to the General Assembly, at its January Session, 1871, and on the 14th day of March, 1871, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made. Much time was spent in perfecting plans and securing teachers for the institution, and everything that could be was done to insure its success. It was decided to locate the school in the city of Providence, and its establishment being but an experiment, it was thought best to lease buildings necessary for its use, until such time as results should demonstrate its usefulness, and the State should recognize it as being essential to its educational interests, and provide for it a suitable and permanent home. Rooms were leased of the Hon. A. C. Barstow, and on the 6th day of September, 1871, the school was opened with appropriate exercises, and with a number of candidates for admission far out-numbering the anticipations of its most sanguine friends. The success which has attended the efforts of the Board of Trustees, ably seconded by Professor Greenough and his excellent corps of teachers, to make this one of the best institutions of its kind in the country, it is not necessary to detail in this report. Not many months

after its inception, the fact became apparent to the Trustees and to its friends generally, that the usefulness and success of the school were greatly hampered by reason of its straitened quarters. The great benefit derived from the institution in all parts of the State, had made its success and necessity no longer doubtful. It was then determined to take active measures for its recognition as one of the permanent institutions of the State, and to secure for it the location and conveniences cöextensive with its needs and advantages.

On the 28th day of January, 1875, a Joint Special Committee was appointed by the General Assembly to ascertain and report at what price a suitable location for the State Normal School could be obtained. Several locations were considered by the committee, among them, the Providence High School estate, possession to which it was thought could be had upon the completion of the new city High School building.

The committee, accompanied by Prof. J. C. Greenough, the principal of the school, and Mr. A. C. Morse, an architect of the city of Providence, made an inspection of the building and grounds proposed, and decided that this location was the most desirable of any presented; that the supposed price at which it could be purchased was the most reasonable, and that the necessary changes could be made in the premises at or within a proper cost. The committee reported the



ults of their labor to the General Assembly, at its January Session, A. D. 1875. The report was acted, and the same committee was continued, with power to purchase the Providence High School estate, provided it could be purchased and fitted for the uses and purposes of the State Normal School at a cost not to exceed \$40,000. Proposals for the purchase of the Providence High School estate were advertised for by the city of Providence. The committee thereupon employed the architect, Mr. Morse, to make plans and estimates of the cost of the proposed requisite improvements. The plans and estimates submitted by Mr. Morse were considered so favorable, that the committee felt justified in submitting a proposition to the city to purchase the estate for \$30,000.

On the 1st day of July, 1878, the city transferred the estate to the State. Thereupon the building committee requested Mr. Morse to make specifications of the work to be done, and to obtain proposals for doing the same.

July 6, 1878, the committee met to open the proposals received, and accepted that of Messrs. W. C. Fenport & Co., to do the work required, for the sum of \$8,387.00.

Since then they have done other and necessary work, by order of the committee, to the amount of \$8.01, making the whole amount paid Messrs. Fenport & Co. \$9,285.01.

In addition to this, payments have been made for services of architect and for work not specified in the contract, to the amount of \$705.78, making the total amount of expenditures to be \$39,990.79.

To Mr. Morse, the architect, the committee are greatly indebted, and they tender him their personal thanks for the great interest he has manifested in these changes and improvements, and for the invaluable assistance he has rendered them from the commencement to the completion of the work.

The committee are not unmindful of a desire to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which Messrs. Davenport & Co., the contractors, have performed the work placed in their hands.

The duties of the committee will be completed upon the delivery of these keys to you, Mr. Stockwell, the representative of the Department of Education of our State. And the committee present these keys to you with no little pleasure, knowing as they do, of the fidelity and ability with which you have discharged all the trusts reposed in you by your fellow-citizens.

Mr. Cross then delivered the keys to Mr. Stockwell, the Commissioner of Public Schools, who accepted them with the following address:

## ADDRESS

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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*Chairman :*

It is with feelings of unusual satisfaction that I rise to accept these keys at your hands. The setting of any building for the work of education in one of its manifold branches is an interesting occasion, and may well call for our sympathy and attention. But when we come to the dedication of a Normal School the significance of the act is greatly enhanced, and we are warranted in ascribing to it a place among the events of the hour. A Normal School is preëminently a centre of influences which radiate in every direction. From its very constitution it must constantly reproduce itself, through its graduates in their respective fields of labor. Is it much, then, to say that this day marks a new epoch in the history of common school education in this State,—the day which beholds the permanent es-

tablishment of the Rhode Island State Normal School in this beautiful home of its own?

I can but feel it a special honor to be permitted to stand in this place and receive, on behalf of the Trustees, through your hands, this generous gift from the State to the cause of popular education. I can assure you, sir, that the Trustees are not unmindful of the increased responsibilities and enlarged opportunities which the occasion brings to them. But they accept them with the purpose to meet the one and improve the other, to the best of their abilities. As in the past, it will be their aim in the future, to so conduct the school as to enable it to lift up the schools of the whole State to a higher plane of efficiency and value. In their behalf, I thank you, sir.

I desire, also, to express the thanks of the teachers of the State. From the earliest history of common schools in Rhode Island, the teachers have been most persistent in their demands for suitable facilities for obtaining a better preparation and a more complete equipment for their work. Hence they rejoice to-day in the dedication of this school for the teacher. They look to it not merely to furnish those who have the high privilege of its training and discipline with the means of accomplishing a better work than they otherwise might do, but to exert a reflex influence upon the whole profession. They believe it will be the centre of an energy which shall pervade the entire

enter every school-room, and ultimately mould  
sway the doctrine and discipline of every teacher.  
ce, sir, they rejoice in the promise of this occasion.  
ut there is another class in our communities, much  
e numerous than the teachers, who are specially  
rested in these exercises. I refer, sir, to the chil-  
dren, who are the pupils in our schools. I should  
be myself recreant to my duty, as well as negligent  
of my privilege, did I not here recognize the para-  
mount interest which they must have in this event.  
This school, in its ultimate analysis, means, if it  
means anything, an end of empiricism in the school-  
room, an overthrow of the novice and the installation  
of the skilled workman; it means the substitution of  
rational methods for irrational, or no methods at all;  
it means order in place of confusion, true discipline  
in place of self-rule, development instead of repression.  
All of these new conditions of school life the aver-  
age pupil will respond with hearty good-will. How-  
ever indisposed to personal effort, or to the recogni-  
tion of authority, he still rejoices in the domination of  
the master spirit, and in the guidance of a skillful hand.  
At the least of the fruits of this day's doings will  
be found in the lives of those who shall be  
led up to paths of usefulness, whose characters  
shall become symmetrical and perfect, through the in-  
struction and example of the graduates of this school.  
And lastly, sir, I feel that I must express what I

know to be the sentiment of every friend of education in the State,—that of deep gratitude that our public school system is now complete, and its future progress and development assured in these ample provisions for its support and nourishment. For the perfection of these arrangements, for the wise counsels whereby so much has been secured with the means provided, great credit is due to you, sir, and to the gentlemen associated with you by order of the General Assembly. To each one are special thanks due for the fidelity with which the trust has been discharged.

It now becomes my privilege to transfer these keys, and with them the care and custody of this building, to you, Mr. Principal. But least important of all is the care of the property, valuable as it is. Higher interests of a transcendent character are involved in this charge. These keys carry with them the control and mastership of the school which shall occupy these spacious and well-appointed rooms; they stand for the firm and wise guidance which shall be needed, for the application of sound principles and correct methods in all of the work to be done here, for the culture of a true manhood and womanhood; in brief, for the full and complete equipment in knowledge, power and character of the future teachers of our State. It is because we have had in the past the highest proofs of your ability and success in doing this thing, that I



take the deepest satisfaction in asking you to accept these enlarged facilities for your work. It is a great meet that it should be said here to-day, that this school, in its present vigorous condition, with the promise of a still greater activity, is due in no small measure to your own earnest and faithful labors.

But while we recognize the value of all that has been accomplished in the past, we can but feel that it has been done in spite of, rather than in consequence of the conditions in which the school has been placed.

We believe that the same efforts, under more favorable conditions, would have secured better results. Hence it is, that we now commit this building, with all of its apparatus, into your hands, in the confident expectation that you will be able to both enlarge the scope of your work and increase its efficiency.

May you be long spared to preside over the destiny of the Rhode Island State Normal School!

Mr. Stockwell then transferred the keys to Mr. [Name], enough, the Principal of the school, who responded as follows:

In accepting these keys from you as Commissioner of Public Schools and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, I undertake a service for the State. No one can perform this service as perfectly as its importance demands; but aided by my associates, under your direction, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, with your

coöperation, fellow-citizens of Rhode Island, and relying upon Him without whom human strength is but weakness, I will strive according to my ability to so discharge the duties imposed, that this school shall appropriately subserve the highest interests of the State.

The following selections from the Holy Scriptures were then read by the Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D., of Providence, who followed them with the Prayer of Dedication.

“Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates; in the city she uttereth her words.

“Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her. The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath established the heavens. By His knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.

“My son, if thou incline thine ear unto wisdom, and apply thine heart to understanding; yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowl-



of God. For the Lord giveth wisdom; out of his mouth  
th knowledge and understanding.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and  
all thy getting get understanding.

Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether  
thes, they shall cease; whether knowledge, it shall vanish

For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. If any  
think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet  
ought to know. But when that which is perfect is come,  
that which is in part shall be done away. For now we  
through a glass, darkly; but then, <sup>face to face</sup>: now I  
in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise glory in his wisdom,  
er let the mighty glory in his might; let not the rich  
in his riches: but let him that glorieth, glory in this,  
he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord  
h exercise loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness,  
e earth: for in these things I delight, saith the Lord.

And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the  
true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent; in  
n are hid all treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

he school then sang the hymn, "God, the all  
ciful."

he Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence, was  
introduced, and delivered the dedicatory address.

## DEDICATORY ADDRESS

BY

REV. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

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The occasion which has called us together is one of great interest to every citizen of our State. It is the first time in the history of our Normal School that it can welcome its friends to a house which it can call its own. It seems, therefore, especially fitting that, while congratulating the school upon its present good fortune and its happy auspices to-day, we should review its past career, and read the lessons which its story has to suggest. It is a story of struggle, hard and sometimes doubtful. But we are glad to feel that faithful and persistent striving has at last won its crown.

Normal Schools in this country are of a very recent origin. For a considerable period they have found a place in the European systems of public instruction, and their efficiency has been amply proved. They date back in Germany to the time of Luther and the Protestant Reformation. Indeed, if it be accepted,

t the schools which bear this name are for the essential purpose of training their pupils in the best methods of teaching, they belong to a very early day in the history of the Christian church. It has long been considered essential, that he who would teach others must be taught how to do his work most effectively. Even the word of the Lord could best find utterance from the lips of those who had been instructed in "the schools of the prophets." The old world saw and supplied the need. The new world, destined to be "time's noblest offspring," cannot certainly be indifferent to the opportunities and duties which time has brought.

Within the last century the cause of public education in the United States has been set forward by a long and vigorous impulse. In New England, and especially in Massachusetts, Mr. Horace Mann was preëminent in the work. He, more than any one else, was, doubtless, instrumental in educating the public sentiment to the point of feeling the need of a special training for the teachers of the common schools. His zeal, his self-devotion, his ability in affairs, his moral enthusiasm, were all engaged in the work, and as Secretary of the Board of Education, he had the satisfaction of establishing in Massachusetts—partly by private enterprise, partly by State aid—normal instruction, or instruction of teachers, as a part of the school system of that State.

On the 2d of July, 1839, Mr. Mann wrote in his diary: "To-morrow we go to Lexington to launch the first Normal School on this side of the Atlantic. I cannot indulge in an expression of the train of thought, which the contemplation of this event awakens in my mind. Much must come of it, either of good or of ill. I am sanguine in my faith that it will be the former. But the good will not come of itself. That is the reward of effort, of toil, of wisdom." The next day he records: "Only three persons presented themselves for examination. In point of numbers this is not a promising commencement. What remains but more exertion, more and more, until it must succeed?" But the school was established—that was the main thing. Mr. Cyrus Pierce, a name honored and revered, was appointed Principal. A second school was started in Barre, September 5th of the same year. For the first five years, the enterprise was barely sustained. In 1844 it seemed to be at the point of utter failure. But Mr. Mann persevered, and by dint of great effort with his friends, and great sacrifice on his own part—at one time selling his own library—he saved the institution. He bought a building in West Newton, which he fitted up for a State Normal School. This became a success. In 1850, two other schools were established, and thenceforward, Normal Schools were firmly fixed in the policy of the State and in the affections of the people of Massachusetts.



in the State of Rhode Island, Henry Barnard became a worthy coadjutor of Horace Mann for the promotion of the same great cause of public education. Notless the system of free common school instruction had excited as deep an interest among many of the people of our State as among other communities in New England. But it did not take, until within the present century, that practical form in our legislation, which would make it an effective agent for the public good. In the Constitution adopted in 1842, provision was made for the establishment of a school system, and it was made the duty of the General Assembly "to promote public schools and to adopt all means which they may deem necessary and proper to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education." Previous to this time the different towns had given some attention to the subject. Public spirited citizens formed associations, which were incorporated by the General Assembly, and maintained schools by the taxation of the different members. In this way, the Legislature, by virtue of the authority given in that clause of the charter, which empowered the General Assembly to do what was "meet for the good and welfare" of the Colony, had, to a limited extent, favored the cause of public education. At the February Session of 1800, an act was passed "to establish Free Schools." But in 1802 it was suspended, and in 1803 it was repealed, and the matter

was again left to private enterprise and liberality, or to the action of the different towns. At the January Session of 1828, however, the General Assembly definitely passed an act "to establish Public Schools." Provision was made for the appointment of School Committees and the formation of a school fund. In the acts granting the privilege of lotteries at this time, a section was always introduced providing for the payment of a certain sum into this fund. But the year 1842 must be marked as the time when a system of public school instruction became embodied in our fundamental law. Not then, indeed, did the schools become absolutely free. Even down to a very recent date there existed a provision in the General Statutes by which a school district could impose a "rate of tuition, to be paid by the persons attending school, or by their parents, employers or guardians." It is true that the rate was small, but it was still a charge, and in many cases might have proved a burden. The removal of this special tax in the January Session of 1868, accomplished the result of giving to Rhode Island free common schools.

The General Assembly, in providing for the enforcement of the Constitution of 1842, authorized the appointment of a School Agent. But this office was merged in that of Commissioner of Public Schools, which was established in 1845. Mr. Barnard was appointed the first Agent, and subsequently the first Com-

sioner. Immediately upon assuming the duties of position, he engaged in a series of labors which occupied his time and demanded the utmost of strength. He visited every portion of the State, delivered lectures, organized teachers' institutes and associations, began what he calls an "itinerating Normal School agency," and endeavored in every possible way to arouse the people to a sense of the necessity of raising the standard, both of the schools and their teachers. During the period of Mr. Barnard's occupancy of the office, more than eleven hundred meetings were held expressly to discuss topics connected with the public schools, at which more than fifteen hundred addresses were delivered. Experienced teachers were sent on missions of education throughout the schools of the State. More than sixteen thousand pamphlets, relating to the subject, were distributed among the people, and the columns of the public journals were employed to call public attention to the matter. Even the popular almanacs were enlisted in the cause, and in one year not one of these of public manuals was sold in Rhode Island, without having at least sixteen pages of educational matter attached. The indefatigable Commissioner spared no labor unperformed, which could in any way contribute to the promotion of the object to which he had devoted himself. Especially was he interested in the establishment of "a thoroughly organized Normal

School, or an institution for the special training of teachers." Convinced of its great need, he says: "I have everywhere so set forth the nature, necessity and probable results of such an institution, as to prepare the public mind for some legislative action toward the establishment of one such school."

Mr. Barnard's plan contemplated the establishment of two Normal Schools—one in the city of Providence, and the other at some convenient point in the country. The school in Providence was to have a connection "under the auspices of the School Committee" with the municipal school system, "and also with Brown University, under a distinct professorship, with access to libraries, apparatus and courses of lectures." The school in the country was to be a training school, modelled in some of its features after the then famous school in Kruitzingen, in Switzerland. It was to be partially industrial, and the pupils were to earn a portion of their living by their labor. The course of instruction in both schools was to include the teaching of those principles of science which were most closely applicable to the occupations of our people. Mr. Barnard was sanguine of the success of this plan, believing that the facilities for carrying it into execution were greater in Rhode Island than elsewhere. "Her territory is small; her wealth is abundant; her population is concentrated; and the occupations of her people are diverse. Commerce will



the expansion; manufactures and mechanical arts give activity, power, invention and skill; and agriculture, prudence and conservatism." The conclusions seemed favorable.

But this plan proved to be more comprehensive than many thought practicable. The General Assembly seemed willing that the experiment should be made, at least in part. At the June Session of 1844, a bill, consolidating the different acts relating to public education, was passed by the House of Representatives, in which it was made a part of the duty of the School Commissioner to "establish one thoroughly organized Normal School in the State." Mr. Barnard made an address before the Legislature upon the subject, and the bill and his remarks were printed for circulation among the people. At the June Session of 1845, the bill again came before the General Assembly, and, after revision, was passed by a large majority. The section containing the authority for the establishment of the Normal School was retained intact. But a fatal omission was made. No appropriation was made for carrying the provision into effect. Mr. Barnard, of course, could do nothing without money, and, as voluntary subscriptions and contributions were not forthcoming, the project fell still-born. Resolutions were passed by meetings of teachers—eventually by the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in January, 1850—and reports were made by the local

School Committees, commending the institution. But resolutions and reports are a somewhat unsubstantial foundation for a structure of this kind. The State took no further action. The Normal School was yet only a promise—perhaps hardly that.

Brown University now began to move in the matter. The reorganization of that institution in 1850, according to Dr. Wayland's plan of affording a more practical education than a curriculum mostly classical could give, embraced a professorship of didactics. The duties of this office included a course of normal instruction, of which it was hoped many young men and women intending to become teachers, or already in the profession, would be glad to avail themselves. It was also proposed that other Professors in the University should take part in this instruction by means of lectures upon various subjects connected with the schools and the methods of communicating knowledge. Mr. Samuel S. Greene, then Superintendent of Schools in Providence, was appointed to the professorship. An arrangement was made with the city authorities by which he was enabled to hold both positions, and in the winter of 1851-52, the first normal classes were taught in the hall of the Providence High School house.

It is a curious and noteworthy fact, that the Normal School should virtually have had its beginning in the very place in which we have now met, and to which,

After an absence of twenty-seven years, it has now returned for its permanent home. About eighty per cent, mostly young women, are said to have attended the first winter's instruction. So successful was the experiment as to attract the attention of the community to a remarkable degree. The School Committee of the city cordially approved it, and the contributions of rich and liberal citizens furnished the means of enlarging its scope. Professor Greene was able to rent and fit up suitable rooms in the building then owned by the Second Universalist Society, on the corner of Broad and Eddy streets, for the accommodation of his classes. Messrs. Dana P. Colburn, from the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., Arthur Sumner, from the Normal School at Lancaster, Mass., and William Sell, were engaged as assistant instructors, and, on the 24th of October, 1852, the school was opened. The term continued until April 18, 1853. Eighty-five different pupils, with an average attendance of seven weeks, received instruction. The results were very gratifying to the friends of the enterprise, and in the autumn of 1853, Professor Greene began his third year of instruction. Messrs. Colburn and Sumner again became his assistants, and to these was added Professor Arnold Henry Guyot, who delivered a course of lectures on physical geography. This term began in September, 1853, and ended April, 1854. Meantime it had been the interest in the movement as to in-

duce the City Council of Providence, under the advice of the School Committee, to pass a resolution. March 31, 1854, providing for the establishment of a Normal School for the city, as a part of the municipal system of public instruction. Professor Greene, now fully occupied at the University, retired from the immediate superintendence of the school, glad to feel that he had been instrumental in beginning a work of permanent benefit to the community and the schools. Mr. Colburn was appointed Principal, and the term was advertised to begin on the 29th of May.

Stimulated by the success which had attended the Normal School in the city, the General Assembly became aroused at last to the necessity of providing for the institution. Mr. Barnard, on account of impaired health, was obliged to resign his office of Commissioner in 1849. The thanks of the General Assembly were voted to him. A testimonial was presented by the teachers of the State, and his portrait was painted and given to the Rhode Island Historical Society. His labors in the cause of public education are very gratefully remembered at the present day, and his successors in office have in many ways expressed their high appreciation of his faithful service.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Barnard, the office of Commissioner was filled by the appointment of Mr. Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown. It certainly was a fortunate selection. With an earnest and cor-



interest in public education, Mr. Potter joined the culture and excellent attainments. His legal knowledge, his extensive acquaintance with leading men throughout the State, his wide range of reading were all brought into requisition, and the common school system of our State is largely indebted to his judicious administration and his well-directed labors. He was especially active in the work of providing a normal education for teachers. He "had hoped," he wrote in a letter addressed to Governor William W. Pinckney, May 3, 1854, "that the Normal School already started in Providence might succeed as a private undertaking"—the sum needed to make up any deficiency in its support to be "supplied by private or legislative aid." The General Assembly, at its January Session, 1854, had already made an appropriation of one thousand dollars for this purpose, but it "found impracticable to continue the school in that way." He apprehended "that serious difficulties would arise" from a "partnership" of city and State in supporting such an institution. He therefore recommended that the General Assembly should appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the school, that it might be entirely free of expense for tuition, so that the poorest might receive its advantages."

Mr. Potter's recommendation was favorably received. The General Assembly, at the May Session of 1854, passed an act establishing a "State Normal

School," and appropriated three thousand dollars for its support. The hall in the building, before occupied by Professor Greene's school, with some additional room and accommodations, was hired at an annual rent of seven hundred and fifty dollars. On the 29th of May, the school was opened, as had before been announced. Mr. Colburn was appointed principal and Mr. Sumner assistant. The pupils were requested to sign a pledge, that it was their intention to fit themselves for teachers in the public schools of the State. Three young men and twenty-four young women passed the preliminary examination and were admitted to the school. The opening exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Theodore D. Cook, of Providence, introductory remarks by Governor Hoppin, and an address by Commissioner Potter. The address closed with the expression of the confidence which its author had, that his hearers and himself would "hereafter look back to the occasion as constituting an era in our educational history." Addresses were also made by Professor Greene and Rev. Edwin M. Stone. During the first year eighty-eight different students—seven young men and eighty-one young women, with an average attendance of sixty-six and four-ninths—belonged to the school. Of these, seventy-six found occupation as teachers very soon after their graduation. A few of the first members of the school continue, after a quarter century's service, to hold the position and success-

y to perform the duties of teachers in our public  
ools.

The State Normal School seemed now to be an accomplished fact. The first written report of Mr. Colburn to the Commissioner, dated December 31, 1856, is a very creditable exhibit of the work and progress of the school to that time, and speaks with encouragement of its future prospects. The teachers appear to be enthusiastic, and the pupils faithful and obedient. A library of 1200 volumes was accumulated, and a beginning made in the collection of an apparatus. The list which is given of the latter, it is true, is somewhat meagre—"two movable blackboards, a good piano, one six-inch and two twelve-inch globes, a valuable collection of outline maps and charts, and a set of anatomical plates." But, as Mr. Colburn enough remarked, at an educational convention, in 1872, "costly buildings, beautiful furniture, convenient apparatus, good text-books may aid, but good teachers make our schools." Teachers certainly were the Normal School in the first year of its existence; for the supply of everything else was very deficient. The chief and promising fact was that a foundation had been made.

A notable event of this period was the holding of a special session of the school, beginning April 7, 1856, and continuing for three weeks. "It was attended," says Mr. Colburn, "by nearly one hundred and fifty

teachers,\* and is believed to have been in a high degree successful." Of the gentlemen who gave instruction and lectures, I find the names of Rev. Robert Allyn, who succeeded Mr. Potter as Commissioner in 1854, Mr. Barnard, Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, then President of Brown University, Professors Alexis Caswell, Robinson P. Dunn, James B. Angell, George I. Chace, William Gammell and Albert Harkness, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hall, Rev. George T. Day, Rev. E. M. Stone, Rev. Thos. H. Vail, Rev. John Boyden, Rev. Dr. S. A. Crane, Rev. T. D. Cook, Hon. Welcome B. Sayles, Gen. Joseph S. Pitman and Mr. Levi W. Russell. The last mentioned gentleman gave a "valuable course of lessons in reading and elocution"—which was thought deserving of special mention.

Mr. Sumner resigned his position in July, 1855, on account of ill-health, and Miss Hannah W. Goodwin, Miss Emma T. Brown and Miss Annie F. Saunders, who had been "assistant pupils," were appointed assistant teachers. Misses Brown and Saunders very acceptably performed the duties of their office until their resignation, July 10, 1857. Professor Greene, at the beginning of the second term, September 11, 1854, took charge of the department of English Grammar and the Analysis of the English Language, and held the position until July 10, 1857, when he

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\* The whole number was one hundred and forty-six—thirteen young men and one hundred and thirty-three young women.



igned. Vocal music was taught by Mr. Charles M. [unclear], from September 11, 1854, to July 13, 1855, when the department passed into the charge of Mr. Robert S. Fielden, who held it till his resignation, July 10, 1857. Mr. Colburn states his obligations to Professor Krusi, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and to Professors Dunn and Angell, of the University, for valuable assistance. Professor Dunn gave a course of lectures on English literature during the spring of 1856, and Commissioner Allyn delivered a course of twenty lectures on intellectual philosophy, during the winter of 1855-56. The school had thus, at the time, enlisted the sympathy and aid of the leading educators in our community. Mr. Colburn was satisfied that its future was assured.

At the January Session of the General Assembly of 1857, there were certain tokens of a coming change. It was thought by some, that larger pecuniary aid should be given by the towns, and that the State treasury should be relieved in part of the expense maintaining the school. A movement was made, especially in Bristol, which looked to the removal of the school to that place. A proposition was also made to transfer the school to Woonsocket. It was hoped that it might be retained in Providence, as it was the only place where the school would be likely to flourish. But the city authorities were unwilling to make any appropriation for its support. The

school had outgrown its accommodations. It had increased to ninety-seven members, with an average attendance of seventy-nine; yet only sixty-four could find seats in the rooms. Mr. Colburn earnestly pleaded for the erection of a suitable building, but the General Assembly turned a deaf ear to his appeals. A house of sufficient size and convenient arrangement could not be rented in Providence without increased expense, and there was no hope of obtaining from the Legislature a larger appropriation. Moreover, there were then, as there always are, persons who imagine that change is synonymous with improvement. At any rate, it was found that the school would soon be obliged to remove from Providence. The town of Bristol, with its beautiful situation, its well tempered climate and its delightful society, seemed very attractive, and the General Assembly, after long discussion, decided that it was the proper place.

At a town meeting held April 1, 1857, a committee consisting of Messrs. Byron Diman, Nathaniel Bullock, William H. S. Bayley, John Norris and Samuel W. Church, was appointed to procure suitable rooms. At a subsequent meeting, the committee reported that they had bought a lot of land, had secured the old Congregational Meeting House, then standing in the middle of one of the principal streets, and had arranged for its removal to the new site. Their action was confirmed, and the sum of \$4,564.15 was paid by

town for the land, the removal of the building, the necessary repairs, furniture and other needful expenditures. An annual appropriation was also made for the care of the building, fuel and the like. The citizens were generously disposed and were evidently anxious to have the school among them. At the May session of 1857, the General Assembly passed the resolution, by authority of which the removal was made.

A farewell reunion of the pupils, graduates and friends of the Institution was held in the rooms which the school had occupied in Providence, on the 10th of July. It was attended by over two hundred of the former members of the school and a large number of invited guests. Public exercises were held in the audience room of the Second Universalist Church, kindly offered by the society for the purpose. Original hymns by Miss Seraphine A. Gardner and Miss Mary M. Shelley, were sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cook and addresses were delivered by President Sears, Professor Greene and Commissioner Allyn. After the exercises in the church, a collation was served. Songs by Miss Sarah C. Padelford and Miss Candace G. Wilcox were sung, and a poem was read by Miss Padelford. President Sears, Professors Greene and Angell, Ex-Governor Hoppin, Mayor William M. Woodman, Rev. Mr. Cook and Mr. Colburn made brief and happy speeches, expressing their regret for the

removal of the school from Providence, and their hopes for its continued success.

Mr. Colburn began the eleventh term at Bristol, with Mr. Daniel Goodwin, a graduate of Brown University of the class of 1857, and Miss Hannah W. Goodwin, as his assistants. The school held its sessions in the old Methodist Church, from September 15th to the 21st, when it removed to the Court House, where it remained till October 23d, when it took possession of the building furnished by the town. It was thought fitting that the occasion should be observed by public exercises of dedication. Prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Reed and Rev. Dr. Thomas Shepard, of Bristol, and addresses were made by Governor Elisha Dyer, Ex-Governor Byron Diman, Commissioner John Kingsbury, who succeeded Mr. Allyn in 1857, Mr. Colburn, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas G. Turner, of Warren, Rev. J. Lewis Diman, of Fall River, Rev. Messrs. A. McKeown, Reed and William Lawless, of Bristol, and Eaton Maxcy, of Warren. The school opened with seven young men and thirty young women. The people of Bristol did all in their power to make the school successful, and Rev. Dr. Shepard was especially active and cordial in the expression of his interest. He made frequent visits to the school, and on one occasion delivered a very valuable address upon the literature of the Bible. The town itself was certainly attractive; but it was comparatively incon-

venient of access, and there was lacking the stimulus which a busy community always imparts.

The third year of the removal was rendered inexpressibly sad by the sudden death of Mr. Colburn, December 15, 1859. The painful story of the accident by which his mortal life was ended has been often told. He was thrown from his carriage, dragged upon the frozen ground and killed, almost at the very moment when he was preparing for an increased joy in life. His death caused an universal expression of sorrow and sympathy, not only in our community, but among the teachers and friends of public education throughout New England. He was widely known and wherever known was both esteemed and beloved. Full of enthusiasm in his profession, he had won an enviable reputation in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Particularly in the direction of Teachers' Institutes he was favorably known in New England and in several of the Middle and Western States. But, says his biographer, "There can be no doubt that the great work of Mr. Colburn's life was his instruction in Normal Schools. For ten years he consecrated to this vocation his ripest powers of mind and heart, and by his success in it the value of his brief life must be estimated. The Normal School was his workshop, whence emanated his most positive influence on the surrounding world, and where his loss will be longest felt." Within a week of completing

his 36th year, he was taken suddenly away from earthly scenes, yet he had lived long enough to secure for himself a very large measure of public confidence and private friendship. Possessing the mathematical genius which seems to belong to the Colburn family by right of birth, he prepared and published several manuals of arithmetic, which, even in these days of the multiplicity of text-books, have an exceptional character and value.

After the death of Mr. Colburn, the appointment of Principal was given to Mr. Daniel Goodwin, who had been Mr. Colburn's assistant until November, 1859. Mr. Goodwin, however, had already begun his theological studies, and he could only accept the appointment for a short time. He finished the term, remaining until February, 1860, when his connection with the school was ended. His sister, Miss Goodwin, was appointed temporarily to the place, with Miss Eleanor R. Luther as her assistant. Meanwhile, the General Assembly at its January Session in 1860, established a Board of Trustees of the Normal School, to whom its administration was entrusted. This Board consisted of Governor Thomas G. Turner, *ex-officio*, Messrs. John Boyden, William Goddard, Thomas Shepard, Samuel G. Arnold, John J. Reynolds, and School Commissioner Joshua B. Chapin, who had been appointed in 1859, *ex-officio*. Subsequently, Governors William Sprague, William C. Cozzens and James Y.



with, Messrs. Charles H. Denison, A. H. Dumont, Charles T. Brooks, Benjamin H. Rhodes, John P. Hubbard, and Commissioner Henry Rousmaniere, were members of the Board. Their first annual report was submitted at the January Session, 1861. At this time it is stated that the library of the school contained 1913 volumes, mostly text-books. There was also a good supply of maps, charts and apparatus illustrating the principles of chemistry, galvanism and electro-magnetism.

On the 17th of May, 1860, Mr. Joshua Kendall, of Reading, Pa., was elected Principal of the school, and he soon afterwards assumed its direction. Miss Godwin held the position of assistant till the summer of 1863, when she retired, carrying with her the warm esteem of all who had come under the influence of her teaching and the high appreciation of the Trustees for her "eminent qualifications as a normal instructor." Miss Luther was promoted to her place, and Miss Ellen LeGro was appointed second assistant. During the two years immediately following Mr. Colburn's death, the school had succeeded in holding its own, but had made no increase. Notwithstanding the faithful exertions of the teachers and the excellence of the instruction, the number of pupils began to lessen. The place was not commodious to the people of the State. The removal of the school was a blow from which it was found difficult to recover. During the 24th term,

in the spring and summer of 1861, there were but twenty students in attendance, of whom, however, thirteen were young men. Upon Mr. Kendall's accession, the school numbered nineteen—five young men and fourteen young women.

The new Principal came to the school with a high reputation, and all that he did while he held the office was fully in accord with it. But he came at an inopportune time. It was just before the breaking out of the great civil war, which was a disturbing influence through all parts of our national life. It was a time of national perplexity and trouble, such as we may all pray may never visit us again. The interests of education suffered deeply. Yet in the school year 1862-63 the average number of students was forty-one, but immediately afterwards the numbers dropped rapidly. Mr. Kendall held on manfully through the waning fortunes of the school, laboring earnestly and faithfully, and striving, amid the din of arms, to well perform the scholar's quiet duty. But the constant diminution of numbers was far from encouraging. In some quarters, also, a spirit of opposition to the school itself arose. Some of its graduates, as was natural, had failed in their teaching. Local jealousies also began to show themselves. There were plenty of critics to say that the results were not equivalent to the expenditure of money and labor. The low rate of wages for teachers at the time also hindered the growth of



school, as few young men, especially, could be and willing to receive a smaller compensation than they could command in other kinds of labor.

In the face of these discouragements, Mr. Kendall bravely held his position and did his work. He was zealously aided by two men, whom he has particularly mentioned as having placed him under special obligation—Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Bristol, and Rev. Mr. Boyden, of Woonsocket. They were both persistent and able supporters of the school and highly valued friends of the teachers. Dr. Shepard had long served the cause of education in Bristol as chairman of the School Committee in that town."

Mr. Kendall "found him ready to listen to his representations, sagacious in counsel and ever loyal to the best interests of the school. Mr. Boyden lived at a distance, and, of course, was not so frequent a visitor, but his coming was always an interesting occasion. He was sure to give some fresh word of encouragement, some suggestions drawn from the depths of experience or some lofty ideas to guide and stimulate the youthful teacher." But it became more clearly evident, year by year, that the school was doomed. In February, 1864, Mr. Kendall tendered his resignation, to take effect at the end of the summer term, but was induced to continue in his office until January, 1865, when he closed his connection with the school. Miss Luther was left in charge, Miss LeGro

having taken a position as teacher in a private school in Providence. At the close of the spring term, 1865, the school adjourned for a vacation of five weeks. It was hoped that the General Assembly would consider the feasibility of sending it back to Providence, and some proposition was made to that effect. But it amounted to nothing. The Trustees suspended the school until after the meeting of the Legislature in May, and in July voted to suspend it indefinitely.

During its lifetime of eleven years, the State Normal School, in the opinion of its friends, and of those best qualified to judge of its character and its work, had accomplished a great deal of good. Six hundred and fifty-five pupils—one hundred and twenty-three young men and five hundred and thirty-two young women—had received its instruction. Its excellent influences were recognized by every School Commissioner. Mr. Allyn, in 1856, declares that “the success of the experiment had been very gratifying to the friends of the measure. \* \* \* \* \*

The effect of the graduates of the school is already felt to some extent for good upon the teachers of the State. They have gone abroad into various schools, and by coming into contact with other teachers, and by making popular the methods of instruction learned in the school, they are gradually but surely causing the standard of attainments in school teachers to rise, as well as the standard amount of duty they shall be

quired to perform." In 1857, he says that "many of the teachers of the State now deem it an essential preparation for their duties, even when they know that a few terms in the school-room may be their whole teaching life, to attend the Normal School and devote a period to the special review of their school duties, and to receiving instruction in methods of teaching and ordering a school. \* \* \* The larger majority of these pupils of the State have shown themselves to be possessed of more than the usual amount of zeal in their profession and of sacrifice for the great object of all teaching—the good of others." He notices an improvement in "skill in interesting children" and "tact in communicating instruction," and declares "that nowhere else than in the Normal School can a young person obtain for his mind a more profitable discipline." Commissioner Kingsbury, in 1859, declares that the success of the experiment "has demonstrated the necessity of the Normal School, wherever it is the design to raise the entire mass of teachers to a higher level of knowledge and character." Commissioner Henry Rousmaniere, who succeeded Dr. Chapin in 1861, declares, in his first report, that "the qualifications of many teachers and the general standard of instruction in Rhode Island have been advanced by the agency of the State Normal School." "The graduates—with a single exception—are among the most active and successful teachers in our State."

He also justly says, that the school maintained "under Mr. Kendall a reputation for thoroughness and earnestness equal to that which it had during the administration of the lamented Colburn." Through Mr. Kendall's entire administration he enjoyed the confidence and esteem both of the Trustees and the public, and it was with genuine regret that the friends of public education in Rhode Island separated from him.

Now follows a period of trial and suspense. For five years the State made no adequate provision for the instruction of the teachers of its schools. The necessity of the Normal School was felt, as soon as it ceased to be actively alive. Different attempts and experiments were made, with a view of supplying the loss. It was thought that the city of Providence might add a Normal Department to its High School. But this was found as before, to be both impracticable and inconsistent with the municipal scheme of public instruction. It was also thought that the city and State might be induced to take some joint action in the premises. A memorial upon the subject was presented to the City Council and the General Assembly in May, 1867. But no action followed. It was also thought that a Normal Department could be added to the incorporated academies in the State. An act was passed, March 31. 1866, for providing instruction in the special preparation of teachers. Agreeably to the provisions of this



about one hundred and fifty pupils were thus trained at the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, and the Lapham Institute at Scituate, at an expense to the State of \$2,440.00.\*

Meanwhile, the subject came up for discussion in the Teachers' Institutes, and resolutions were passed, commending the reestablishment of the State Normal School and its permanent location in Providence. Mr. Chapin, who was reappointed Commissioner in 1863, and held the office till 1867, urged the matter with great force and earnestness in his annual reports to the Legislature. School Committees—particularly those of Providence, Cumberland, Scituate, Portsmouth, Exeter, North Kingstown and Westerly were aided in their expressions of the need of the institution. The Committee of Cumberland declares, that "the need is every year becoming more urgent." That of Scituate says, that the establishment of such a school "would tend to elevate the character of our schools, and hence, in the highest measure to benefit our children." Portsmouth says, that "the best interests of public education cannot be promoted without the establishment of a State Normal School." Mr. Carter says, that "it is much to be regretted that we have no Normal School." North Kingstown says, "the importance of establishing a State Normal

\* Amounts paid were to the Seminary at East Greenwich, in 1867, \$420.00; in 1868, \$420.00; in 1869, \$600.00; to Lapham, in 1867, \$580.00; in 1868, \$180.00; in 1869, \$285.00.

School, as a means for the advancement of our common schools, needs no argument." The Committee of Westerly is very emphatic: "We hope that a Normal School will be established in this State, and that no persons will be employed to teach in our public schools, except graduates of that or similar institutions. Much of the time of the children is now thrown away at the commencement of each term by employing teachers, who, while their intellectual culture is all that could be desired, know but little, if anything, of the art of teaching."

The extracts which I have quoted—and more might be added—are taken from the reports of the year 1869–70. Such strong testimony to the value of normal instruction, was a very effective proof of the feeling of the people of the State, especially in the country towns. But above all the rest, and bringing all the rest into a cumulative force for the reestablishment of the State Normal School, were the persistent and untiring labors of the Commissioner. Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell received the appointment in May, 1869, and he at once set himself to work to bring about the desired result. He left no stone unturned during the years 1869 and 1870, to inspire and combine the public sentiment in favor of the enterprise. It is true that the ground had already been prepared and the seed had been sown by the labors of his predecessors, and he was able to reap the harvest which had in part

en brought on to its growth and maturity by them. At this particular moment it seemed to need precisely the qualities which Mr. Bicknell possessed, and the efforts which he put forth to bring the former to their consummation.

Yet the Commissioner's work was by no means easy. There was still much prejudice to overcome, and much opposition to encounter. The educational power of the State, the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster," was in a state of suspense, having fallen by the wayside through apathy and inertia, in 1868. The General Assembly was naturally indisposed to make a second attempt which might end in a second failure. Public opinion does not rapidly crystallize in our State. Mr. Bicknell immediately revived the "Schoolmaster," and organized the work required to establish the school, which he presented as his first and most important theme in his report of January, 1870. Then, by public educational lectures in every town in the State, by Teachers' Institutes, and papers and discussions thereon, by the newspaper press, which opened its columns freely to the Commissioner, by the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, by the distribution of educational tracts, and by personal interviews with the members of the General Assembly, the labors of the Commissioner gradually began to bear fruit. In these two years of effort a great deal of work was done, and that it was well done the event has amply proved.

As a preliminary measure, the General Assembly at the January Session of 1870 established a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, *ex-officio*, two members from Providence county, and one from each of the other counties of the State. The School Commissioner was to act as Secretary. On the 31st of March, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected in Grand Committee: Messrs. Frederic W. Tilton, Newport; A. F. Spalding, Bristol; George W. Greene, Kent; Samuel H. Cross, Washington; Daniel Leach and Charles H. Fisher, Providence. Since then, Governors Henry Howard, Henry Lippitt and Charles C. Van Zandt, Lieutenant-Governors Charles R. Cutler, Charles C. Van Zandt, Henry T. Sisson and Albert C. Howard, Messrs. Augustus D. Small and Thomas H. Clarke, of Newport, Ezra K. Parker, of Kent, George L. Locke, of Bristol, and Commissioner Thomas B. Stockwell have held places on the Board. The office of Governor was at that time held by Hon. Seth Padelford, and that of Lieutenant-Governor by Hon. Pardon W. Stevens, who heartily and effectively seconded Mr. Bicknell's endeavors. Governor Padelford was especially interested in the matter, and rendered very valuable service. Another year passed, and the difficulties were, one by one, smoothed away. At the January Session of 1871, a bill was introduced re-establishing the State Normal School. Upon the ques-



of its passage in the Senate, Mr. Bicknell was invited to speak upon the subject. He addressed the Senate for an hour, and after answering a few inquiries from individual Senators, the bill was passed without further discussion, and with but one dissenting voice. Some opposition was shown in the House of Representatives, but the bill was finally passed by a very large majority. The Board of Education and the Commissioner were made Trustees. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the special uses of the school, and an additional act was passed, giving aid to those students who were obliged to travel a distance "not less than five miles." Mr. Bicknell might well say in his report of 1871: "This act is vital to the interests of all our people, and the spirit of our legislators in regard to this measure, and the unanimity of their action in its passage through both houses of the General Assembly, express the want of such an institution in our State."

The Trustees were authorized to fix upon the place for the school. They wisely and promptly decided to establish it in Providence, and immediately addressed themselves to the performance of the duty assigned to them. They visited the best Normal schools in New England, and those at Albany and Oswego, in New York. The High Street Congregational Society, in Providence, just vacating its house of worship, disposed of its property, and the pur-

chaser offered the building on reasonable terms of rent. The audience room and gallery were fitted up as conveniently as possible, and hired for the school. Mr. James C. Greenough, as Principal, and Misses Susan C. Bancroft, Mary L. Jewett, and Almira L. Hayward, as assistants, were appointed as the staff of instruction. To these were afterwards added by resignations, new appointments and changes, Misses Sarah Marble, Anna C. Bucklin, Lydia S. Rathbun, Ida M. Gardner, Annie E. Kenyon, Mary J. Briggs and Louise P. Remington. Special teaching and lectures were given during the first year by Professors Chace, Greene, Diman, Benjamin F. Clarke and T. Whiting Bancroft; by Messrs. George W. Greene, Nathan W. Williams, Charles H. Gates, Carl W. Ernst, Ellery C. Davis and Mrs. H. M. Miller. To these was subsequently added instruction by Professors Eli W. Blake and Charles W. Parsons, Mr. Benjamin W. Hood, Mrs. Maria T. Richards and Mrs. Ellen D. Carney. The school and the University were once more united.

The opening exercises occurred on the 6th of September, 1871. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Professor Diman, and addresses were delivered by Governor Padelford, Mayor Thomas A. Doyle, Rev. Daniel Leach, and Messrs. Greenough and Bicknell. One hundred and fifty applicants for admission were present, and, immediately after the formal exercises were ended, the preliminary examinations took place.

ificates were given to one hundred and six. Before the end of the year 1871 the number of students increased to one hundred and fifteen—of whom twenty were young men. The lectures given by the professors of the University were attended by audiences that crowded the rooms. The teachers of public schools in Providence gave very interesting lessons and exercises in different branches of study. Lowell Mason presented the school with singing service books, and gifts were made to the cabinet by different gentlemen of Providence and elsewhere. A public interest was manifested in a very cordial and generous manner. The friends of the enterprise found reason for especial gratification in the manner of its renewal.

It required but a very short time to convince even doubting minds of the wisdom of the step now taken. Colburn may have been too sanguine, when, in his first report, he anticipated for the school over which he had been placed, a most prosperous future. He was "not aware," he said, "of a single instance in which a public Normal School, whether established by the City or State, had been discontinued, or had failed to command popular favor." It would have been very strange for him to have lived long enough to witness the temporary failure of the Institution which he had hoped to found. It certainly was painful to those who did witness it. But in the glad resumption

of the school, the disappointment, if not forgotten, was put aside for better feelings. The day had come when the people of our State were ready to give their generous support to their school. Year by year their interest and their confidence have since been growing and becoming stronger. The school has rapidly increased in public influence and public favor. The annual appropriations have been readily made. The gentlemen who have filled the executive chair of the State—Messrs. Padelford, Howard, Lippitt and Van Zandt—have given it a hearty support. The number of students have grown with the years. The graduates of the school have won for themselves a good reputation, and the value of their service has been everywhere recognized. The office of the teacher has gained honor, and the cause of public education has been largely helped.

Thus we reach the last chapter of our story. Mr. Bicknell resigned the office of Commissioner, December 31, 1874. Mr. Thomas B. Stockwell was appointed his successor, and has filled the place with distinguished energy and ability. So well had the work been done in the Normal School, as to induce the General Assembly to take yet further measures for its progress. For several years the plan of building a new High School House in the city of Providence had been discussed, and, in 1874, the time seemed near for its execution. It was then



the city would be willing to sell to the State the High School House estate. In situation it was all that was desirable, and the building could easily, and at moderate expense, be enlarged and fitted for the Normal School. Here was an opportunity too good to be lost. The General Assembly, at its January Session of 1875, passed a resolution, appointing Messrs. Samuel H. Cross and John A. Adams, of the Senate, Augustus Woodbury, Albert C. Dedrick and Bradley C. Hill, of the House of Representatives, to purchase the estate, and fit up the building for the use of the school. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made at the May Session of 1877, to enable the committee to perform their work. Upon the decision of the city to build the High School House, the committee at once proceeded to complete their business. The estate was bought for \$30,000, and possession given July 1, 1878. Under the direction of Mr. Theophilus C. Morse, architect, who is to be highly commended for the tastefulness and economy of his plans, the work was immediately begun. Messrs. William Davenport & Company took the contract, and by their skill, with great fidelity and thoroughness, the building has been placed in its present condition. An addition has been built, partitions have been removed and changed, a laboratory prepared, dressing-rooms finished, stairways improved, the grounds graded, and all needful accommodations secured at an expense

of \$9,990.79, making the entire cost of the building and land \$39,990.79. The work was finished November 15th, and the school took possession of its new premises at the opening of the winter term, December 2nd.

At last, the State Normal School has found a permanent home. It will not be compelled to seek shelter elsewhere than under its own roof. It has established itself firmly in the confidence of the people. Its experience has been hard and trying, but through it all, the friends of the school have shown their courage and their faith, and they rejoice in the success which they have won. Since its establishment, in 1871, its record has been very creditable. Five hundred and eighty young men and women—of whom one hundred and fifty-five were teachers before their coming—have entered the school for regular instruction, and seventy more have attended upon special exercises. The number of graduates has been two hundred and one. More than ten per cent. of these have taught since graduation, of whom twenty have received appointments in the State, and six in Newport; five are teaching in common schools, and eight in Normal Schools. The number now teaching, so far as can be ascertained, is one hundred and thirty. Of the graduates, forty had completed, and sixty-five had partially received the course of high school instruction before entering the school.

It is with great satisfaction that we see the advances of our State School improved and appreciated. We promise ourselves better results still. We have to understand that the best instruction in the art of teaching is needed to give a special training for this useful and honorable profession, whose duties are defined here. The welfare of future generations demands that the need should be supplied. Through the children of to-day, the character of our State for many years is to be formed. Through the influences that proceed from our public schools and their teachers, the widest results for good or evil are to be wrought. Let us be careful lest we introduce the methods of study; lest we allow the substance to be sacrificed to the show, the love of knowledge to be overcome by the desire for rank, solid instruction to give place to the encouragement of ambition to shine in public displays. How responsible the position, how important the duty of those who are to guide the teachers of the children, to direct their minds, to set their hearts aright! We are glad to feel assured to-day that this position is held, and that this duty is here performed by faithful men and women. Mr. Greenough and his assistants our whole community is deeply indebted. Their diligent labors, performed under the impulse of a rare enthusiasm and earnestness, are for the elevation of the character of our whole State. There is not a school district

within our borders but will be the better, and not a home but will be the brighter for their faithfulness. May they continue for many years to work for us and for our fellow-citizens, receiving from the public authorities a generous support, and winning the deserved honor of public appreciation!

To faithful and thorough work, then, in the instruction of our teachers for the improvement of our schools and the elevation of our communities throughout the State, we now dedicate these pleasant and commodious rooms. In former years they have been the scene of good, genuine, truthful labor, faithfully performed and closely applied to the practical life of those who have here been taught. Some of our best and most successful men, some of our truest women, have been educated within these walls. The city of Providence may well be proud of the results which have been wrought in its High School. That school has been removed to a more spacious and elegant structure, and I doubt not has before it a future as brilliant as its past. But the old walls and the familiar rooms are still endeared to us by tender memories and grateful associations. Still will this house continue to be sacred to the same high uses of good instruction, sound and useful knowledge, pure and lofty aims of life to which it was originally devoted. Hither will come up the young men and women of our dear



Commonwealth, inspired by a generous ambition to serve the interests of their State by the efforts they are making to improve its schools. What fine and gracious fruits of life are here to be borne! If we cannot look back to the past with perfect satisfaction, we can look forward to the future with a certain hope. That this hope may be fully realized in the success, soundness and stability of this Institution is now our sincere prayer. For we recognize the fact, that here we lay the foundation of that strong buttress and support of a republican government—the free, public, common school!

The address was followed by a song from the school, called, “Through field and forest.”

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, and the exercises were finished.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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Henry Barnard.....	1845—1849.
Elisha R. Potter.....	1849—1854.
Robert Allyn.....	1854—1857.
John Kingsbury.....	1857—1859.
Joshua B. Chapin.....	1859—1861.
Henry Rousmaniere....	1861—1863.
Joshua B. Chapin.....	1863—1869.
Thomas W. Bicknell.....	1869—1875.
Thomas B. Stockwell.....	1875—

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## TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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Thomas G. Turner, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1860—1860.
Joshua B. Chapin, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1860—1861.
John Boyden.....	1860—1865.
William Goddard.....	1860—1865.
John J. Reynolds.....	1860—1861.
Thomas Shepard.....	1860—1865.
Samuel G. Arnold.....	1860—1862.
William Sprague, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1860—1863.

Henry Rousmaniere, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1861—1863.
Charles H. Denison.....	1861—1864.
A. H. Dumont.....	1862—1863.
William C. Cozzens, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1863—1863.
James Y. Smith, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1863—1865.
Joshua B. Chapin, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1863—1865.
*Charles T. Brooks.....	1863—1863.
Benjamin H. Rhoades.....	1863—1865.
John P. Hubbard.....	1864—1865.

Seth Padelford, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1871—1873.
Pardon W. Stevens, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1871—1872.
Thomas W. Bicknell, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1871—1875.
Daniel Leach.....	1871—
George W. Greene.....	1871—1874.
Samuel H. Cross.....	1871—
Frederic W. Tilton.....	1871—1872.
Charles H. Fisher.....	1871—
George L. Locke.....	1871—
Charles R. Cutler, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1872—1873.
Augustus D. Small.....	1872—1873.
Henry Howard, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1873—1875.
Charles C. Van Zandt, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1873—1875.
Thomas H. Clarke.....	1873—
Ezra K. Parker.....	1874—
Henry Lippitt, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1875—1877.
Henry T. Sisson, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1875—1877.
Thomas B. Stockwell, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1875—
Charles C. Van Zandt, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1877—
Albert C. Howard, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1877—

\* Elected, but did not qualify.

## EXAMINERS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

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1873-4.

Edward L. Freeman.....	Providence Coun
Thomas Steere.....	Providence Coun
Frederic W. Tilton.....	Newport County.
George Lewis Cooke.....	Bristol County.
James H. Eldredge.....	Kent County.
Nathan W. Littlefield.....	Washington Coun

1874-5.

Charles J. White.....	Providence Coun
Ansel D. Nickerson.....	Providence Coun
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.....	Newport County
William J. Miller.....	Bristol County.
Thomas W. Chace.....	Kent County.
Rowland Hazard.....	Washington Coun

1875-6.

Augustus Woodbury.....	Providence Coun
George Bullen.....	Providence Coun
Frank E. Thompson.....	Newport County
Robert S. Andrews.....	Bristol County.
Dexter B. Potter.....	Kent County.
Darius R. Brewer.....	Washington Coun

1876-7.

Charles W. Parsons.....	Providence County.
Charles R. Fitz.....	Providence County.
Thomas Coggeshall.....	Newport County.
William N. Ackley.....	Bristol County.
Bert C. Dedrick.....	Kent County.
John F. Dixon, Jr.....	Washington County.

1877-8.

Whiting Bancroft.....	Providence County.
George W. Jenckes.....	Providence County.
Urius Baker.....	Newport County.
Mac F. Cady.....	Bristol County.
Joseph Eastman.....	Kent County.
Charles E. Main.....	Washington County.

1878-9.

Frederick Lyon.....	Providence County.
Henry Phillips.....	Providence County.
Urius D. Davis.....	Newport County.
W. K. Dexter.....	Bristol County.
Henry S. Vaughn.....	Kent County.
Urius R. Brewer.....	Washington County.

TEACHERS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Anna P. Colburn,	Principal.....	1854—1859.
Charles Sumner,	Assistant.....	1854—1855.
Samuel S. Greene,	Special.....	1854—1857.
Charles M. Clark,	“.....	1854—1855.

Robert S. Fielden,	Special.....	1855-
Hannah W. Goodwin,	Assistant.....	1855-
Emma T. Brown,	" .....	1855-
Annie F. Saunders,	" .....	1855-
Daniel Goodwin,	" .....	1857-
DANIEL GOODWIN,	Principal.....	1859-
Eleanor R. Luther,	Assistant.....	1860-
JOSHUA KENDALL,	Principal.....	1860-
Ellen J. LeGro,	Assistant.....	1863-

JAS. C. GREENOUGH,	Principal.....	1871-
Susan C. Bancroft,	Assistant.....	1871-
Mary L. Jewett,	" .....	1871-
Almira L. Hayward,	" .....	1871-
Charles H. Gates,	Special.....	1871-
Nathan W. Williams,	" .....	1871-
Ellery C. Davis,	" .....	1871-
Harriette M. Miller,	" .....	1871-
Carl W. Ernst,	" .....	1871-
Sarah Marble,	Assistant.....	1872-
Anna C. Bucklin,	" .....	1872-
Lydia S. Rathbun,	" .....	1874-
Ida M. Gardner,	" .....	1875-
Annie E. Kenyon,	" .....	1878-
Mary J. Briggs,	" .....	1878-
Louise P. Remington,	" .....	1878-
Benjamin W. Hood,	Special.....	1878-
Ellen D. Carney,	" .....	1878-







UBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 9.]

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FIFTH AND LAST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON COMMISSION,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1879.

#### NOTE.

The large Photo-Engraving accompanying this report presents a birds-eye view of the State Prison buildings and yard, with some of the principal buildings of the State Prison in the adjoining country in the back-ground. It is supposed to be taken from a height of 200 feet above the dome of the prison.

The small Heliotype gives a ground plan of all the Prison buildings except the Warehouse. It shows the difference in the size of the cells, the arrangement of the blocks of cells, the corridors, the positions of the prison buildings, the mess room, kitchen, boiler-house, and other buildings relatively to each other. It also shows the dimensions of all the buildings.





# the Island State Prison Commission Report.

PROVIDENCE, February 25, 1879.

*Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,  
its January Session, A. D., 1879:*

fifth and final report of the State Prison Commission is here-  
presented. It contains an account of the doings of the Commis-  
sion and of the work done at the new State Prison, from the ninth of  
January, 1878, the date of our last report, to the present time. It also  
contains a general account and synopsis of the whole work from the  
opening of the prison, a description of the prison buildings, and also  
a statement of the whole amount expended in building the prison.

## DOINGS OF THE COMMISSION IN 1878.

From the first of January, 1878, the State Prison Commission has  
held 42 meetings. The attendance of the several members of the  
Commission upon these meetings has been as follows: Snow, 40 meet-  
ings; Brayton, 41; Chace, 41; Woodbury, 41; Greene, 41 meetings.  
At the meeting of the Commission held February 8, 1878, the bids  
for the steam heating of the prison were opened, and referred to  
Messrs. Chace and Woodbury to examine and report upon.  
The committee employed a consulting engineer, and after a careful  
examination, reported at the meeting held February 16, 1878. After

consideration, and in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, it was

*Voted*, That the contract be awarded to the Providence Steam and Gas Company to put in the steam heating and cooking apparatus, for the sum of thirteen thousand one hundred dollars; with boilers of 200 horse power each; the Company guaranteeing a sufficiency of heat and power.

At the meeting, February 23, 1878, it was voted to invite the General Assembly to visit the new State Prison on Wednesday, March 27th inst.

At the meeting on Tuesday, February 26th, the contract with the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company for steam heating apparatus, was signed by the members of the Commission.

At a meeting on Saturday, March 30, 1878, the committee adopted a report in May, 1877, in relation to a supply of water for the prison, prepared by a partial report, with the following recommendation:

"That connection be made with the force main leading from the pump to the station of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, to their reserve tank on the hill; that lines of six-inch and four-inch pipe be laid in the yard and through the buildings, as shown in the accompanying sketch, and that seven hydrants be attached to the pipes, located as designated in the sketch, and that the same be done by contract."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and it was

*Voted*, That the architects be directed to obtain proposals for the same as soon as possible.

At the same meeting, at the request of Mr. Greene, he was directed to see to it that there be no interruption of the work on the prison, and it was

*Voted*, That Mr. Stone, the architect, be requested to take charge of the work at the prison in future; to visit the prison at least once each week, and oftener as he may think necessary.

Mr. Samuel E. Davis was employed to take charge of the building of the prison, and do such work as may be needed.

At the same meeting it was

*Voted*, That the proposal of the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence be accepted, to build the iron bridges connecting the centre building of the prison with the Warden's house, and with the mess-room and hospital; the same to be built from the drive-way to the bridge between the Warden's house and the p



of circular stairs from the reception-room to the guard-room, all for the sixteen hundred and fifty (1,650) dollars.

*Voted*, That Mr. Woodbury and the architect be authorized to make contracts with the R. I. State Prison for making furniture for the kitchen and sinks in prison buildings, and for bath tubs; and also to prepare specifications and proposals for plumbing, gas-piping and sewers; and also for the iron cage hospital.

A meeting of the State Prison Commission, Saturday, April 13, 1878, the bids for the pipes and laying for the water supply, for drain pipes, for plastering, for gas piping, and for plumbing, were opened and examined.

It was voted to accept the different proposals as follows, all the work to be done in accordance with specifications as given:

*Providence Gas Company*, to lay gas pipes and put up gas posts in the front of the prison, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550).

*James McNally*, for plastering the Warden's house and the chapel, twelve hundred and forty-one dollars (\$1,241).

*Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company*, for putting gas pipe into the prison buildings, seven hundred and sixty dollars, (\$760).

*James Phillips & Co.*, for plumbing in prison and Warden's house, sixteen hundred dollars, (\$1,600).

*Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company*, for pipes and laying for water supply to the Knowles Steam Pump in the prison yard, eighteen hundred and ninety dollars (\$1,890).

On request of the Board of State Charities and Corrections,

*Resolved*, That the architects be directed to obtain proposals for furnishing and laying water pipes from the Pettaconsett station of city water works to the State Prison force main.

A meeting May 7th, 1878, after much preliminary investigation and some changes, it was

*Resolved*, That the proposal of Mr. Norman W. Eayres be accepted to lay the water pipes in accordance with the plan as amended, furnishing the ten inch pipe, for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars.

A meeting May 14, 1878, it was

*Resolved*, To obtain proposals for doing the painting in the prison and Warden's house; to obtain proposals for furnishing window frames, sash and doors for the prison towers and for the bridges; to ascertain the cost of kettles, ovens, cooking stoves and furniture for the kitchen; and to authorize the grading of the prison grounds and drive-ways in the immediate vicinity of the buildings inside of the prison yard.

The proposals for furnishing and laying the water pipe for the main from the Pettaconsett station to the State Farm main, were received and opened.

After examination it was

*Voted*, That the contract to furnish and lay the water main, as per specifications, be awarded to W. F. Inman, for the sum of \$2,679.

Also, *Voted*, That the committee be authorized to contract with W. F. Inman for excavating and back-filling for the gas pipes and water pipes in the prison yard, for twelve and a half cents per linear foot.

Also, *Voted*, That the proposal of James H. Tower be accepted to furnish and put up the iron cage for the hospital, according to specifications, for the sum of eight hundred and ninety dollars (\$890).

At the meeting Monday, June 24, 1878, the committee on furniture, &c., for the kitchen and hospital, reported various articles needed, and it was

*Voted*, To accept the proposal of Thomas Phillips & Co. to furnish various articles, as named, for the sum of three hundred and ninety five dollars (\$395).

Also, *Voted*, To accept the proposal of the Walker and Pratt Manufacturing Company to furnish cast iron cooking kettles, for three hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$363.33).

Also, *Voted*, To put into the kitchen two of "Robbins' Ovens," size 6 x 8 feet, and two smaller ovens, at an entire cost of four hundred and sixty dollars (\$460).

At a meeting, August 6, 1878, the proposals for laying cement floors for the corridors and halls of the new State Prison, were opened and examined.

*Voted*, To accept the proposal of the Moens Asphaltic Cement Company to lay a cement floor, according to specifications, for ninety cents per square yard, the same to be guaranteed for at least five years, and with bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the fulfilment of the contract

The bids for painting about the prison were opened, and postponed to the next meeting.

The proposals for furnishing doors, sash, and blinds, according to specifications, were opened, and it was

*Voted*, To accept the proposal of D. D. Sweet & Co., to furnish them, for the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars and forty-six cents (\$430.46.)



A proposal of the Builders' Iron Foundry was accepted to furnish put up iron brackets and iron plates for twenty-four windows, for hundred and fifty dollars, (\$250).

At a meeting of the Commission, Tuesday, August 13, 1878, the proposal of Alexander Grant to do the painting about the prison, as per specifications, for the sum of three thousand four hundred and four dollars (\$3,494), was accepted, with bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Committees were appointed to dispose of the old iron, lumber, stables, and other useless articles about the prison.

Resolved, to have a plate made for a birds-eye-view of the prison and yard, in all the buildings, by the Photo-Engraving Company of New York.

At the meeting of the Commission, August, 20, 1878, the proposals for putting up an iron rail on the wall of the prison yard were opened and examined, and it was

Resolved, That the proposal of Wood & Winsor be accepted to put up 1,600 feet of rail, according to specifications, for \$265, or at that rate for a less or greater length.

At the meeting, August 27, 1878, it was

Resolved, To purchase of C. Halstead, of New York, twenty-two dozen (264) enameled night-buckets for the prison, for \$18.00 per dozen, including painting and numbering.

Resolved, That the south entrance of the prison yard be closed by a permanent wall and iron filling, to resemble the north entrance gate in appearance.

*Voted*, That the architects be directed to make plans and procure estimates for an enclosure inside of the north gate, as an additional security against escapes when the gate is opened.

At a meeting September 10, 1878.

Resolved, That a contract be made with the Rhode Island Concrete Company to enclose certain portions of the ground around the prison buildings, and in the

At a meeting of the Commission on Tuesday, September 24, 1878, Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Stone, the architect, were appointed a committee in relation to a bell for the tower of the prison, and also in relation to bells and other signals inside the prison.

The proposals for furnishing and putting up the gates for the yard, were opened and examined.

*Voted*, That the proposal of Samuel Porter to build and put up two gates according to specifications, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars be accepted.

Also, *Voted*, That the proposal of James A. Tower be accepted, to furnish and put on twenty-two locks, as specified, for the sum of five hundred dollars.

On Friday October 4, 1878, the Commission met at the State Prison to examine the hydrants and to test the efficiency of the water works.

At a meeting October 8, 1878, Messrs. Brayton and Greene were appointed a committee to make an inventory of the materials and kind about the prison that are no longer needed in the construction.

*Voted*, To cement the floor of the basement under the kitchen.

*Voted*, That the Architect be directed to make plans and obtain estimates for an inside gate and enclosure at the north-eastern entrance to the prison yard.

October 15, 1879, the subject of windows in the reception hall and of additional doors for security, in the attic and on the stairs to the chapel, was referred to a committee to examine.

October 22, 1878, the subject of gas fixtures for the prison and Warden's house was referred to Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Stone, with authority to act.

*Voted*, That the proposal of Samuel Porter be accepted, to make an inside gate and enclosure at the north-eastern entrance of the prison yard, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

At a meeting on Tuesday, October 29, 1878, Mr. Woodbury was authorized to purchase the crockery and other mess room furniture.

Also, Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Greene were authorized to purchase carpets and have laid the carpets for the Warden's house.

Also *Voted*, To accept the proposition of Mr. Clark to furnish and put on bell-signals for the inside of the prison, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

At a meeting of the State Prison Commission, November 1, 1878, a proposition of the Board of State Charities and Corrections

, having been before the Commission at previous meetings. The action of the Board of State Charities and Corrections was to let the contract for grading in front of the prison, providing for a certain amount of labor, and also reducing the pay for the contract from \$5,000, together with the unused material in the prison and on the premises.

A copy of the proposition is on record.

At this meeting, Mr. Woodbury and Prof. Chace were appointed a committee, with power to act, to make the necessary arrangements, both direct and indirect in relation to the removal of furniture and the occupancy of the new prison.

At the meeting of the State Prison Commission, on Tuesday, November 12, 1878, it was

Resolved, That the chairman be directed to notify the Board of State Charities and Corrections that, in the opinion of the State Prison Commission, the new State Farm is completed, furnished, and ready for occupancy so far as the removal of a portion of the inmates of the Providence County Jail to that portion thereof situated in the city of Providence, to that portion situated on the State Farm.

At the meeting, on Tuesday, November 19, 1878, Mr. Woodbury, chairman *pro tempore*, Prof. Chace reported that sixteen inmates of the Providence County Jail were transferred from the old jail to the new State Farm on Thursday, November 14th, 1878.

At the same meeting, November 19, 1878, it was

Resolved, That the chairman *pro tempore*, be directed to notify the Board of State Charities and Corrections, that the new State Prison on the State Farm is completed, furnished, and ready for occupancy.

At the next meeting, on Tuesday, November 26, 1878, it was

Resolved, That the chairman of this Commission be directed, forthwith, in behalf of the Commission, to deliver up the new State Prison and Jail, with all their appurtenances, into the possession and control of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

On Tuesday, December 3, 1878, the State Prison Commission visited the new State Prison and examined it throughout, the prisoners having been removed to it on the Friday previous, November 29, 1878.



At a meeting on Tuesday, December 10, 1878, the following communication was read, received, and ordered to be recorded:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
PROVIDENCE, December 9, 1878

*To the Rhode Island State Prison Commission:*

At a meeting of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, held December 6, 1878, a communication from the Chairman of the Rhode Island State Prison Commission, whereby, in accordance with a vote of the Commission, the State Prison and Jail, with all their appurtenances, are delivered up to the possession and control of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, was received and ordered to be placed upon the records of the Board.

At the same meeting, the Secretary was directed to inform the State Prison Commission that the Board of State Charities and Corrections has taken possession and control of the new State Prison and Jail.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN,

*Secy.*

At the one hundred and fifty-first meeting of the Commission, held on Tuesday, December 17, 1878, Prof. Chace, from a committee appointed at the last meeting reported, recommending,

1. That this Commission pay all bills where the work is completed, and a sufficient amount to pay the claims of E. W. Bowditch and of the Providence Gas Company, the two amounting to \$700; and that the balance of the appropriations on hand be paid to the Board of State Charities and Corrections on towards their contract for grading the grounds in front of the prison.

2. That the Commission ask the General Assembly to place to the credit of the Board of State Charities and Corrections the above amount of seven hundred dollars, and to give that Board authority to approve the bills of the above parties.

3. That this Commission ask the General Assembly to make a special appropriation to the Board of State Charities and Corrections of a sum sufficient for completing the contract for grading.

The above recommendations were unanimously adopted by the Commission.

At the one hundred and fifty-fifth and final meeting of the Rhode Island State Prison Commission, on Saturday, February 15, 1879, the Fifth Annual Report of the Commission was read and adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the General Assembly.

Mr. Woodbury was authorized to procure one thousand copies of a plan of the prison and buildings for the annual report.

It was also

ordered, That the chairman and Mr. Woodbury be a committee to collect all the records, contracts, and other papers of the State Prison Commission, and to deposit them with the State Auditor.

#### REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Having given a statement of the work of the last year, the Commissioners, in making their final report, would briefly review their labors from the beginning. They felt that the duty committed to them was one of great importance, demanding careful deliberation and strict attention to every detail. They were to erect a building which should be a work of thorough workmanship, of substantial character, and of complete adaptation to the purposes of its construction. While providing for the perfect security of those who were to be its occupants, there was also a necessity for giving abundant light, free and full ventilation, comfortable accommodation, all proper appliances for promoting the physical health and the moral well being of the inmates. It was once said by an English writer, in reference to the treatment of prisoners, that "if we do not torture we must teach; if we do not exterminate we must reclaim." The first thing to do was to make the prison strong. The second was to arrange it so as to give opportunity for the improvement of the prisoners—if such improvement were possible.

#### THE BUILDING NOT WHOLLY A STATE PRISON.

Another problem demanded consideration and solution. The Commissioners were to build, not simply a State Prison, for the confinement of convicts serving long sentences, but were also to build a State County Jail, a House of Detention for debtors, witnesses and persons awaiting trial, and for the imprisonment of offenders against municipal ordinances. The practice of placing all these different classes of prisoners in one structure and beneath the same roof, if not wholly peculiar to Rhode Island, has become its traditional policy through the peculiar cir-

cumstances of the case. If there had been only a State Prison to build, the task would have been comparatively easy, and far less expensive. But it was imperative upon the Commissioners by the very terms of their appointment, to make provision for many others besides State convicts. Yet all were to come beneath one system of management and control.

#### ABOLITION OF COUNTY JAILS.

In this connection the Commissioners beg leave to say, that they consider that it would be for the best interests of the State and of the prisoners themselves, to abolish the jails in the different counties, and to provide that all persons subject to jail sentences, shall be sent to the new jail at the State Farm. They believe that much idleness and discomfort would thus be prevented, and much expense saved. Greater security would be obtained and the welfare of all parties would be promoted. In regard to the future disposition of the old prison and jail, they do not feel called upon to give an opinion. In behalf of humanity and justice, however, they would deplore its reëducation under any circumstances. The original structure ought to be forthwith demolished, so that no human being may ever again be imprisoned in its dungeon-like cells. The Commissioners trust that the policy of concentrating the State correctional institutions having been adopted, may be fully carried out.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

With the possibility of such concentration in mind, it became necessary to divide the building in order to separate the different classes that were to be gathered within its walls. For purposes of ventilation it was thought best not to build more than three tiers of cells, and also to build them in such a way as to allow a passage behind them and between the parallel blocks. This arrangement permits the carrying of a separate ventilating pipe from every cell to the outside air, through the ridgepole of the roof. Groups of pipes are enclosed in tin cases which are warmed by steam. The intervening passage behind the cells also



mits inspection through an observation hole placed in the rear wall of each cell. For securing the entrance of the greatest possible amount of light and sunshine, the building was placed on a meridian line. The corridors are wider than is usual in such structures, and the cells are of three different sizes. The lines of the building are broken by running back the extreme northern and southern blocks of cells, thus dividing four different sections or divisions of the main structure. Each division gives ample provision for separating the different classes of inmates. The Commissioners believe that the difficulties which were presented in the question of construction have thus been met. They believe, that by giving the prisoners cells of different dimensions, they have furnished an incentive to good conduct in the promise of better accommodation as a reward. They did not make provision for dark cells or dungeons, believing that other and as effectual means of punishment for infraction of the prison rules could be found.

#### CENTRAL BUILDING.

The central building contains, on the first or basement floor, a reception room, clothes room, and bath room, divided from the rest of the prison by brick walls. On the second floor is the guard room, enclosed in an iron cage, and connected with the keeper's house in front, and with the mess room and hospital in the rear, by means of two iron bridges. Above the guard room is the chapel, with a seating capacity for the main floor for three hundred prisoners, and with a gallery for visitors. In the same story with the chapel six rooms are finished which afford accommodation for officers of the prison and for debtors. The central building is covered with an iron roof and surmounted by a cupola, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Should an addition to the regular telegraphic and telephonic communication be found necessary, signals could easily be made from this point to summon assistance from the police force of the city of Providence. Beneath the entire building is abundant cellar room, with provision for the introduction of fresh air. In front of the prison is the Warden's house, with ample accommo-

dation for the families of the Warden and Deputy Warden, the clerical force of the institution, and the board of the officers. The house has been comfortably furnished by the Commissioners.

#### THE PRISON YARD.

The yard is 400 by 600 feet, thus giving an area of 240,000 square feet or a little more than five and a half acres, and is surrounded by a wall twenty feet in height and with an average thickness of four feet. On each of the four corners stands a sentry tower, and the granite coping of the wall has an iron rail running its entire length. In the yard are built the mess room, kitchen, hospital, boiler house and workshop—all of them of good dimensions and conveniently arranged. All the premises are heated throughout by steam. The mess room has been provided so that the prisoners may take their meals together in one room, instead of separately in their cells, as heretofore. This method has been adopted in some other prisons, and has generally been found satisfactory in its workings. It has also been tried successfully in the work house at the State Farm. But it is a somewhat novel feature in prison discipline, and it is possible that practical objections to it may yet appear. The Commissioners decided that the plan should have a fair trial. If it shall prove impracticable the room can easily be utilized for other purposes.

#### PLANS AND RESULTS.

Before proceeding to their work, the Commissioners carefully studied the plans of the building, which were finally submitted to the Inspectors of the State Prison for their approval. Sub-committees visited other prisons in different parts of the country, and endeavored to combine the advantages and avoid the defects which they observed. The Commissioners are not the judges of their own work. Time and use will try it and pronounce their decision. It is simply presented now as the result of conscientious and painstaking labor. Through the four years occupied in the work, the Commissioners have endeavored to carry out the purposes of their appointment, with a due regard to true



onomy and the best interests and honor of the State. They gratefully recognize the confidence which the General Assembly has placed in them by generously meeting every request made for the necessary appropriations, without imposing a limit to the required expenditure. The foundations of the yard wall were laid in the autumn of 1874. The wall itself, of the prison yard, and the four blocks of cells were built, and about half of the foundations of the prison building were completed, in 1875. In 1876, the foundations of the prison building were completed, the outside walls of the wings covering the blocks of cells were finished and roofed over, and the greater portion of the walls of the centre building was constructed. In 1877, the centre building was finished and covered, the work shops, the boiler house, kitchen, hospital, mess room, and the Warden's house were built, with the exception of the inside finish. In 1878, the inside finish of all the buildings was completed, the water, sewer, and gas pipes were laid, the cement floors of the corridors, chapel and guard room were laid, the heating and cooking apparatus and other furniture were put in, and the necessary work was done, so that the whole prison and its appurtenances were formally delivered into the possession and control of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, on Tuesday, November 26.

#### INCREASE OF COST.

The Commissioners are aware that the cost of the buildings is somewhat larger than the original estimates. The reason of this can very fully be stated. The conditions of the work have, in two respects, been such as to increase the expense. By the resolution of the General Assembly authorizing their appointment, the Commissioners were directed to build the prison "upon the grounds of the State Farm," and it was expected that they would use as much of the labor of "the persons committed to the State Farm as could be made available," for this purpose. It was also understood that the building material could be taken from the Farm. The discipline of the State Farm institutions required that there should be no interference by any outside parties with the management or control of the persons employed.

The Commissioners therefore decided to employ day labor in the construction of the buildings instead of putting the work under contract. It is very possible that if the work had been placed entirely in the hands of a single contractor, the cost would have been less. But there would have been a liability to fall into disputes and difficulties, which it was especially desirable to avoid. The Commissioners believe that the plan which they adopted was the most judicious, as it permitted them to have the work at all times under their own control, and also assured a more substantial and thorough piece of workmanship. The State is believed to be, in every respect, the gainer by the policy which was thus pursued.

A second reason for the increased expense is the superior quality of the material used. The preliminary Commission, in preparing the original plans of the prison buildings contemplated, as they supposed from necessity, structures "built of the stone taken from the Farm, covered with plaster, with granite foundations and corners, and with pressed brick window trimmings." It was not known at the time, that there was any stone upon the Farm capable of being split and hammered, so as to make good faced-work; or, if such material could be found, it was not believed to be sufficient in quantity. A very careful investigation was made immediately upon the organization of the Commission, and the fact soon appeared, that in different places on the Farm, mostly on the uncleared land, there were large quantities of the best possible building material. A very handsome, hard, compact, close-grained bluestone was found, especially suited to the purposes of the proposed buildings. The Commissioners therefore decided to give up the plaster covering, which would have been unsightly and would also have required constant repairs. They also decided to change the window trimmings to granite. An increased cost was the consequence, but the Commissioners judged it to be most creditable to the State as well as most economical in the end to use the superior material. This arrangement also enabled the Commissioners to employ the labor upon the State Farm to the advantage of that institution. The Board of State Charities and Corrections have done all the labor of getting out and transporting the

re material used in the buildings. They have also built the yard and laid the foundations of the prison. They have also been engaged, during the past year, in grading the grounds in front, according to plans furnished under the direction of the State Prison Commissioners. For the labors thus undertaken and performed, the State Prison Commission has paid to the Board of State Charities and Corrections the sum of \$55,317.27. There has also been paid, and charged to the Board on account of grading, the sum of \$502.25, and on account of locks \$33.17. A portion of the amount has been paid to the Board for hired labor and teams, and materials necessary to do the work required by the Commission. But it is safe to estimate that nearly seven per cent. of the cost of the building has been paid into the treasury of the State. It is also evident that the removal of the large quantity of stone required must be a very great improvement of the Farm itself.

#### EXTRA WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION.

Considerable work has also been done, the entire cost of which can equitably be charged to the State Prison Commissioners, but which they have assumed and paid. A line of water pipe has been laid from the pumping station of the water works at Pettaconsett, to the force main of the State Farm water works, in order to be sure of a reserve supply of water in case of drought or fire. This has been done at a cost of \$3,016.45. The provision for lighting the grounds in front of the prison, will cost \$550, according to a contract made with the Providence Gas Company. The grading and plans will cost \$5,300, according to contracts made with the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and Mr. Ernest W. Waditch. The Commissioners in their report of last year called attention to these matters, but as no special appropriation was made by the General Assembly, and as it seemed necessary that the work should be done, the Commissioners have taken it in charge and have completed it so far as their means would allow. They have retained a suf-

ficient amount to pay the contract with Mr. Bowditch and the Gas Company, and they recommend that the sum of \$700—for which these two contracts call—be taken from their appropriation and placed to the credit of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and that that Board be authorized to approve and certify for payment the bills of the contracting parties. They have paid to the Board the sum of \$2,000 on account of grading, covering the expense of all the work that has thus far been done. It does not seem desirable that the Commission should remain in existence, simply for the purpose of superintending this labor, which in fact is not within their province. They would, therefore, recommend that the unexpended balance of the appropriation made to the State Prison Commission, be placed to the credit of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and that an appropriation of \$2,000 be made to that Board, to enable them to complete the grading of the grounds. The Commissioners have also furnished the keeper's house for the families of the Warden and Deputy Warden, at an expense of about \$2,300. All these items, amounting to more than \$11,000, cannot, with justice, be charged wholly to the cost of building the State Prison. ●

But as the work was to be done for the State, the Commissioners judged it best to complete their task with as much thoroughness as lay within their power.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1878.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the new State Prison, from the twelfth of January, 1878, to this date, have been as follows: *Receipts*.—Balance on hand January 12, 1878, \$20,832.35; appropriation, January Session, 1878, \$71,000; sale of articles, \$98.15; total receipts, \$91,930.50. The total expenditures, during the same time, were \$90,574.57, leaving an unexpended balance in the State Treasury of \$1,355.93. There are three contracts still uncompleted, which, when completed, will call for the following sums: Providence Gas Company, \$550; E. W. Bowditch, \$150; Board of State Charities and



rections, \$2,464 58; total, \$3,164.58. Deducting the cash on hand, there will remain \$1,808.65 due to the Board of State Charities and corrections, when the work is done, for grading in front of the prison.

# ANNUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON.

The total receipts and expenditures on account of the new State prison, from the first day of May, 1874 to the twenty-fifth day of February 1879, inclusive, have been as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, May Session, 1874.....	\$25,000 00
" January Session, 1875.....	150,000 00
" " " 1876.....	80,000 00
" " " 1877.....	130,000 00
" " " 1878.....	71,000 00
Interest on deposits, in 1875.....	421 96
" " 1876.....	44 80
Check for expense returned, 1876.....	8 40
Refund of articles, 1878.....	98 15
Total receipts.....	<hr/> \$456,573 31

## EXPENDITURES.

General expenditures, 1874.....	\$7,106 31
" 1875.....	129,604 12
" 1876.....	117,666 36
" 1877.....	110,051 05
" 1878.....	90,574 57
Returned to this appropriation by State Auditor.....	214 97
Total expenditures.....	<hr/> \$455,217 38
Balance on hand February 25, 1879.....	1,355 93
Total.....	<hr/> \$456,573 31

## THE ARCHITECTS. .

The Commissioners feel that they are largely indebted for whatever measure of success has attended their labors to the fidelity and skill of the architects of the buildings, Messrs. Stone and Carpenter. The massive and substantial character of the work is the result of their careful study and intelligent supervision. Every attention has been paid to the details of the construction in all its various parts, and while there has been no attempt at ornamentation, the good taste of the architects has produced a combination of buildings, which satisfies the eye with harmony of proportion and a certain beauty of outline. Every part is in keeping with its purpose, and the architects have honestly and faithfully done a work which is creditable both to themselves and the State. Mr. Stone has given his personal superintendence to a large portion of the labor, and has fully earned the grateful commendation of the Commissioners.

## CONCLUSION.

The Commissioners, in bringing their task to an end, are gratified to record that no fatal accident has occurred among the numerous workmen engaged upon the buildings, and but three cases of serious injury. Among their own number, Messrs. William B. Lawton and Oren A. Ballou have fallen. In former reports the Commissioners have expressed their appreciation of the character and services of their deceased associates. It is not necessary to repeat here their renewed sense of the loss which the State has suffered in the death of these faithful officials.

The Commissioners have now ended their labors for the State, and they leave their work to the judgment of their fellow-citizens. They only claim for themselves that they have endeavored faithfully to discharge the trust committed to them to the extent of their ability and with a sincere desire to serve the best interests of the State.

A full and minute description of all the prison buildings is given

the Appendix. A classified statement of the receipts and expenditures, during the past year, and a similar statement of the total receipts and expenditures from the beginning of the new State Prison to its completion, will also be found in the Appendix. A detailed list is also given, similar to those in previous reports, of all the bills certified to the State Auditor for payment, from January 12, 1878, to the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. SNOW, *Chairman.*

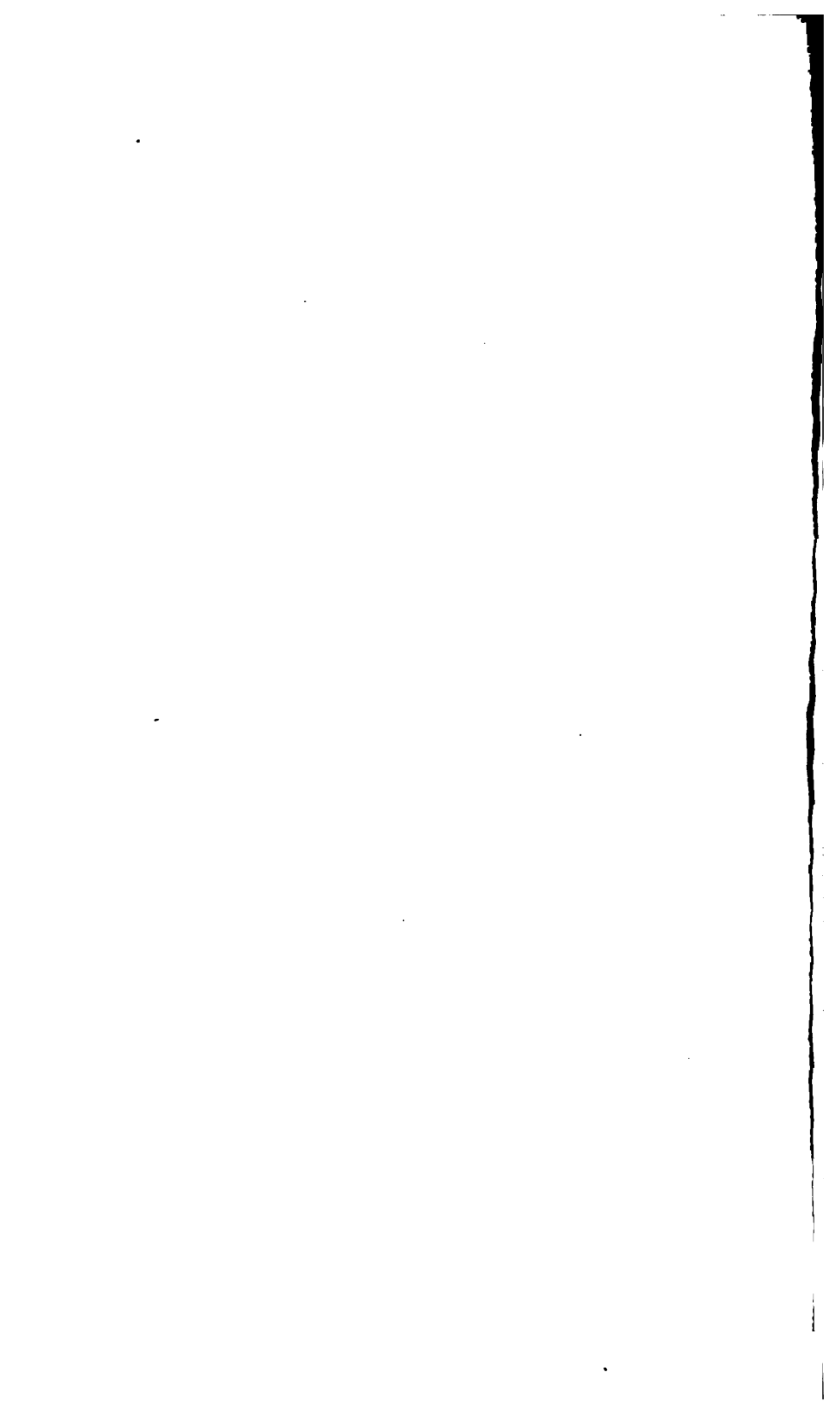
WILLIAM D. BRAYTON,

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,

GEORGE I. CHACE,

ALLEN GREENE,

*State Prison Commission.*





# APPENDIX.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECTS.

The main prison building is placed on a true meridian line, and consists of a central building with two wings, each of which is divided into two blocks of cells, by breaking the front about midway and carrying back, for 42 feet, the extreme northern and southern portions. The central building contains on the first floor, level with the corridor floor, the reception-room for prisoners, officers' mess-room and clothes-room. On the next floor is the guard-room, occupying two stories and connected with the keeper's house in front, and the mess-room, kitchen and hospital in the rear by means of two iron bridges. The bridge in front is 24 feet in length by 9 feet in width, and is constructed of 15 inch iron beams, supporting an iron frame work, with windows, and covered with a slated roof. The bridge in the rear is constructed in the same manner and with the same materials, and is 16 feet in length by 9 feet in width. Above the guard-room is the chapel, also two stories in height, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and having a gallery for visitors. The space above the guard-room not occupied by the chapel, is finished into six rooms, for lodging the prison officers on night duty, and for the accommodation of debtors. Above the chapel is a large attic-room, with stairs leading to an iron cupola upon the roof. The central building is 76 feet by 76 feet, with the corners cut off at an angle of 45°. It is 85 feet in height from the grade level to the floor of the cupola, and is covered with a slated roof resting upon an iron frame. The reception-room, and other rooms on the first floor are separated from the corridors by brick walls, and pierced for 7 windows and 2 doors. The guard-room, 20 feet in height, is separated from the cells by an iron cage, rising from the floor to the ceiling, with two doors opening upon iron bridges leading to the second tier of cells. The airways leading to the chapel and officers' and debtors' rooms, are protected by strong wire-work. The chapel is 70 feet in length by 45 feet in width, the platform for the chaplain's desk and for book-cases being carried back into a recess. Each wing is broken into two, in the manner before stated. The middle northern and middle southern contain each 78 cells built in three tiers. The extreme northern and extreme southern contain each 48 cells. The total number of cells

is 252. The cells are of different dimensions. The 5 cells, on each tier in the middle wings, nearest the guard-room, are the smallest, measuring 8 feet long by 5 feet wide, with a door only. The remaining cells, 8 in number on each tier, are 8 feet in length by 6 feet 6 inches in width, having a door and grated window. The cells in the extreme wings are 48 in number in each wing, are all of the same size, 8 feet by 8 feet, and have each a door and grated window. The cells are all 9 feet in height from the bottom of the floor in one tier to the bottom of the floor in the tier above. The floors are of iron covered with Portland cement. All the corridor floors, together with the floors for the reception-room, guard-room, and chapel are of Portland cement laid upon brick arches, supported by iron beams.

The cells are arranged in each wing in two blocks, separated from each other by a passage way in the rear, 6 feet in width, with a gallery for each tier. A ventilating pipe is carried from each cell into this intervening passage, where the pipes are collected in groups of 6 enclosed in tin cases, which are carried through to the attic. At that point the pipes are separated and pass, at equal distances apart, through the ridge of the roof to the outside air. Each case is warmed by hot steam carried by a pipe through every group to the top. One half of the pipes end in globe ventilators, the other half in cowl ventilators. It is believed that complete ventilation is thus secured. An observation-hole is pierced through the rear wall of each cell, permitting the inspection of a large portion of the interior.

The exterior dimensions of the main building are as follows: central building 76 feet by 76 feet; middle wings each 109 feet by 64 feet; extreme wings each 88 feet 6 inches by 68 feet. The total length is 461 feet. The width of the corridors is 15 feet. The walls of the cells are of brick laid in Portland cement and are 12 and 16 inches thick.

The height of the walls in the wings is 33 feet to the eaves; the height to the ridge-pole is 47 feet from the grade level. The roof is of wood and is slated. The lines of the roof are broken by ten gables, in each of which is a window admitting light to the attics. Each gable ends in a chimney, to which pass two flues, with openings at the level of the corridor floors for purposes of ventilation. Beneath the entire building is a cellar-room, 6 feet 10 inches in height, with 18 windows for the admission of light and with provision for the entrance of an abundance of fresh air. The foundations of the blocks of cells are 11 feet in thickness; the foundations of the walls are 5 feet and the walls themselves are 4 feet in thickness.

In the rear of the central building, and running to the west, are the mess-room 42 feet by 70 feet; an octagonal building 57 feet by 57 feet, with the kitchen 54 feet by 54 feet, on the first floor, and the hospital of the same dimensions on the second floor; and the boiler-house 35 feet by 40 feet. From the kitchen is built a chimney stack 98 feet in height, containing four flues, with a central brick cone 42 inches in diameter for boiler flue. The mess-room is furnished with tables and stools for the accommodation of 224 men. The kitchen has two large and two small Robbins's ovens, and 4 cooking kettles (three of 80 gallons and one of 10 gallons), with every facility for washing, cooking, baking, &c. The boiler-house contains 4 Mills's sectional boilers, a forge, and a steam pump to be used in case of fire. The hospital is very light, airy and well ventilated through 4 fire places in the chimney. An iron cage is built so as to enclose the central part of the room, with a passage around it about 6 feet in width. The northeastern portion of the

is partitioned off for bath-room and doctor's office. This building is roofed with wood and slated. The boiler-house is roofed with iron and slated. Beneath this building is ample cellar room—a portion 8 feet in height for storage of supplies, and a portion 14 feet in height for storage of coal. On each side of the boiler-house there is also a coal-cellar 9 feet by 38 feet, and 10 feet in depth.

The workshop, two stories in height, is placed at a distance of 60 feet from the boiler-house, and runs north and south. The building is composed of two wings, 100 feet in length by 50 feet in width, and a central portion 60 feet by 40 feet.

There is also an attic for storage 12 feet in height. The entire building is 20 feet in height from the grade level to the ridge-pole. There is no cellar under the workshop, but a space of about 2 feet is left for the circulation of air. The central portion of the building contains a bath-room with 12 tubs and facilities for doing a certain amount of laundry work. There is also ample room for an engine for power if needed, and for offices. The lower story is partitioned off into the central part, but the upper story is left clear that temporary partitions may be placed where they are needed for dividing the room into different shops. The prison yard has an area of 240,000 square feet. The wall runs back from the prison 400 feet on either side. The rear wall is 600 feet in length. A granite tower, octagonal in form, stands on each corner. The wall is 20 feet in height, 5 feet in thickness at the bottom and 3 feet in thickness at the top, covered with granite coping 3 feet 10 inches in width. Along the coping runs an iron rail for the protection of the patrolling officer. The yard is entered by two gates, one at the north of the prison building, the other at the south. The north gate, which is now in use, is protected by an interior wooden trap and gate, of the height of the wall, made of 8 inch wooden timber. The south gate is kept closed and securely fastened. The gates are made of wood lined with boiler iron. Provision is made for a third gateway, in case a railroad should be built to the prison, so that a train of cars can run into the yard. The entire length of the side wall running from the southwest corner of the prison building and returning to the northeast corner, is 1539 feet.

In front of the central building is the keeper's house, three stories in height, arranged in two tenements—the south for the Warden's family, the north for the Deputy Warden's family and the day officers. The main house is 52 feet by 24 feet. The ell is 46 feet by 24 feet. The Warden's tenement contains 15 rooms, including closets and bath-rooms. The Deputy Warden's tenement contains 10 rooms, including closets and bath-rooms. The second story in the ell—reached by a flight of stairs from the driveway between the house and the prison—contains, on the south side, the Warden's private office, on the north side, the prison office.

The 4 boilers in the boiler-house furnish steam for the cooking apparatus and for heating all the premises. Pipes are carried into all parts of the buildings required to be warmed and into the keeper's house. All the buildings, with the exception of the workshop, are lighted with gas, together with the interior yard, the grounds and a portion of the highway in front. An unlimited supply of water is furnished by the force main from the reservoir on the State Farm, supplemented by a line of pipe from the Pettaconsett pumping station of the Providence water works. The buildings and grounds are drained by pipes laid in the yard and extending 1000 feet outside of the prison yard wall.

The material used in the construction of all the buildings and the yard wall is, as stated in the body of the report of the Commissioners, the stone found on the State Farm. The keeper's house and the main prison have granite corners and window quoins. The buildings in the yard have brick cornices and brick arches and jambs to the windows. The sills of the windows and doors are of granite.

The amount of work done, according to measurement, is as follows: 19,265 cubic yards of stone and granite, and 3,265,000 bricks have been laid, requiring 2,787 casks Portland cement, 3,251 casks Newark cement, 2,573 casks of lime, and 5,350 cubic yards of sand. About 300 casks of Portland cement were used in the cell and corridor floors of the main building and the cellar floors of the mess-room and kitchen.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1878.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the new State Prison, from January 12th, 1878, to February 25, 1879, were as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, January 12, 1878.....	\$20,832 35
Appropriation.....	71,000 00
Sale of articles.....	98 15
Total receipts in 1878.....	\$91,930 50

#### EXPENDITURES.

Iron work.....	\$20,383 06
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	13,641 51
Carpenters' work (contract).....	11,871 34
Labor.....	6,986 12
Furniture.....	5,732 96
Water supply.....	5,001 43
Painting.....	3,494 00
Architects.....	2,400 00
Plumbing.....	2,270 34
State Farm labor, teams, &c.....	2,128 00
Cement floors.....	2,075 10
Drainage.....	1,409 35
Lumber.....	1,364 01
Plastering.....	1,301 00
Gates of prison yard.....	1,169 00
Ventilation.....	1,134 12
Locks.....	832 00
Gas pipe.....	797 35
Brick, Lime, &c.....	723 31
Hardware.....	562 35
Mantels.....	521 00



pipe for culvert.....	\$482 23
ns.....	460 00
a, &c.....	438 16
se hire.....	421 00
ht buckets.....	396 00
fixtures.....	354 10
e work.....	325 00
crete.....	300 05
l.....	280 00
s and electric signals.....	248 50
for yard wall.....	247 75
ineers' work.....	238 66
cellaneous.....	209 11
ming.....	187 94
vertising and printing.....	155 13
ing.....	90 00
ght of iron pipe.....	20 02
Total expenditures in 1878, and to February 25, 1879.....	\$90,574 57
ance in State Treasury, February 25, 1879.....	1,355 93
Total.....	\$91,930 50

The bills for all the above expenditures have been approved by the Commissioners, and certified to the State Auditor for payment by the Chairman, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the January session, 1876.

EDWIN M. SNOW,  
*Chairman State Prison Commission.*

### TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following shows the total receipts and expenditures, on account of the State Prison, from the first payment, October 10, 1874, to the close of the month, February 25, 1879:

#### RECEIPTS.

appropriation, May Session, 1874.....	\$25,000 00
" January Session, 1875.....	150,000 00
" " " 1876.....	80,000 00
" " " 1877.....	130,000 00
" " " 1878.....	71,000 00
erest on deposits, 1875.....	421 96
" " " 1876.....	44 80
ack for expense returned, 1876.....	8 40
e of material, 1878.....	98 15
Total receipts.....	\$456,573 31

## EXPENDITURES.

Labor .....	\$108,182 06
Iron work.....	76,040 43
Brick, cement, lime and coal.....	58,126 15
State Farm labor and teams.....	55,317 27
Granite.....	40,479 25
Carpenters' work, roofs, mess-room, workshop, and warden's house..	30,693 08
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	13,641 51
Slating.....	7,094 80
Furniture.....	6,706 63
Windows, sash, &c.....	6,427 66
Architects.....	5,900 00
Water supply.....	5,001 45
Foundation of yard wall.....	4,962 44
Lumber.....	4,274 50
Painting.....	3,494 00
Sand and Teaming.....	2,904 88
Ventilation.....	2,634 13
Plumbing.....	2,487 59
Locks.....	2,474 11
Hardware.....	2,224 12
Floor, (cement).....	2,075 10
Drainage.....	1,409 25
Plastering.....	1,301 00
Gates.....	1,169 62
Excavation.....	870 86
Horse hire.....	838 50
Gas pipe.....	797 78
Mantels.....	521 00
Engineering.....	510 94
Pipe for culvert.....	482 23
Iron and Steel.....	474 21
Blacksmithing.....	467 68
Ovens.....	460 00
Night buckets.....	396 00
Advertising and printing.....	390 06
Derricks.....	359 80
Gas Fixtures.....	354 10
Miscellaneous.....	349 53
Wire work.....	325 00
Concrete.....	300 05
Staging poles.....	265 00
Bells.....	248 50
Rail on wall.....	247 75
Traveling and other expenses of architects.....	224 71
Store house.....	217 95
Charged to appropriation by State Auditor.....	214 97
Accidents.....	200 00

## APPENDIX.

29

for grading.....	\$150 00
lotta.....	130 00
and truck.....	108 50
ed Hay, for protecting foundations.....	93 75
.....	90 02
.....	42 50
.....	35 93
ery.....	20 63
ge (returned).....	8 40
Total expenditures.....	\$455,217 38
in State Treasury February 25, 1879.....	1,355 93
Total.....	\$456,573 31

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Following shows the dates and the amounts of all the sums certified to the auditor for payment, and the names of the parties to whom they were paid, amount of the new State Prison, from January 12, 1878, to the close of the year, February 25, 1879:

## EXPENDITURES.

ry 1. Alexander B. Springer.....	\$2,500 00
1. Alexander B. Springer....	1,500 00
8. Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	6 40
8. Providence Press Co.....	17 00
8. Horatio L. Briggs.....	30 87
8. William Millen ..	60 00
8. Moses L. Watson.....	17 10
8. Hopkins & Pomroy.....	70 72
8. Builders' Iron Foundry ..	2 75
8. Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	67 11
8. Edgar B. Peck.....	3 40
8. Heliotype Printing Co.....	35 00
8. Horatio L. Briggs.....	300 00
9. Allen Greene.....	156 00
16. Augustus Woodbury.....	50 00
16. E. L. Freeman & Co.....	7 37
23. Jerome Patterson.....	300 00
18. Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	4 87
18. A. R. Darling & Co.....	2 50
18. James A. Potter & Co.....	66 22
18. Horatio L. Briggs.....	11 94
18. Horatio L. Briggs.....	120 47
18. Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	9 12

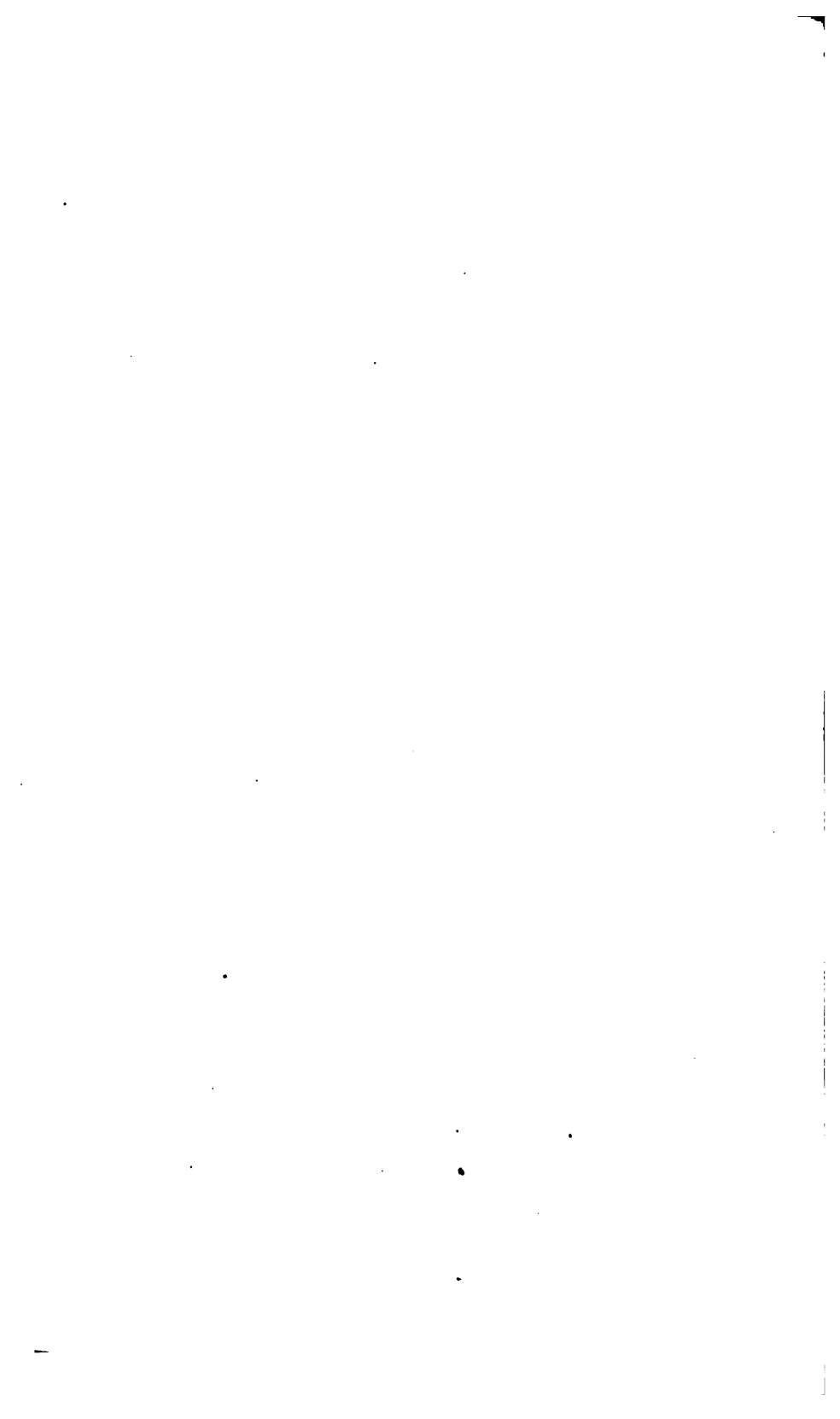
March	18.	Jerome Patterson . . . . .	\$55 00
"	18.	Jerome Patterson . . . . .	553 00
"	18.	Alexander B. Springer . . . . .	500 00
"	18.	Alexander B. Springer . . . . .	800 00
"	18.	Hopkins & Pomroy . . . . .	86 00
"	18.	Manchester & Hudson . . . . .	25 50
"	18.	Horatio L. Briggs . . . . .	535 00
"	18.	A. R. Whitney . . . . .	3,000 00
"	30.	Pay roll for labor to date . . . . .	591 18
"	30.	Barker, Chadsey & Co. . . . .	2 13
"	30.	Henry M. Angell & Co. . . . .	393 51
"	30.	Fuller Iron Works . . . . .	30 06
"	30.	Manchester & Hudson . . . . .	56 50
April	3.	Alexander B. Springer . . . . .	2,064 25
"	3.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. . . . .	2,950 00
"	18.	Moses L. Watson . . . . .	75 00
"	22.	Rhode Island State Prison . . . . .	2,304 97
"	27.	A. R. Whitney . . . . .	1,500 00
May	2.	Pay roll for labor in April . . . . .	336 65
"	2.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. . . . .	2,950 00
"	7.	George Hayes . . . . .	45 00
"	14.	A. R. Whitney . . . . .	3,000 00
"	14.	Samuel B. Cushing . . . . .	23 00
"	20.	A. R. Whitney . . . . .	3,794 51
"	29.	Thomas Phillips & Co. . . . .	500 00
June	4.	Pay roll for labor in May . . . . .	419 00
"	4.	Providence Press Co. . . . .	4 49
"	4.	W. A. Robinson & Co. . . . .	2 00
"	4.	William Hall & Co. . . . .	300 00
"	4.	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. . . . .	1,200 00
"	4.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. . . . .	2,950 00
"	4.	Manchester & Hudson . . . . .	16 00
"	4.	James Crawford . . . . .	6 45
"	4.	James Crawford . . . . .	25 00
"	4.	Providence Gas Co. . . . .	1 20
"	4.	Fuller Iron Works . . . . .	2 50
"	4.	H. W. Clapp . . . . .	72 00
"	4.	Alexander B. Springer . . . . .	9 80
"	4.	Henry M. Angell & Co. . . . .	185 97
"	4.	Barker, Chadsey & Co. . . . .	7 68
"	4.	Moulton & Ingraham . . . . .	55 44
"	4.	Moses L. Watson . . . . .	23 40
"	4.	Stone & Carpenter . . . . .	500 00
"	4.	Norman W. Eayres . . . . .	1,323 25
"	4.	Norman W. Eayres . . . . .	14 00
July	2.	Pay roll for labor in June . . . . .	529 50
"	2.	Alexander B. Springer . . . . .	90 00
"	2.	Tuttle & Hobbs . . . . .	65 00



9.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	\$3,000 00
25.	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	800 00
28.	C. J. A. Robbins.....	460 00
st 2.	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co.....	487 46
3.	James H. Tower.....	890 00
3.	Willard F. Inman.....	150 00
6.	Willard F. Inman.....	68 23
6.	Willard F. Inman.....	520 00
6.	Pay roll for labor in July.....	871 09
6.	Manchester & Hudson.....	360 40
6.	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	20 30
6.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	125 93
6.	Moulton & Ingraham.....	49 88
6.	Moses L. Watson.....	5 69
6.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	68 90
6.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	15 00
6.	Fuller Iron Works.....	27 59
6.	James McNally.....	1,200 00
20.	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
23.	William Hall & Co.....	91 51
umber 5.	Moulton & Ingraham.....	207 34
5.	Pay roll for labor in August.....	1,119 35
5.	Stone & Carpenter.....	31 95
5.	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	55 98
5.	Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co.....	4,000 00
17.	Alexander Grant.....	1,100 00
17.	Stone & Carpenter.....	38 24
24.	Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co.....	1,700 00
24.	Alexander B. Springer.....	1,700 00
24.	Builders' Iron Foundry.....	1,900 00
er 2.	Pay roll for labor in September.....	959 46
2.	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	72 50
2.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	32 50
2.	Rhode Island State Prison.....	400 00
2.	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	400 00
2.	Willard F. Inman.....	1,500 00
8.	Pay roll for labor.....	108 59
8.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	2,600 00
15.	Moulton & Ingraham.....	11 99
15.	J. B. Gurney & Co.....	70 42
15.	Fuller Iron Works.....	50 30
15.	Alexander Grant.....	1,100 00
22.	Stillman White.....	24 00
22.	Tingley Marble Co.....	16 00
22.	H. W. S. Cleveland.....	15 00
22.	Alexander B. Springer.....	500 00
umber 5.	Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co.....	2,075 10
5.	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	230 35

November 5.	Michael Golrick.....	\$390 00
" 5.	Manchester & Hudson.....	55 90
" 5	Willard F. Inman .....	721 64
" 12.	James Tucker, Jr.....	141 82
" 12.	Pay roll for labor in October.....	472 15
" 12.	Pay roll for labor in November.....	81 45
" 12.	Spicers & Peckham.....	8 25
" 12.	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	250 00
" 12.	Rhode Island State Prison.....	500 00
" 12.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	502 25
" 21.	Wood & Winsor.....	247 75
" 26.	Henry Menke.....	105 00
" 26.	C. Halstead.....	396 00
" 26.	Weaver, Anthony & Co .....	69 00
" 26.	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.....	11 05
" 26.	James H. Tower.....	500 00
" 26.	Tingley Marble Co.....	400 00
" 26.	Pay roll for labor.....	207 18
" 26.	George W. Lewis.....	10 00
" 26.	Alexander B. Springer.....	1,278 34
" 27.	Peter McIntyre.....	42 56
December 3.	Henry T. Root.....	34 09
" 3.	John H. Eddy & Co.....	3 63
" 3.	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.....	7 50
" 6.	Richards & Belden .....	40 50
" 17.	Anthony & Cowell.....	759 23
" 17.	Rhode Island State Prison....	601 64
" 17.	Potter & Co.....	515 50
" 17.	D. D. Sweet & Co.....	438 16
" 17.	Louis W. Clarke.....	238 50
" 17.	James Tucker, Jr.....	148 30
" 17.	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	64 86
" 17.	Manchester & Hudson .....	52 50
" 17.	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	50 00
" 17.	James McNally.....	101 00
" 17.	Charles H. George & Co....	59 00
" 17.	Alexander Grant.....	1,294 00
" 17.	Spicers & Peckham.....	26 75
" 17.	James Shaw, 3d.....	16 66
" 17.	Nelson Viall.....	73 00
" 17.	A. R. Whitney.....	44 00
" 17.	Stone & Carpenter.....	124 30
" 17.	Samuel Porter.....	1,100 00
" 17.	John R. Shirley.....	300 00
" 20.	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	320 34
" 20.	Rhode Island Concrete Co.....	300 05
" 20.	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
" 20.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	280 00

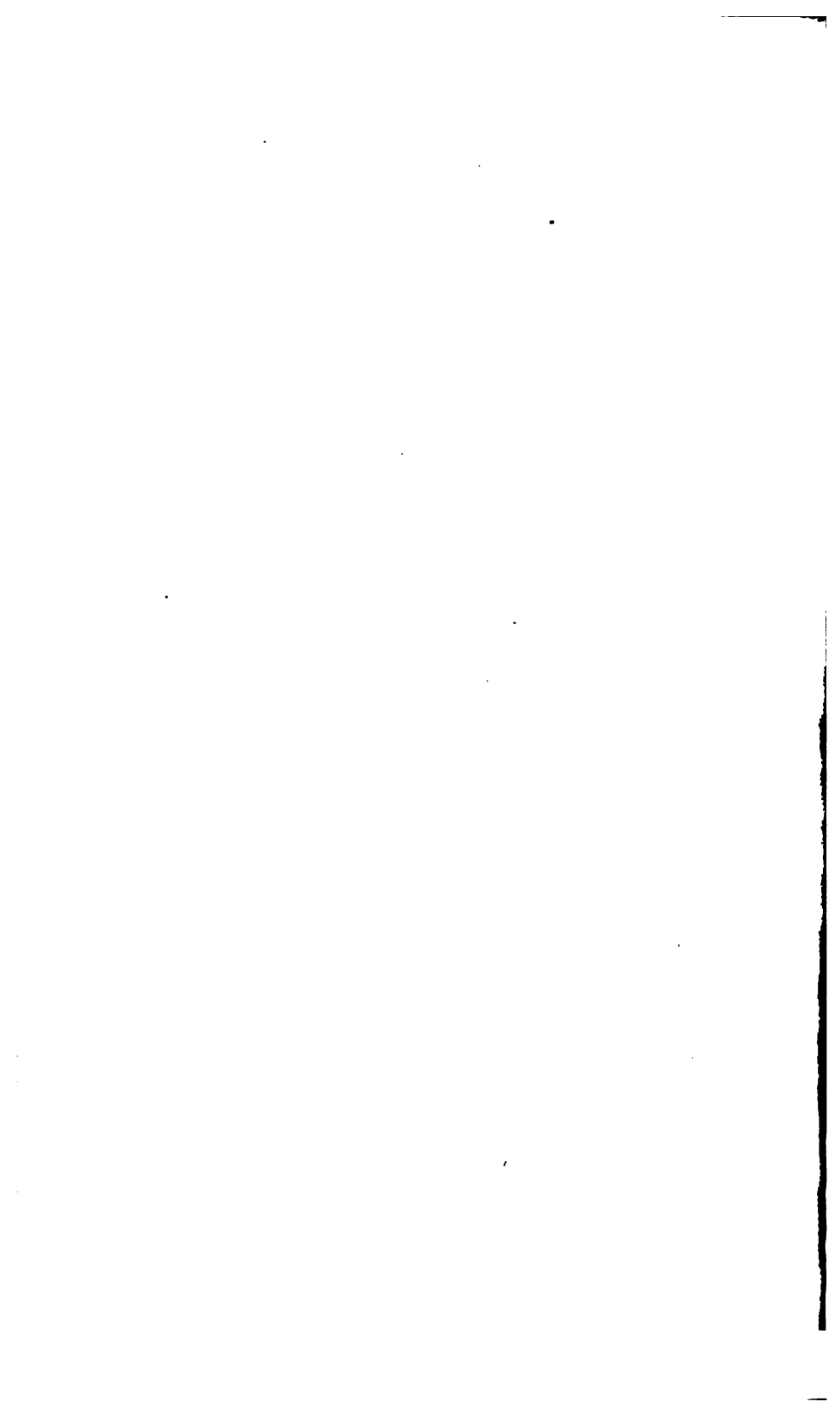
umber 20.	John R. Shirley.....	\$54 10
23.	A. R. Darling & Co.....	5 00
30.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	187 51
30.	Allen Greene.....	70 00
30.	J. Herbert Shedd.....	134 00
30.	Samuel Porter.....	69 62
30.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	12 50
30.	Rhode Island State Prison.....	49 50
30.	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	1,573 18
30.	Moses L. Watson.....	20 75
30.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	2,000 00
9.		
ary 13.	Photo Engraving Co.....	60 00
13.	Providence Gas Co.....	37 72
15.	Providence Water Works.....	274 81
30.	Moses L. Watson.....	15 00
30.	George Campbell.....	354 35
ary 1.	Stone & Carpenter.....	750 00
12.	Edwin M. Snow.....	10 54
13.	Builders' Iron Foundry.....	90 00
22.	Stone & Carpenter.....	48 08
—Materials sold in 1878, amounted to \$98.15. This was dis-		
posed of by paying		
type Printing Company.....		20 00
& Carpenter.....		78 15
Total of bills certified for 1878 and to February 25, 1879.....		\$90,574 57



MAJORITY REPORT  
OF THE  
JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXPEDIENCY OF MAKING  
TERLY A CO-SHIRE TOWN WITH SOUTH KINGSTOWN,  
IN WASHINGTON COUNTY,  
TO THE  
HONORABLE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
AT ITS  
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1879.



## REPORT.

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The undersigned, members of the Joint Select Committee appointed May Session of the General Assembly, 1878, "to inquire into the expediency of holding alternate sessions of the Supreme Court and of Common Pleas in the county of Washington, at South Kingstown and Westerly, in said county; to inquire into the localities from whence the legal business of said county mostly comes; to inquire into the relative expense to parties litigant in said county at each of said places, and to inquire into the additional expense, if any, to be provided any change should be made, and to report to the next ordinary session of the General Assembly, with their recommendations," beg leave to submit the following report:

Public hearings have been given, viz: At South Kingstown, August 27th, 1878. At Westerly, September 18th, 1878. At Wyo-  
mington, October 17th, October 24th, and December 20th, 1878, and at  
Providence, February 12th, 1879.

Requests for hearings at other places were made, but the committee  
are of the opinion that the probable result of additional hearings  
will not justify the expense which would necessarily be incurred.  
Much interest was manifested by the people of Washington county  
at the various hearings, and the debates before the committee have  
been marked by considerable earnestness.

After the first public hearing at South Kingstown, the committee  
went to the offices of the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court  
of Common Pleas. The docket of each of said courts was examined  
by the committee, to ascertain "the localities from whence the legal  
business of Washington county mostly comes."

The committee examined particularly the dockets of the Court of Common Pleas for the November Term, 1877, and the May Term, 1878, and also the dockets of the Supreme Court for the February Term, 1878, and the August Term, 1878. From the examination made at the clerks' offices, they were satisfied that the figures annexed to this report, in the table marked "A," fairly represent the average business of each of said courts, and the average localities from whence the parties come who have suits therein; and for that reason conclude to present no further statistics relative to this branch of inquiry. In our opinion, however, that a large proportion of the causes in which the plaintiff or defendant, or both, lives out of the county, justly belongs to Westerly and should be credited thereto. The disproportion that will be noticed between the number of plaintiffs and defendants living in Westerly furnishes a slight illustration of the truth of this statement.

#### EXPENSE TO THE STATE AND TO PARTIES LITIGANT.

We are of the opinion that it will cost the State no more—if it costs as much—to hold a term of court at Westerly than it does upon Kington Hill. We are also of the opinion that under the present arrangement for holding courts in Washington county, much time is wasted waiting for causes to be got in readiness for trial, that would be saved if the causes that originate in Westerly and its immediate vicinity could be tried at Westerly, where the parties and their witnesses would be handy to the courts. We are also of the opinion that the benefit to be derived from having alternate sessions of the courts at Westerly and South Kingstown, will not be confined to the people of Westerly and its vicinity. The causes that will be tried at Westerly, which otherwise have to be tried at South Kingstown, and it will certainly save less time to try such causes at Westerly, than it would many miles away from where the parties and witnesses live. Besides the expense to the parties to such causes could not fail to be materially lessened. Tables bearing upon the question of expense to the State in the trial of criminal causes were compiled from data obtained by a member of the committee, from the sheriff of Washington county, which tables are appended to this report and marked "B," and "C," respectively. From the table marked "B," it appears that a saving of sixty dollars and forty cents (\$62.40) in witnesses' fees and in the maintenance of prisoners would have resulted to the State in the trial of cr-



causes, had the courts alternated between South Kingstown and Westerly, as proposed, during thirteen (13) terms of the Supreme Court, commencing with the August Term, 1872, and ending with the November Term, 1878. From the table marked "C," it appears that a saving of seven dollars and thirteen cents (\$7.13) in witnesses' fees by the commitment of prisoners would have resulted to the State if the courts alternated between South Kingstown and Westerly, as proposed, during thirteen (13) terms of the Court of Common Pleas, commencing with the November Term, 1872, and ending with the November Term 1878.

## CENSUS STATISTICS.

At the census of 1875, the population of Washington county was distributed as follows:

Kingstown.....	1,054	North Kingstown.....	3,605
Westerly.....	1,355	South Kingstown.....	4,240
Richmond.....	2,760	Richmond.....	1,739
Exeter.....	5,408		
		Total.....	20,061

At the census of 1860, the population of the various towns in the county was as follows:

Kingstown.....	981	North Kingstown.....	3,104
Westerly.....	1,741	South Kingstown.....	4,717
Richmond.....	2,738	Richmond.....	1,964
Exeter.....	3,470		
		Total.....	18,715

It will be seen from the above, that during the fifteen years that elapsed between the last census,

Kingstown gained.....	73	North Kingstown gained..	401
Westerly ".....	22	Exeter lost..	386
Richmond ".....	1,938	South Kingstown " . . .	477

We desire to call attention to the fact that in two towns that offer opposition to the proposed measure, there has been, during

said period, a marked decrease in population; while in every town there has been an increase.

Again, in 1840, the population of Washington county was noted as follows:

Charlestown.....	923	South Kingstown .....	
Exeter... ..	1,776	Richmond .....	
Hopkinton.....	1,726	Westerly.....	
North Kingstown. ....	2,909		
		Total .....	

It can, we think, readily be seen from the above, that a court located upon Kingston Hill, no longer ago than 1840, discommodated very few people in comparison with the number inconvenienced there in 1875.

#### RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Westerly is situated directly upon the line of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad. All passenger trains stop at that place as they do at West Kingston. Kingston Hill, where the courts are now present located, is two miles away from any railroad station. The only method by which a person can reach Kingston Hill, from any railroad station, is by a ride or walk of two miles up hill. The last train from West Kingston, going towards Providence, leaves West Kingston at 6:30 P. M. The same train leaves Westerly at 6:00 P. M. Jurors, lawyers, witnesses and others could therefore remain in Westerly until 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon. The last accommodation train going west from West Kingston, leaves that place at 5:03 P. M. and, as the court-house is two miles from the station, the court invariably adjourns at 4:30 P. M., in order to give people time to reach the cars.

#### PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Inasmuch as many petitions for, and remonstrances against, the proposed change, have come up from the people of Washington county, we have deemed it wise to classify the same.

At the January Session, 1878, of the General Assembly, petitions in favor of this change were presented to the Judiciary Committee.

House of Representatives, and through said committee to said  
e, as follows:

From Westerly.....	715
From Hopkinton.....	160
From Charlestown.....	54
From South Kingstown.....	8
From Richmond.....	6
Total.....	943

the present session of the General Assembly, there have been  
ted from various towns in that county, petitions and remon-  
ces, in addition to the above, as follows:

n favor of the change.....	103
n favor of removing all the courts to West Kingston..	66
n favor of Kingston Hill, and protesting against any change....	48
n opposition to the proposed change, and praying if any change is made, that all the courts may be removed to West Kingston.....	1,190

ong those who have remonstrated against the proposed change,  
thirty-four (34) residents of Westerly.

#### SUBMITTING THE QUESTION TO A VOTE.

ry many of the opponents of the proposition, ask that the measure  
mitted to a vote of the county. Upon the other side, those who are  
or of the project are as unanimous in objecting to such a disposi-  
f the matter. We are of the opinion that this is not a county  
on, at all. It is only one side of the county that asks for better  
accommodations. The other side professes to be already well  
h accommodated. We can conceive that if it was a question of  
ng a court-house for the entire county it might be a proper mat-  
submit to a vote. That portion of the county which desires the  
e has substantially voted upon the question, in the shape of pe-  
s as above stated.

will be seen by a statistical paper annexed to this report, marked  
that there are seventeen counties in the New England States

that have more than one place for holding courts; and that in no instance has the question of increasing the number of places for holding the courts ever been submitted by the legislature of any one of the States to the voters of a county. Such matters are determined by the legislature.

#### THE CO-SHIRE TOWN SYSTEM.

The objection has been urged before the committee, that if Westerly is made a shire town, it will necessarily subject the State to the expense of erecting county buildings there. Those who have spoken before the committee in favor of the measure, have always insisted that more was desired than that the courts should sit in Westerly, sufficiently long to try the causes that would be best accommodated there; that neither they, nor the people of Westerly, had any wish to confer on South Kingstown of any dignity that belongs to her as the shire town of the county; and that neither they, nor the people of Westerly, have ever asked the State to build a court-house or any other county building for their accommodation at Westerly, or at any other place in the county. We are of the opinion that no necessity exists for more than one shire town in Washington county, or for the erection of any county buildings at Westerly, but that the wants of the people of Westerly and vicinity will be sufficiently met by allowing South Kingstown to remain the sole shire town, and providing merely that one-half of the terms of court in that county shall begin at South Kingstown, and the other half at Westerly, with power to adjourn from the one place to the other.

#### COURT ACCOMMODATIONS AT WESTERLY.

That the courts of Washington county could be well accommodated in some one of the numerous halls in Westerly, has never been denied by any person, at any of the hearings before the committee. On the contrary, it has always been admitted that such was the fact.

#### MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

At Westerly, thirty-eight (38) United States mails are received and despatched every week day, with two (2) additional mails every day. Westerly has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country. Kingston Hill is entirely destitute of telegraphic communication.

and it takes a long time to get information to a person living here from that place, by mail or otherwise. We have no doubt very much of the delay experienced in the courts of Washington is directly attributable to the lack of facilities at Kingston for communication with other portions of the county, State and Territory.

#### THE PRESENT LAW.

One or two of the public hearings before the committee it was said by some of the opponents of the measure under consideration, Westerly already had all that was asked for, in the law that was passed at the January Session, 1877, of the General Assembly, authorizing adjournments of the courts from South Kingstown to Westerly, under certain conditions named therein. The committee called the attention of speakers to that law, and invited comment thereon. After going to what was said by both sides with reference thereto, we are of opinion that the provision that requires "that all the parties in cases pending in said courts, requested to be removed, shall consent to the causes to be heard and tried at Westerly," contained in said law has been the means of making the same a dead letter upon the statute book. At one of the hearings before the committee, while this particular matter was under consideration, this question was asked by one of the members: "Suppose Westerly was the sole shire town, and the law required both parties to consent for a cause to be tried at Kingston how many cases it was thought would be taken there for trial?" No answer to the question was attempted.

#### THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

As to the "expediency of holding alternate sessions of the Supreme and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Washington at South Kingstown and Westerly, in said county," we think the experience of other States where the plan of holding courts at more than one place in the same county has been tried, better calculated to throw light thereon than any opinions of our own, however happily expressed. We therefore call attention to the statistical paper compiled by Mr. J. W. Lytle, a member of the committee, marked "D," and appended to the report.



## CONCLUSION.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject we are of opinion that it is expedient to hold alternate sessions of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Washington at South Kingstown and Westerly, in said county; that a very large portion—at least one-half—of the legal business of said county comes from localities that would be materially inconvenienced by such a method of holding said courts; that there will be no additional expense to the State if such change is made; and that very much expense will thereby be saved to parties litigant who reside in the southern and western portion of Washington county. And we do therefore recommend the passage of the following act.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. E. CHICKERING

THOMAS H. PEABODY

SAM'L H. CROSS.

act in amendment of and in addition to Title XXV, Chapter of the General Statutes, "Of the Terms of the Supreme Court Court of Common Pleas and of the Adjournment thereof.

*acted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** The terms of the Supreme Court within and for the county of Washington shall be holden yearly, and every year, at the places and places following, to wit: At South Kingstown on the third day in February, and at Westerly on the third Monday in August; and said court in said county may adjourn any term from one of said places to the other.

**2.** The terms of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Washington shall be holden yearly, and every year, at the places and places following, to wit: At South Kingstown on the first Monday in May; and at Westerly on the first Monday in September; and said court in said county may adjourn any term from one of said places to the other.

**3.** All civil actions and appeals hereafter brought to either the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas in said county of Washington may be brought to the next term thereof, to be held either at South Kingstown or Westerly, as the plaintiff may elect; and all civil actions and appeals that shall hereafter be brought to any term of said courts held at South Kingstown, shall be tried at that place, unless for cause the court shall otherwise order; and all civil actions and appeals that shall hereafter be brought to any term of said courts held at Westerly shall be tried at that place, unless for cause the court shall otherwise order; *provided*, that any cause pending in either of said courts may, with the consent of the parties, be tried at either of said places.

**4.** All civil actions and appeals that shall be pending in either of said courts at the date of the passage of this act, unless for cause the court shall otherwise order, shall be tried at South Kingstown or Westerly, as the plaintiff may elect; *provided*, he shall, by himself or attorney, give notice in writing of such election to the clerk of the court wherein the same shall be pending, within sixty days from and after said date.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county of Washington, to provide a suitable place in said Westerly for the holding of said courts at that place, in accordance with the provisions of this act, at an expense to the State not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 6. Chapter 608 of the Public Laws, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.



# APPENDIX.

## “A.”

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1877.

Plaintiffs living in Westerly.....	81
“ South Kingstown.....	48
“ Hopkinton.....	28
“ North Kingstown. . . . .	7
“ Richmond.....	7
“ Charlestown.....	3
“ Exeter.....	3
living out of the county.....	23
Defendants living in Westerly.....	90
“ South Kingstown.....	47
“ Hopkinton . . . . .	30
“ North Kingstown.....	9
“ Richmond.....	6
“ Charlestown.....	4
“ Exeter.....	2
living out of the county.....	10
Total.....	398

MAY TERM, 1878.

Plaintiffs living in Westerly . . . . .	72
“ South Kingstown.....	38
“ Hopkinton.....	20
“ Richmond. . . . .	8

No. plaintiffs living in North Kingstown .....	
“ “ Charlestown .....	
“ “ Exeter .....	
“ living out of the county. ....	
No. defendants living in Westerly .....	
“ “ South Kingstown ..	
“ “ Hopkinton .....	
“ “ Richmond .....	
“ “ North Kingstown .....	
“ “ Charlestown .....	
“ “ Exeter .....	
“ living out of the county .....	
Total .....	

## SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1878.

No. plaintiffs living in Westerly .....	
“ “ South Kingstown .....	
“ “ Hopkinton .....	
“ “ Richmond .....	
“ “ North Kingstown .....	
“ “ Charlestown .....	
“ “ Exeter .....	
“ living out of the county .....	
No. defendants living in Westerly .....	
“ “ South Kingstown .....	
“ “ Hopkinton .....	
“ “ Richmond .....	
“ “ North Kingstown .....	
“ “ Charlestown .....	
“ “ Exeter .....	
“ living out of the county .....	
Total .....	

## AUGUST TERM, 1878.

Plaintiffs living in Westerly .....	57
" South Kingstown .....	31
" Hopkinton .....	28
" Richmond .....	13
" North Kingstown .....	9
" Charlestown .....	8
" Exeter .....	7
living out of the county .....	41
Defendants living in Westerly .....	68
" South Kingstown .....	32
" Hopkinton .....	26
" Richmond .....	16
" North Kingstown .....	12
" Charlestown .....	6
" Exeter .....	5
living out of the county .....	15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>374</b>

## RECAPITULATION BY TOWNS.

Parties living in Westerly, both courts .....	577
" South Kingstown, both courts .....	289
" Hopkinton,                      " .....	194
" Richmond,                      " .....	77
" North Kingstown,              " .....	66
" Charlestown,                      " .....	39
" Exeter,                              " .....	38
living out of the county,              " .....	184
<b>Total parties .....</b>	<b>1464</b>

## "B."

## EXPENSE OF CRIMINAL BUSINESS AT WESTERLY AND KINGSTON HILL, COMPARED.

			Travel of Witnesses to		Commitments from
			Westerly.	Kingston.	Westerly. Kingston.
Aug. Term, 1872.	R. A. Medbury, Grand Jury.		\$2 80	\$4 50	
	John Dodd, Petit "		6 60	7 70	
	Weaver & Bromley, Petit "		2 70	6 20	
Aug. Term, 1873.	Warren Coon, Grand "		5 10	7 80	
	Kendrick & Barber, Grand "		11 10	5 80	
	Thos. G. Hazard, Grand "		17 30	6 30	
	Warren Coon, Petit "		6 70	9 00	\$13 80
	Noyes & Wilcox, Petit "		2 70	62 50	
	Weaver & Bromley, Petit "		20 60	28 30	
	John Dodd, Petit "		21 40	34 60	
Aug. Term, 1874.	Thomas Wright, Grand "		18 80	5 20	
	Charles Wright, Grand "		18 80	5 20	
	Moses Woodmansee, Grand "		6 80	8 00	
	Ed. T. Moon, Grand "		8 00	4 80	
Aug. Term, 1875.	Daniel Congdon, Grand "		16 00	16 00	
	William Coon, Petit "		7 00	16 30	
Aug. Term, 1876.	Horace Wells, Grand "		9 20	17 10	
	William Arnold, Grand "		11 00	2 90	
	No Ind., Grand "		16 20	4 20	
	H. & C. Lillibridge, Grand "		14 40	6 90	
Aug. Term, 1877.	John Kerrins, Grand "		12 50	3 90	
	Reuben Hawkins, Grand "		2 40	12 00	
	C. J. Keegan, Grand "		9 50	24 10	
	Thos. A. Carpenter, Grand "		50	5 00	
	Joseph Crandall, Grand "		40	2 70	
	Bat. Moran, Grand "		4 80	70	
	Mary E. Burdick, Grand "		8 40	9 80	
	Patrick Holliday, Grand "		1 40	17 70	
	O. & M. Perry, Grand "		24 90	3 60	
	Reuben Healey, Grand "		10	2 40	
	C. J. Keegan, Petit "		11 50	24 40	
	Joseph Crandall, Petit "		15 40	22 40	
	Thos. A. Carpenter, Petit "		11 00	16 90	
Aug. Term, 1878.	P. K. Teft, Grand "		12 80	4 80	
	Sterry Coon, Grand "		7 70	6 20	
	Ed. Jordan, Grand "		1 60	1 00	
Total.....			\$348 10	\$418 10	\$13 80

Travel witnesses to Westerly.....\$348 10

Travel commitments from Westerly..... 13 80

\$361 90

Witnesses to Kingston.....

Commitments from Kingston.....

Balance in favor of Westerly for the seven terms that should have been held there.....

## "C."

## EXPENSE OF CRIMINAL BUSINESS AT WESTERLY AND KINGSTON HILL, COMPARED.

			Travel of Witnesses to Westerly. Kingston.		Commitments from Westerly. Kingston.	
Term, 1872.	James Marr, Warren Young, J. W. Caswell, Warren Young,	Grand Jury. Grand " Grand " Petit "	\$5 40 13 20 12 30 9 40	\$1 80 20 40 1 70 13 00	\$13 80	\$6 20
Term, 1873.	Jacob Stahle, A. A. Bliven, James A. Early, O. G. Arnold, E. T. Simons, Jacob Stahle, A. A. Bliven,	Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Petit " Petit "	40 5 90 22 80 31 70 14 70 1 20 11 80	5 00 29 30 3 70 4 90 2 40 15 20 65 40	13 80	6 20
Term, 1874.	J. J. Hopkins, B. F. Manchester, J. Briggs, Jr., Hiram Greene, Frank Howard, J. C. Church, H. C. Card, J. J. Hopkins, Hiram Greene,	Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Petit "	8 40 49 80 17 10 2 80 13 30 7 30 6 00 7 60 3 30	16 80 21 40 2 80 5 00 3 00 9 80 8 30 13 30 7 60	4 80	40
Term, 1875.	J. V. Coon & Geo. Briggs, Whitford & Lillibridge, Hopkins boys, No Indictment. James Ennis,	Grand " Grand " Grand " No Indictment. Petit "	19 00 11 90 6 00 8 80 3 40	19 00 5 50 2 80 3 80 10 90	13 80	6 20
Term, 1876.	George A. Langworthy,	Grand "	18 00	12 00		
Term, 1877.	John Collins,	Grand and Petit "	67 50	160 10	33 60	18 40
Term, 1878.	Remington & Coggeshall, A. J. Dawley, A. V. Maine, S. & Charles Saunders, W. H. Baton, Benjamin Essex, J. T. & C. E. Beverly, W. F. Hopkins, et als., W. F. Hopkins, Nat. Hopkins, Jr., J. Noka, Jr., Edward Ellis,	Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand " Grand "	48 00 21 20 25 70 37 60 3 30 18 80 10 87 6 50 10 70 5 00 9 50 1 80	33 00 21 20 22 50 34 40 5 40 13 30 7 10 8 90 6 10 4 40 4 40 1 20		
Total.....			\$577 47	\$627 00	\$79 80	\$37 40

Witnesses to Westerly.....	\$577 47	Witnesses to Kingston.....	\$627 00
Commitments from Westerly.....	79 80	Commitments from Kingston.....	37 40
	\$657 27		\$664 40
			657 27

a favor of Westerly for the seven terms that should have been held there..... \$7 13

### “D.”

At one of the hearings before the committee, a list of the counties in the New England States that have more than one place for holding their courts was presented. Afterwards, a letter containing four questions was sent to the clerk of the courts in each of the counties named in said list.

The questions were made as few and as short as possible, in order to insure answers. The questions were as follows:

“1. How long have there been two (*or more*) shire towns in your county?

2. How far apart are the shire towns in your county, and how are they situated with reference to the rest of the county, geographically?

3. Are jurors drawn from one portion of your county to attend at one of your shire towns, and from another portion to attend at the other? or, are they drawn from the entire county at each term of court?

4. Do your courts adjourn from one shire town to the other?”

Answers were received as follows:

### MAINE.

#### (1.)—YORK COUNTY.\*

“ALFRED, Maine, January 10th, 1879.

“Prior to 1859, *Alfred* was the sole shire town for York county. Since then, *Alfred* is the shire town for all purposes, except that the January Term of the Supreme Judicial Court is held at *Saco*.

“Alfred is situated as nearly in the center of the county as it can be. Saco is in the southeastern corner, and fourteen (14) miles from Alfred.

“Jurors are drawn from all the towns in the county, whether court is at Alfred or Saco.

“We have three terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in each year: on the first Tuesday of January, at Saco, and on the third Tuesdays of May and September, at Alfred, beginning on those days by law, and the sessions are completed at the places where held.

\* Area of York county, 800 square miles. Population in 1870, 60,174. Population of Alfred, 1,324. Population of Saco, 5,755. Population of Biddeford, 10,282. Alfred is on the Portland and Rochester Railroad. Saco and Biddeford are both on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad.

ar county offices are all at Alfred. The records are kept there, the jail is located there.

Alfred was made the shire town by act of the legislature, and the January Term of court was fixed at Saco by the legislature in 1858.

As you will see by the above, that the only appearance of being a town which Saco has, is the holding of one term of court there. That was fixed there because Saco and Biddeford adjoin each other, both cities, and represent one-quarter of the county in population, a large proportion of the matters for the court comes from those places, and in the winter time it is more inconvenient for the lawyers to come to Alfred with witnesses to try their cases, with the uncertainty of the roads, than for the few country lawyers to go there.

An effort was made to have all the terms held in Saco, and to make it the shire town, but it finally resulted in giving them the January term principally, I presume, because those cities are in one corner of the county.

The arrangement works very well. We hold the court in Saco, in the city hall, the city providing the building. I go there with the court files and a part of the bar library, and return after the court adjourns. Alfred is the shire town in law, while one term of court is held in Saco.

Respectfully yours,

AMOS L. ALLEN,

*Clerk of the Courts, York County, Maine."*

(2.)—WASHINGTON COUNTY.\*

"MACHIAS, Maine, January 10, 1879.

Machias has been the shire town of this county nearly 100 years. We have held the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Calais since 1870.

It is fifty miles from Machias to Calais. Machias is in the *centre* of the county. Calais is on the *extreme* eastern edge of county, State boundary. The St. Croix river separates Calais from St. Stephens,

and jurors are drawn from the *whole* county, for each and every term.

There are numerous lakes in Washington county. Area of the entire county—land and water—about 1,000 square miles. Population in 1870, 43,349. Population Machias, 2,525. Population of Calais

" Court adjourns at Machias the January and October terms *sine die*, and the April term commences at Calais by law. The *whole* of the April term is held at Calais, then adjourns *sine die*. The October and January terms commence at Machias.

" All the county records are kept at Machias, and the jail is located there.

" Machias was made the shire town by the legislature of Massachusetts before the separation of Maine therefrom. The April term of the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Commissioners is held at Calais, by virtue of an act of the legislature of Maine, passed in 1869, never submitted to the people of the county. We do not call Calais a shire town.

Yours truly,

P. H. LONGFELLOW, .

*Clerk of the Courts, Washington County, Maine."*

(3.)—OXFORD COUNTY.\*

" PARIS, Maine, Jan. 10, 1879.

" Fryeburg was added as a shire, or half-shire, in 1876. The first court being holden there December, 1876.

" Paris and Fryeburg are about forty miles apart by the usually traveled road, but the public conveyance makes it about one hundred miles. The Grand Trunk R. R. runs through Paris to Portland, and the Portland and Ogdensburgh R. R. runs through Fryeburg; so the only *public* conveyance is to go *via* Portland. Geographically Fryeburg is on the extreme western border of the county, and Paris is nearly centrally located.

" Jurors are drawn from the entire county, i. e., from each jury district—the county being divided into twelve jury districts. But I draw them largely from the western section when the court is at Fryeburg, and when the court is at Paris I omit some of the western towns, so as to avoid the expense of travel as much as possible. We have only one term at Fryeburg and two at Paris.

" The courts do not adjourn any different from one term than from another; or, in other words, cases are in order for trial at either place—but there is an understanding among attorneys, and recognized by

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\* Area of Oxford county, 1,650 square miles. Much of the surface of this county is occupied by the lakes therein. Population in 1870, 33,488. Population of Paris, 2,765. Population of Fryeburg, 1,507.



court, that cases from the extreme east are not to be tried in the (Fryeburg) unless notice is given seasonably prior to the commencement of the term.

Our records are all kept at Paris, and the jail is located at Paris. Every just what records and papers are needed for the term at Frye-

Paris was made the shire town when the county was organized, I think. The legislature of 1876 passed an act establishing the December term of court at Fryeburg, on condition that the citizens of that town and vicinity provide a place for holding the same, free of expense to the county, which they did. The court is held in a hall. There is considerable dissatisfaction in regard to the court at Fryeburg, and the impression is that it will be re-established at Paris within a year or so.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. WRIGHT,

*Clerk of the Courts, Oxford County, Maine."*

After reading the above letter, the thought suggested itself that the change in Oxford county being of so recent a date it was barely possible that some portion of the bitterness of feeling engendered thereby remained; and that—unconsciously—the clerk might not be altogether unprejudiced in his opinion as to the practical working of the new plan. A letter was accordingly directed to a member of the bar of Oxford county, living in Fryeburg, whose name was found in the "Attorneys' Directory of the United States Mercantile Agency for 1878," containing the simple inquiry: "How does the plan of having two courts in your county work?" He was not informed that any inquiry had been made of any other person living in that county, or any answer received. His reply was as follows:

"FRYEBURG, Jan. 14th, 1879.

Your letter of the 11th inst. is this moment (7 P. M.) received, containing inquiry as to working of our half-shire plan in the county of Oxford in this State. Though quite unwell to-day, I will, in view of limited time, endeavor to answer your inquiry.

The new system works well with us—I may say admirably. Prior to 1876, three terms of court (March, September and December)

were held yearly at Paris. Our county is large, being more than one hundred miles in length. Its topography is generally uneven and rough, with the county seat (Paris) near the center. It was organized when the population was sparse and generally poor. The great distance from the extremes of the county to the court-house, together with the law requiring witnesses to be paid in advance, for travel and attendance, often amounted to a denial of justice to parties of limited means.

"In 1876, the people of the southwestern part of the county applied to the legislature to divide the county into two judicial districts, or else to give us a term of court at this place (Fryeburg). The latter request was granted, and I herewith enclose the law on the subject, which explains itself.†

"Some feared difficulty on account of the records of the court at Paris being so far away. But there has been no trouble on that ground, so far as I know or have heard.

"The lawyers, or the parties, generally know what they want before the trial term, and direct the clerk to bring whatever is wanted from the files or records with him. If he omits anything, he sends to his deputy at Paris, and the omission is soon cured.

"I will here state that I have some practice in New Hampshire, and in Carroll county in that State, the clerk lives and keeps his office twenty miles from the court-house, and yet I have never known or heard of any difficulty on that account.

"Our people would not consent to part with the privilege they enjoy by reason of having the court held here (at Fryeburg) once a year.

#### † CHAPTER 95.

AN ACT to change the place of holding the December term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Oxford.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The term of the Supreme Judicial Court which is now required to be holden at Paris, in and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of December annually, shall hereafter be holden at Fryeburg in said county.

#### CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT relating to the meeting of the grand jury of Oxford county, at the December term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

That the grand jury for the county of Oxford shall attend only at the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court holden in said county of Oxford, in the months of March and September, unless otherwise specially required by any judge of said court, and that all laws conflicting with this act be inapplicable so far as relates to the December term of said court in said county; provided, that all the provisions of law applicable to the several terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in said county in relation to criminal business, shall be applicable to said December term, with the exception of the assembling of the grand jury as herein-before provided.

In most cases the parties to a suit and their witnesses can leave in the morning and return at night, and thus save expense and sacrifices.

Suits are commenced just as they were before the change, and writs returned the same, except that those for the December term, are returnable at Fryeburg instead of Paris. The first term after the writ is called the appearance term, and the parties may bring their causes at Fryeburg or Paris as they may choose. Generally, however, cases arising in this part of the county are continued on the docket at Paris to be tried at Fryeburg, and *vice versa*.

There is a class of causes in the trial of which the new system is inconvenient, such as *towns vs. towns*, or *individuals vs. towns*, arising in the middle or northern part of the county, for instance. These causes may be tried at the December term at Fryeburg, and thus avoid the effect of the excitement, the local interests, feelings and prejudices usually produced by, or that grow out of such causes. It is equivalent to a *change of venue*; and you, doubtless know the value of that in some cases. I mention this because we have seen the value of it in this county already. The jury are selected or drawn from the whole of the county, as before the change; but those coming from the vicinity of the excitement are excused from serving.

As to the expense to the county—whether more or less than before the change and on account thereof—I cannot speak with knowledge, though I have heard it was, or is, less.

At any rate the new system, as above stated, has so far worked well and the people are satisfied with it.

Very respectfully,

J. B. EATON.

S. I fear what I have written will not be satisfactory. If, however, I can give any particular information in aid of your investigation I will cheerfully do so on request.

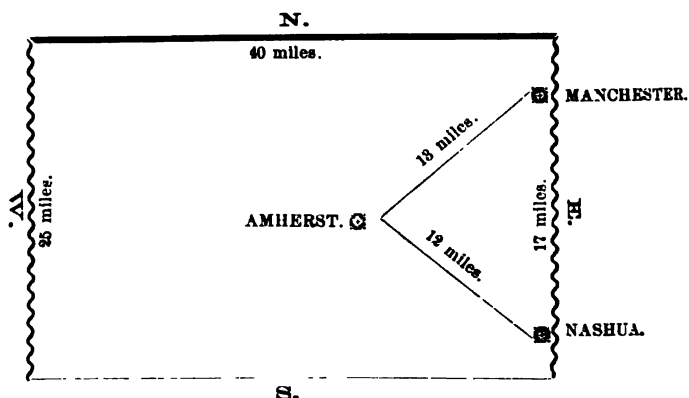
J. B. E."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## (1.)—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.\*

“NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 20, 1878.

“In reply to your note of to-day, I would say, that Hillsborough county measures forty (40) miles by twenty-five (25). Amherst was the only shire town until 1846. At that time, Manchester put in a claim and became a shire town. In 1857, Nashua made a similar claim and a term of court was established here. So we have three shire towns. Railroads and manufacturing brought about these changes.



“Manchester is on the Merrimack river, and Nashua on the Nashua, near its junction with the Merrimack. Amherst is a little east of the centre of the county. Our jail is at Manchester, and our county records at Nashua. Very little business is done at Amherst. One trial term at Manchester in the winter, holds some seven or eight weeks. One term at Amherst in May, one or two weeks. One term at Nashua in the fall, some five weeks. One-half our people live in Manchester and Nashua, and we have five trains daily, between the two places, each way. Amherst is three miles from any railroad. A railroad runs west from Nashua to the western limit of the county, and another from Manchester. These two railroads bring the western part of the county into good connection with the two cities of the county, and leave Amherst out in the cold. I do not think Amherst will remain a shire town much longer.

\*Area of Hillsborough county, 875 square miles. Population in 1870, 64,338. Population of Amherst, 1,353. Population of Nashua, 10,543. Population of Manchester, 23,536.

jurors are drawn from the whole county, as a rule. The court on this matter to the clerk, and I pay some attention to the local term in drawing jurors, so as to save some travel, i. e., when court is at Manchester or Nashua, I generally do not draw from the outer tier of towns, unless for a murder trial, or something of that kind. Our courts can adjourn only from one shire town to another, except in some particular case, and then only by agreement of parties. We get along very well with our three shire towns, although we do need Amherst. With several large places in a county, it is difficult to get on well with one shire town; yet I count the county and its people fortunate when there is a good-sized town in the geographical center of the county, with good railroad facilities.

Yours truly,

G. A. RAMSDELL,  
*Clerk Supreme Court, fifteen years."*

Under date of December 31st, 1878, in response to an inquiry, Mr. Ramsdell writes:

"The term of court in our county was established at Manchester, and later at Nashua, by the legislature, without referring the question to the people. There was no serious opposition to the movement. It was a thing so fit to be done that everybody acquiesced."

(2.)—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.\*

"EXETER, N. H., Dec. 21, 1878.

Portsmouth is fifteen miles from Exeter, situated on the sea-coast southeasterly from Exeter. Our county contains thirty-seven thousand and about fifty thousand inhabitants. Greatest length, about thirty-four miles, by thirty in breadth.

I have not the *data*, but we have had two shire towns beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants, I may safely say.

We have two trial terms of our court at Exeter, and one at Portsmouth, in each year. My method of drawing petit jurors is, *first* to draw from the towns and city wards which send more than one representative, and then take the smaller towns alphabetically. Grand jurors I draw one from each town, in alphabetical order.

Area of Rockingham County, 700 square miles. Population in 1870, 47,297. Population of Portsmouth, 9,211. Population of Exeter, 3,437. Portsmouth is at the extreme north-eastern corner of the county. Exeter is in the eastern portion of the county.

"4. Our courts *occasionally*, but seldom, adjourn from one town to another

Portsmouth is at the extreme eastern part of the county, and civil cases, when parties reside in Portsmouth, are more generally tried there than in Exeter.

Yours Respectfully,

C. G. CONNER,  
*Clerk Supreme Court.*"

(3).—GRAFTON COUNTY.\*

"HAVERHILL, N. H., Jan. 1st, 1879.

"1. The first records in this office show that there have been two shire towns in this county since its organization—even when it was a Province—the first records of the Superior Court of Judicature under the king being made in 1774.

"2. Haverhill and Plymouth are about thirty miles apart.

"3. Grand and petit jurors are not drawn out of their judicial districts. Those drawn to attend at Haverhill are all from towns situated in the western district. This does not apply to capital cases, however. In murder trials we draw jurors from all the towns in the county to attend at either place.

"4. Our courts do not adjourn from one shire town to the other. The civil business in each district is kept separate—as much so as if there was two distinct counties. But the State cases are in order at either place, being all kept on the dockets of both districts. I will send you a docket for each district, so that you will understand it better, perhaps, than by what I have written.

"I cannot say how Haverhill and Plymouth were made shire towns, whether by vote of the county or by the legislature; but probably by the legislature. Coos county has two judicial districts, and that was done by the legislature.

"The county officers are all at this place (Haverhill), and always have been. Also the county jail.

"We have two terms of court in each district—at Haverhill on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September, and at Plymouth on the

\* All the north-eastern portion of Grafton county is mountainous, and nearly or quite uninhabited. The area of the entire county is 1,250 square miles. Population in 1870, 39,103. Population of Haverhill, 2,371. Population of Plymouth, 1,409. Haverhill is situated on the west line of the county. Plymouth is situated on the south-eastern line of the county.

esdays of May and November. The grand jury for the western district come in at the March term, and for the eastern district at the November term.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. B. GRISWOLD,

*Clerk Supreme Court, Grafton County, N. H."*

(4).—COOS COUNTY.\*

"LANCASTER, N. H., Jan. 6, 1879.

This, Coos, county was divided into two judicial districts at the session of the legislature, 1867, and those districts are known as northern and southern judicial districts of the county of Coos. The shire towns, Lancaster and Colebrook, are situated, one in the south-western, the other in the north-western portion of the county, about forty miles apart.

The jurors have, at some terms, been drawn from the whole county, but at present they are drawn from that district in which the court is to sit.

We have a separate docket for each district, and nothing but original cases are continued from one district to the other.

The records are kept at Lancaster in the southern district.

The jail is located at Lancaster.

The districts and shire towns were established by an act of the legislature.

Yours truly,

M. A. HASTINGS,

*Clerk Supreme Court, Coos County, N. H."*

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White Mountains occupy the entire south-eastern part of Coos county. Area of the county, 1,950 square miles. Population in 1870, 14,932. Population of Colebrook, 1,372. Population of Lancaster, 2,248.

## VERMONT.\*

## (1).—BENNINGTON COUNTY.†

“BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 26, 1878.

“In reply to your favor of the 24th inst. will say:

“1. Population of county, 22,000.

“2. There have been two shire towns for seventy-five years.

“3. Bennington and Manchester—the two shire towns—are twenty-three miles apart, and each town about ten or twelve miles from the county lines.

“4. Jurors are drawn from the entire county at each term of court.

“5. There are two terms each year; one at Bennington in December, the other at Manchester in June.

“The county is divided into two shires, and the cases in which both parties reside in one shire are tried in that shire. I send you a copy of our rules of court, which may be of some service to you. The jail is at Bennington and there is a small “lock-up” at Manchester.

Very truly yours,

JOHN N. HALL,

*County Clerk.*”

*Extract from Rules of Bennington County Court.*

“35. TRIALS, WHERE TO BE HAD.

“All causes, (except collecting suits,) in which both parties reside in the same shire, shall be tried at the term held in the shire where the parties reside; and if either party in any other cause shall claim that the trial of the cause should be confined to either shire, on the ground of economy or convenience, an application shall be made to the court for an order to that effect at the term next preceding the term at which the cause stands for trial, or the same shall not be treated as belonging especially to either shire.” Adopted December Term, 1860.

\* The courtesy of H. A. Harman, Esq. of Bennington, Vt., of the law firm of Gardner & Harman, deserves special acknowledgment.

† Area of Bennington county, 700 square miles. Population in 1870, 21,325. Population of Bennington, 5,760. Population of Manchester, 1,897. Records are kept at Bennington. Current files are carried to Manchester when the court sits there. Manchester is in the north centre of the county. Bennington is in the south-west part of the county, three miles from the west line and nine miles from the south line.



## MASSACHUSETTS.

## (1).—ESSEX COUNTY.\*

“SALEM, Dec. 23, 1878.

In answer to your inquiries I have to say, that we have three shire towns, Salem, Newburyport and Lawrence, situated, with reference to the county geographically, at the three points of a triangle, and each about twenty miles from the other.

We have had three shires ever since the incorporation of the county, Lawrence having been substituted for Ipswich, one of the original shires, nearly thirty years ago.

Our jurors are always drawn from the whole county.

Our courts have, by statute, authority to adjourn from one shire to another, and at one or more terms in the year uniformly do so.

I believe I have answered categorically the questions propounded. I do not volunteer to add, that our system on the whole has worked admirably, and though with some disadvantages, has so many compensating and over-balancing conveniences and advantages that our shire would be reluctant to make any change in it. I am, with res-

Truly yours,

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,

*Clerk.*”

Under date of January 2d, 1879, in response to an inquiry, Mr. Abbott writes:

The transfer of the terms of courts from Ipswich was made by the Legislature, on petition or order, and without any submission to the voters of the county. Ipswich was geographically the center of the county, and had one term of the Supreme Judicial Court, and two of the Common Pleas (now the Superior Court). Lawrence, a large manufacturing city, sprang up at the northerly end of the county, and a strong appeal moved one of the Ipswich terms there. The Supreme Judicial Court term was moved to Salem, that being confessedly more convenient for the great majority of suitors as well as of the bar, and Ipswich having no claims except those of ancient

And then, for the same reason, another term of the Superior Court went to Lawrence.”

Area of Essex county, 500 square miles. Population in 1870, 200,843. Population of Salem, 28,921. Population of Newburyport, 12,595. Population of Lawrence, 28,921.

## (2.)—WORCESTER COUNTY.\*

“WORCESTER, Dec. 20, 1878.

“In answer to your interrogatories, to wit:

“1. The distance from Worcester to Fitchburg is about twenty-five miles, connected by railroad. By referring to a map of Worcester county—which I presume you will readily find—you will see their relative positions.

“2. We have had two shire towns in our county since 1856.

“3. The jurors are drawn from all the towns for the several terms of court, as nearly as possible, in the proportion of their inhabitants. The jurors are arranged for the several towns, with due regard to their location in the matter of distances from the place of holding the court, so that convenience of jurors and expense to the county will be considered.

“4. Our courts do not ordinarily adjourn from one shire town to the other. The statute provides for separate terms at Worcester and at Fitchburg. I think three times the court has adjourned from Fitchburg to Worcester, for convenience in finishing the business of the term.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN A. DANA,

*Clerk of the Courts for the County of Worcester.”*

Under date of December 31st, 1878, in response to an inquiry, Mr. Dana writes:

“The change in our county was made in this wise: Fitchburg and a few towns in the north part of the county, made an effort with the legislature to divide the county. This was opposed by the rest of the county, and by way of quieting the north, we yielded to making a shire town of Fitchburg, building a good court-house and jail and house of correction, as a sort of compromise. There was no vote taken upon the question. It was by act of the legislature. Had there been a vote, I presume the matter would have been defeated two to one.”

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\* Area of Worcester county, 1,500 square miles. Population in 1870, 192,716. Population of Fitchburg, 11,260. Population of Worcester, 41,105. Worcester lies to the eastward of a geographical centre, Fitchburg lies in the northeast corner of the county.

*Table of the Courts for the County of Worcester, for the year 1879.*

MONTH.	DAY.	DAY OF WEEK.	BUSINESS.	COURT.	PLACE.
January....	20	3d Monday.....	Criminal...	Superior.....	Worcester.
February....	3	1st Monday.....	Civil.....	".....	"
March....	25	4th Tuesday....	".....	Co. Com'rs.....	"
April....	8	2d Tuesday.....	".....	S. J. Court.....	"
May....	12	2d Monday.....	Criminal...	Superior.....	"
June....	9	2d Monday.....	Civil.....	".....	Fitchburg.
July....	17	3d Tuesday.....	".....	Co. Com'rs.....	Worcester.
August....	11	2d Monday.....	Criminal...	Superior.....	Fitchburg.
September....	1	1st Monday.....	Civil.....	".....	Worcester.
October....	9	2d Tuesday.....	".....	Co. Com'rs.....	"
November....	30	5th Tuesday....	".....	S. J. Court.....	"
December....	20	3d Monday.....	Criminal...	Superior.....	"
January....	10	2d Monday.....	Civil.....	".....	Fitchburg.
February....	8	2d Monday.....	".....	".....	Worcester.
March....	28	4th Tuesday....	".....	Co. Com'rs.....	"

Cases in Equity will be held at the office of the Clerk of S. J. Court, on the Monday of every month.

### (3.)—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.\*

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21st, 1878.

Our county is large, both in territory and population. Until 1867, there were three shire towns: Cambridge, Concord and Lowell. Concord is near the geographical centre, and for more than a century, the principal court business of the county was done there. This was before the days of railroads. It was found that very little business was transacted there, and that the bar and suitors and witnesses preferred to come to Cambridge, from even the northern and western parts of the county. Cambridge is at the southeastern extremity of the county, and is a railroad centre. The offices are all here, clerk's registry, probate and deeds. Lowell is at the northeastern extremity, twenty-five miles from Cambridge. In 1867, by general consent, a statute was passed, providing that Concord should be no longer a shire town. We now have two terms of civil court at Lowell, and one term of criminal court at Cambridge.

The other terms are all at Cambridge. The court comes in at Cambridge for the civil terms, tries the *local* cases there, and then adjourns to Lowell to finish the term. The criminal term held there does

Area of Middlesex county, 850 square miles. Population in 1870, 274,353. Population of Lowell, 40,928. Population of Cambridge, 39,634.

not adjourn. The result is, that at Lowell we try very few *but* Lowell cases. The towns in the northern and western part of the county, all try at Cambridge, though Lowell is much nearer. Five-sixths of all our business is done at Cambridge, and a large part of *Lowell cases even*, are tried here. We have an expensive court-house at Lowell. I guess it would be cheaper for the county to pay all the verdicts recovered there and sell the building. In arranging for terms there, I draw jurors from all over the county, making, however, a little discrimination in favor of towns which can easily communicate by rail with Lowell. I think if we were starting anew, that our county would have only one shire town. But Lowell was made so before the railroads had made it so convenient to come to Cambridge. I think it the sentiment of the bar and the public, that the business of the court is more cheaply and satisfactorily done when it is centralized at one shire town. Without your county is very large, *or is so situated that access from one part to another is quite difficult*, I fear you will regret any change made in your present arrangement.

Very truly yours,

THEO. C. HURD,  
*Clerk of Courts for Middlesex County."*

Under date of December 31st, 1878, in response to an inquiry, Mr. Hurd writes:

"When Concord was dropped as a shire town, there was no action except by the legislature. It was felt that the necessity for its existence as a shire town no longer existed, and the statute passed without opposition. The town of Concord did not like to lose her dignity, but she was appeased by the gift of the county buildings there, *vide* Chap. 220, Acts of 1867).

#### (4.)—BRISTOL COUNTY.\*

"TAUNTON, Dec. 23d, 1878.

"As you have been informed, the county of Bristol has two shire towns: Taunton and New Bedford; and by legislation of 1877 and 1878, courts are also held at Fall River, by adjournments from either

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\* Area of Bristol county, 517 square miles. Population in 1870, 102,886. Population of Taunton, 18,629. Population of New Bedford, 21,330. Population of Fall River, 26,766.

ton or New Bedford, (see Acts of 1877, Ch. 68; also Acts of 1878, Ch. 107,) and, as a matter of fact, under these provisions, more sessions are held in Fall River than either in Taunton or New Bedford, because there is more business there, and because they usually adjourn each term to that place.

The object of putting the legislation in this form was not to increase the number of terms, nor to take away from New Bedford or Taunton any terms either then had. So the court goes to New Bedford or Taunton, at the appointed terms, does the business incident to the locality of the respective city, and then adjourns to Fall River. I mention this because, as you only speak of Taunton and New Bedford, I thought you might not have been informed of this recent legislation.

To save time I will answer, as best I may, your several interrogatories:

1. New Bedford is twenty miles from Taunton. Fall River is twenty miles from New Bedford, and seventeen miles from Taunton. Taunton, geographically, is most central. Both New Bedford and Fall River are at the south extreme of the county, as it were.

2. There have been two shires for more than forty years.

3. Jurors are drawn from *every town* in the county for each term, not necessarily so by law.

4. Either the Superior or Supreme Judicial Court may adjourn from one shire to another. (Vide Gen'l Stat's, Ch. 115, Sec. 19.)

5. Bristol is not anomalous in this particular. Essex has three shires, Salem, Newburyport and Lawrence. Middlesex has two, Lowell and Cambridge. Worcester has two, Worcester and Fitchburg. In all of these counties they adjourn from one shire to another, more or less, and in Middlesex especially it works very advantageously, as is our habit of adjourning to Fall River.

Very respectfully,

SIMEON BORDEN,

*Clerk of Courts for Bristol County."*

Under date of January 2d, 1879, in response to an inquiry, Mr. Borden writes:

It has not been customary for the legislature to submit their acts proposing additional shire towns, or making changes therein, to the people; nor indeed do I now recall a single instance in which it has been done.

"By reference to the *Special Laws of Massachusetts*, which I think must be accessible to you in Providence, you will find some of the acts establishing the shires to which I called your attention in my last letter. I think New Bedford was established as a half-shire in 1833, or thereabouts. The change of the shire in Berkshire county from Lenox to Pittsfield was about ten years since, I should think. There was a hard struggle as to that. The establishment of Fitchburg as a half-shire in Worcester county, (another severe contest) is of late years. And so were the changes in Essex and Middlesex counties. We are now in session (Superior Court) in Fall River by adjournment of the December term from New Bedford, having been in session in New Bedford three weeks. This being the second week here."

## CONNECTICUT (A.)

### (1.)—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.\*

"MIDDLETOWN, Conn. Nov. 21st, 1878.

"In reply to your inquiries of yesterday's date I have to say, that there have been two shire towns in this county, ever since its formation in 1785. The county then consisted of only six towns, but they embraced the same territory, several new towns having been set off from the original ones. I cannot give the population at that time, but it was very much smaller than now.

I suppose the reason two shire towns were established was that Middletown, the large town of the county, was at the extreme north end. and with the existing modes of travel, the distance from the southern end was considered too great. That reason is not so strong now, as the Valley railroad enables residents of the towns down the river to come to Middletown conveniently. The chief objection to the present arrangement in our county is not to the plan itself, but to the fact that Haddam is a small, dead old town, with hardly a village at the

(A.)—The dimensions of the several counties in Connecticut that are named above were obtained from "A Gazetteer of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island," by John C. Pease and John M. Niles; published at Hartford, Conn. The same can be found at the office of Francis Sheffield, Esq., in the village of Pawcatuck, Conn., and is an official authority.

\* Average length of Middlesex county, from north to south, 25 miles. Average breadth, from east to west, nearly 14 miles. Area of county, 342 square miles. Population in 1870, 36,099. Population of Middletown, 11,126. Population of Haddam, 2,071. Distance from Haddam to Middletown, 12 miles. Haddam is just about in the geographical centre of the county. Middletown is at the north end of the county.

entre, and not a lawyer there, Of course the conveniences for attendance at court are very limited, and spare time has to be utterly wasted. While in a larger place it would be different. On account of such reasons, there has been a growing sentiment for several years, especially, of course, in this portion of the county, that this should be the only shire town, and that all parts of the county would be benefited by the change. Attempts, however, to make the change have failed thus far.

"Generally the plan works very well in our county. Our clerk keeps the records in Middletown, and at each term at Haddam, takes a couple of trunks full of files, dockets, stationery, &c., down for the term.

"Usually, after the jury is discharged at Haddam, and the cases disposed of that are best accommodated there, the court comes to Middletown and finishes the term here.

"The chief thing to be considered, of course, is the convenience of the residents of the county, and if a considerable portion of the population is inconvenienced by the location of one shire town, it seems a good reason for establishing another, and imaginary obstacles will be found to disappear, or prove very slight.

"Jurors are drawn for the Middletown terms from the towns in the upper half of the county, and for Haddam, from the others.

"We find it often in practice an advantage to try jury cases in the other portion of the county from where the case originated, as we get more unprejudiced jury.

Yours very truly,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

*Assistant Clerk Superior Court.*

I approve of the above.

CHARLES G. V. VINAL,

*Clerk."*

(2.)—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.\*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 20th, 1878.

"I take pleasure in replying to your inquiries as far as I am able:

"1. The distance from Bridgeport to Danbury, in a straight line, is twenty-five miles. By shortest line of railroad communication, it is

\* Average length of Fairfield county, from east to west, 30 miles. Mean breadth from north to south, 21 miles. Area of county, 630 square miles. Population in 1870, 95,276. Population of Bridgeport, 19,635. Population of Danbury, 15,395. Bridgeport is at the extreme southeast corner of the county. Danbury is in the northeast corner of the county.

twenty-seven or twenty-eight. By reference to map of Connecticut, you will see that Fairfield county is a triangle, with Danbury at the upper point, and Bridgeport at one of the lower ones.

"2. There have been two shire towns in this county for about ninety years, viz.: Fairfield and Danbury, until 1853, when the courthouse at Fairfield was removed to Bridgeport.

"3. There is no law requiring jurors for the Danbury courts to be drawn from the "upper shire," and *vice versa*, but such is the practice. With respect to juries at criminal terms holden at Danbury, as there is usually but a small amount of criminal business from that neighborhood, the court generally adjourns to Bridgeport to complete the term. In such case the Danbury jury are allowed, (or such of them as choose,) to follow the court to Bridgeport. Ordinarily about six avail themselves of the privilege, and the rest of the panel is made up by summoning additional jurors from the "lower shire." At civil terms, however, this is not customary. On the adjournment of a civil term from Danbury to Bridgeport, the Danbury jury is dismissed for the term, and an entire new panel drawn from the "lower shire." All this is custom, however, not statute law. Similarly it is the custom of the bar to assign "upper shire cases" for trial at Danbury, and "lower shire cases" for trial at Bridgeport. Nevertheless, either party may claim a trial in the regular order wherever the court sits, and exceptions to the above rule are not uncommon.

"4. The courts hold civil terms (by law) alternately at Bridgeport and Danbury; also, three criminal terms in Bridgeport annually, and one at Danbury. But they may adjourn from either place to the other. and, in practice, five-sixths of the civil business, and nine-tenths of the criminal business is done at Bridgeport.

"The clerk's office is situated at Bridgeport, but he has an assistant at Danbury, whose duties, however, are in practice nominal. It is convenient for the clerk to have an authorized assistant there, who can take care of the court in his own absence.

Very truly yours,

H. T. BLAKE,

*Clerk of Superior Court, Fairfield County."*

Under date of December 31st, 1878, in response to an inquiry. Mr. Blake writes:

"The county seat was moved from Fairfield to Bridgeport by act of the legislature, without any vote by the county, and against strong



on the part of Fairfield. But the public convenience and necessity of the change were so manifest that they could not be, and the result has been entirely satisfactory to everybody. Any where would now go back to the old location."

(3.)—WINDHAM COUNTY.\*

ing been informed that there was a movement in this county to from the legislature better accommodations for holding courts, at the suggestion of Hon. Thomas M. Waller, State's Attorney for the county of New London, a letter of inquiry was sent to a prominent member of the Windham county bar. The following was received:

"WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 23d, 1878.

On my return from Tolland, on Friday last, I found your favor of the 18th inst., and in reply will say that in this State, the half-shire system prevails in three of the eight counties, viz.: Fairfield, Middlesex and New London. So far as I know this system is satisfactory; but no effort has been made for many years to effect a change. In addition to this, in New Haven county, there is one term of the Superior Court held yearly at Waterbury, although Waterbury is not in the proper sense of the term, a half-shire town. Also, in Litchfield county, the Superior Court may, under certain restrictions, adjourn to North Canaan in said county. There is also a provision in our laws, by which any judge of the Superior Court may, at any time, hold a special term at any place he may choose for the trial of such cases as the parties may agree to try.

These facts indicate that our legislature has, in some degree at least, realized the idea that the convenience of parties and of witnesses is an important element that enters into the location of the places for holding courts—that geographical county centres, and inconvenient, inaccessible

Average length of Windham county from north to south, 29 miles. Average breadth from west a little more than 21 miles. Area of the county 620 square miles. Population, in 1880: population of Brooklyn, 2,354; population of Danielsonville, 3,500; population of Putnam, 4,192; population of Willimantic, 5,412. Brooklyn is near the geographical centre of the county and four miles from a railroad. Danielsonville is close to the east line of the county, and is the centre of that line on the Norwich and Worcester railroad. Putnam is situated at the junction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, with the Norwich and Worcester Division, and is at the extreme northeastern corner of the county. Willimantic is situated at the south-western corner of the county at the junction of the Hartford, Providence and Worcester Railroad with the Boston, Hartford & Erie and the New London Northern railroads.

ble locations where but little of the business of courts originates, are not the appropriate locations for courts; but that centres of business, centres of travel and communication, are the leading principles that should govern the settlement of this question. This was especially recognized when the legislature changed the location of the courts from Fairfield to Bridgeport.

"Notwithstanding much has been done in this respect, other changes are needed and doubtless will be made at an early day, and probably by the legislature about to convene.

"In Tolland county, the courts are about four miles from railroad communication, greatly to the inconvenience of parties. The matter of a change to Rockville is being agitated.\*

"In Windham county, the court-house is situated some miles distant from any railroad, and the great inconvenience and hardship has become almost unendurable. Strenuous efforts are being made to effect a change at the next legislature. The propriety of the change is conceded by all; the only question being in regard to the new location. Whether at Danielsonville, Putnam or Willimantic, either place will be a vast improvement upon Brooklyn, the present location.

"I think your project a very meritorious one, having had occasion, on a very stormy day, to visit Kingston Hill; and wishing it success, I remain

Yours truly,

E. B. SUMNER.†

#### (4.)—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.‡

"NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20, 1878.

"There are not two shire towns in New Haven county; but one

\* Area of Tolland county, 387 square miles. Population in 1870, 22,000. Population of Tolland, the present county seat, 1,316. Rockville is a large village in the northwestern corner of the county on the Rockville railroad. Average length of the county a little more than 22 miles; average width about 15 miles.

† Since the above letter from Mr. Sumner was written, I am informed that a proposition to make Putnam a co-shire town with Brooklyn, in Windham county, has been introduced into the legislature of Connecticut, now in session, with a good prospect of success.

‡ Average length of New Haven county from east to west, 36 miles. Average breadth from north to south, 21 miles. Area of the county 540 square miles. Population in 1870, 121,357. Population of New Haven, 50,840; population of Waterbury, 10,826. New Haven is at the extreme south line of the county. Waterbury is in the extreme northern portion of the county. The two places are about twenty miles apart.

of the Superior Court is held at Waterbury. There are two shires in Fairfield and Middlesex counties.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR D. OSBORNE,

*Clerk of the Superior Court, New Haven County."*

"NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31, 1878.

The legislature, in 1873, passed an act providing that two terms of Superior Court be holden at Waterbury; and subsequently, in 1875, reduced it to one term. The Revised Statutes of 1875, which are accessible to you, contain the law relating to the subject.

Yours, &c.,

A. D. OSBORNE,

*Clerk Superior Court."*

*Extracts from Connecticut Statutes.*

of Chapter 31, Public Acts, approved June 19, 1876. "Terms of the Superior Court shall be held annually by one of the judges thereof, at the following places and times: In New Haven county, at New Haven, on the first Tuesday of January, which term shall continue until the Friday preceding the first Tuesday of the June following, and on the second Tuesday of September, which term shall continue until the Friday preceding the first Tuesday of December next following; and in Waterbury, one term only, to commence on the first Tuesday of June, which may continue until the first Tuesday of July following, and no longer, which terms shall be for the trial of civil causes only; and on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October, for the transaction of criminal business only."

Chapter 3, General Statutes, Revision of 1875. "All civil actions and causes brought to the Superior Court in New Haven county may be brought to either term, to be held either at New Haven or Waterbury, as the plaintiff may elect, and causes pending in the court held at either place may, with the consent of the parties, be transferred to the court next to be held at the other."

Chapter 3, General Statutes, Revision 1875. "In any county in which the Superior Court is held at more than one place it may adjourn, at its discretion, from one of said places to another, and there try any causes standing in the docket; but no adjournment of a term appointed to be held at Haddam, in Middlesex county, shall be made to Middletown, until the cause pending in said court and arising in the southern part of said county, shall be disposed of, for which, if such adjournment be objected to by any party to any such cause."

## (5) LITCHFIELD COUNTY.\*

Litchfield county, properly speaking, has but one shire-town, viz: Litchfield. But there is by statute a District Court established in that county in addition to the courts that sit regularly at Litchfield. The statutes creating and regulating the sessions of said District Court are as follows:

"There shall be a court in a Judicial District in Litchfield county, to be designated the District Court of Litchfield county, to be held by a judge residing in said district, which is constituted of the towns of Barkhamsted, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Kent, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon and Winchester.

Said court shall be held at the following times and places: At Winchester, on the first Mondays of January, May and October; at Canaan, on the first Mondays of March, August and November; and at New Milford, on the first Tuesday of April, and on the first Mondays of September and December; and said court may adjourn any term thereof from any one of said places to another.

Causes in said District Court in which the plaintiff resides in Barkhamsted, Colebrook, New Hartford, Norfolk or Winchester, shall be tried at Winchester; causes in which he resides in Bridgewater, Kent or New Milford, shall be tried at New Milford; and causes in which he resides in Canaan, Cornwall, North Canaan, Salisbury or Sharon, shall be tried at Canaan. All causes shall be brought and returnable to and put upon the docket at the places where they are to be tried, and the court and clerk fees and costs in such causes shall be taxable where tried, as if such trial places were separate and distinct courts; but any

\* There are twenty-five towns in Litchfield county. Litchfield the county seat, is a little southeast of the geographical centre, but very near thereto. The thirteen towns that constitute the above named Judicial District are all in the northern and western portion of the county. The population of these thirteen towns, and of the remaining twelve towns situated in the southeastern portion of the county, was in 1870 as follows:

Barkhamsted.....	1,439	Litchfield.....	3,113
Bridgewater.....	877	Bethlehem.....	739
Canaan.....	1,357	Gorham.....	1,233
Colebrook.....	1,141	Harwinton.....	1,044
Cornwall.....	1,773	Morris.....	701
Kent.....	1,744	Plymouth.....	4,140
New Hartford.....	3,078	Roxbury.....	919
New Milford.....	3,586	Torrington.....	2,983
Norfolk.....	1,641	Warren.....	673
North Canaan.....	1,695	Washington.....	1,363
Salisbury.....	3,303	Watertown.....	1,882
Sharon.....	2,441	Woodbury.....	1,981
Winchester.....	4,096		
Total, thirteen towns.....	28,070	Total, twelve towns.....	30,657

Total population of Litchfield county, 48,737. Area of the county, 885 square miles. The cause of this division of the county can easily be traced to the construction of new lines of railroad communication therein. Average length of the county, from north to south, 33 miles. Average breadth from east to west, nearly 27 miles.

plaintiff residing in either Cornwall, North Canaan, or Salisbury, shall have the right to have his cause brought and tried at either Winchester or New Milford. And any cause in said court may, by agreement of the parties thereto, or order of the court, be tried at either of the places designated for holding said court, and all causes, when not otherwise provided in this section, shall be tried at such places as the court shall order." General Statutes of Conn., Revision of 1875, Chapter 2; also Public Acts, Conn., 1875, Chapter 101; and Public Acts, Conn., 1877, Chapter 118.

"The jury in said courts shall be summoned for such time and terms as the respective judges thereof shall direct." General Statutes, Conn., Chap. 2, Sec. 14.

(6.)—NEW LONDON COUNTY.\*

"NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 20th, 1878.

"1. This county has had two shire towns about one hundred and forty (140) years.

"2. The shire towns are fourteen (14) miles apart.

"3. The records are kept in Norwich.

"4. The plan works well. It was introduced about the year 1735, to give better accommodation to the law business of the people of the county. Movements for the abolition of one of the shire towns have always failed. The last one was in 1865. At that time the question of discontinuing New London as a shire town was submitted to the popular vote. By the terms of submission a two-thirds vote of the people of the county was required to carry it. I cannot give you the figures of the vote, but the vote *against* the change was more than the terms of submission required to defeat the measure. The adverse vote however, was less than one-half the whole vote polled.

"5. I cannot point out any serious inconvenience from the double shire town plan.

"6. The courts adjourn from one county seat to the other, and sit at different terms of years at either place as occasion may require.

"7. The position of Norwich is within four (4) miles of the geographical centre of the county. New London is on the southern border of the county, fourteen (14) miles from Norwich, and remote from the focal point above referred to; but by reason of its lines of communication, particularly its railway connections, it is a convenient point of concentration for the business of at least half the territory of the county.

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\* Average length of New London county, from east to west, 26 miles. Average width from north to south, nearly 20 miles. Area of the county, 519 square miles. Population in 1870, 66,570. Population of Norwich, 16,658. Population of New London, 9,576.

"8. An obvious advantage of the plan is, that in the large majority of cases in the courts, the parties, witnesses and all others concerned, are saved time, distance and expense. If either city was the sole shire town, the people of that half of the county, now accommodated at the other place, would find the burdens of all their litigation increased by just so much—and increased unnecessarily.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. W. BUTLER,

*Clerk Court of Common Pleas of New London County."*

*Extract from Rules of Practice, Court of Common Pleas of New London County.*

"Inasmuch as it will be greatly for the convenience of parties, that cases originating in the northerly part of the county, should be tried at Norwich, and those originating in the southerly part of the county at New London, therefore, when both parties desire the continuance of a case, so that a trial may be had in that part of the county where the case originated, and where the parties and witnesses reside, the court will make special order for its continuance to the next term." Adopted by the Court of Common Pleas for New London county, at the September term, 1870.

#### VOTE OF NEW LONDON COUNTY.

By the courtesy of Hon. Dwight Morris, Secretary of State of Connecticut, the exact figures of the vote of New London county in 1865, upon the question of abolishing New London as one of the shire towns of that county, have been obtained. They were as follows:

Yes, 4,152.

No. 2,820.

It will be seen from the above figures that the total vote polled was 6,972; and that New London county, Conn., has two shire towns, notwithstanding the fact that nearly two-thirds of the voters of that county voted to abolish one of them. The act of the legislature of the State of Connecticut in continuing New London a co-shire town with Norwich, against the will of so pronounced a majority, shows—if anything can—that, whenever the convenience of any considerable number of the inhabitants of a county calls for more than one shire town therein, such call is entitled to favorable consideration. This

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NOTE.—It will be noticed that the tendency has been to increase rather than to diminish the places for holding courts in all the states where the dual shire-town system has been tried, and that in no instance has the question of *establishing* an additional shire-town in a county ever been submitted to the voters thereof.

of the legislature of that state becomes even more significant viewed in connection with the following statute in force in that

2, Chap. IV, General Statutes Conn., Revision 1875: "When it shall be  
ry to build or repair a court-house or jail in any connty, it shall be done  
xpense of the county."

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN NEW ENGLAND.\*

### MAINE.

oscoggin,	area..	500 square miles.	Population, 1870..	35,855
stook,	" ..	6,800	" ..	30,240
berland,	" ..	995	" ..	82,021
klin,	" ..	1,600	" ..	18,807
ock,	" ..	2,000	" ..	36,495
ebec,	" ..	1,000	" ..	53,203
x,	" ..	325	" ..	30,823
oln,	" ..	850	" ..	25,597
rd,	" ..	1,650	" ..	33,488
bscot,	" ..	3,350	" ..	75,150
taquis,	" ..	2,650	" ..	14,403
dahoc,	" ..	275	" ..	18,803
erset,	" ..	3,800	" ..	34,611
lo,	" ..	800	" ..	34,522
nington,	" ..	2,350	" ..	43,343
,	" ..	800	" ..	60,174

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

nap,	area....	385 square miles.	Population, 1870...	17,681
oll,	" ....	500	" ..	17,332
hire,	" ....	775	" ..	27,265
,	" ....	1,950	" ..	14,932
ton,	" ....	1,250	" ..	39,103
borough,	" ....	875	" ..	64,238

Counties marked thus \* have more than one place for holding courts therein.

Merrimack, area....	700 square miles.	Population, 1870	...42,151
*Rockingham, " ....	700	"	" ...47,297
Strafford, " ....	675	"	" ...30,243
Sullivan, " ....	820	"	" ...18,058

## VERMONT.

Addison, area...	750 square miles.	Population, 1870	...23,484
*Bennington, " ...	700	"	" ....21,335
Caledonia, " ...	655	"	" ....22,247
Chittenden, " ...	520	"	" ....36,480
Essex, " ...	790	"	" .... 6,811
Franklin, " ...	625	"	" ....30,291
Grand Isle, " ...	87	"	" .... 4,082
Lamoille, " ...	450	"	" ....12,448
Orange, " ...	640	"	" ....23,090
Orleans, " ...	700	"	" ....21,035
Rutland, " ...	950	"	" ....40,651
Washington, " ...	580	"	" ....26,508
Windham, " ...	625	"	" ....26,036
Windsor, " ...	900	"	" ....36,063

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable, area....	300 square miles.	Population, 1870	... 32,774
Berkshire, " ....	900	"	" .... 64,827
*Bristol, " ....	517	"	" ....102,886
Dukes, " ....	120	"	" .... 3,787
*Essex, " ....	500	"	" ....200,843
Franklin, " ....	640	"	" .... 32,635
Hampden, " ....	660	"	" .... 78,409
Hampshire, " ....	525	"	" .... 44,388
*Middlesex, " ....	850	"	" ....274,353
Nantucket, " ....	60	"	" .... 4,123
Norfolk, " ....	525	"	" .... 89,443
Plymouth, " ....	720	"	" .... 65,365
Suffolk, " ....	16	"	" ....270,802
*Worcester, " ...	1500	"	" ....192,716



## CONNECTICUT.

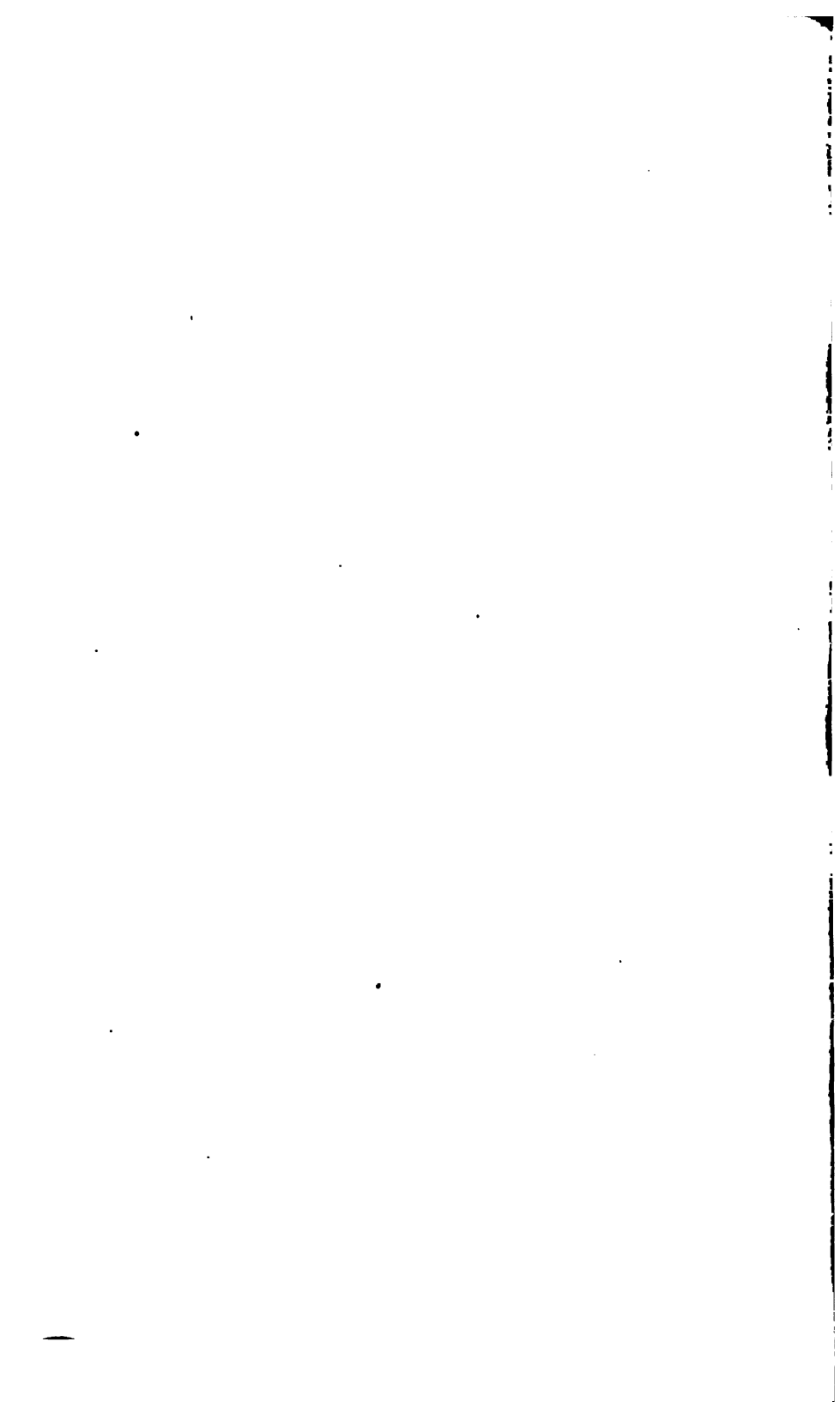
Fairfield,	area....	630 square miles.	Population, 1870....	95,276
Hartford,	" ....	808	" " ....	109,007
Litchfield,	" ....	885	" " ....	48,727
Middlesex,	" ....	342	" " ....	36,099
New Haven,	" ....	540	" " ....	121,257
New London,	" ....	519	" " ....	66,570
Tolland,	" ....	337	" " ....	22,000
Windham,	" ....	620	" " ....	38,518

## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence,	area....	413.3 square miles.	Population, 1870...	149,190
Went,	" ....	169.0	" " ....	18,595
Bristol,	" ....	24.3	" " ....	9,421
Newport,	" ....	116.1	" " ....	20,050
Washington,	" ....	331.9	" " ....	20,097



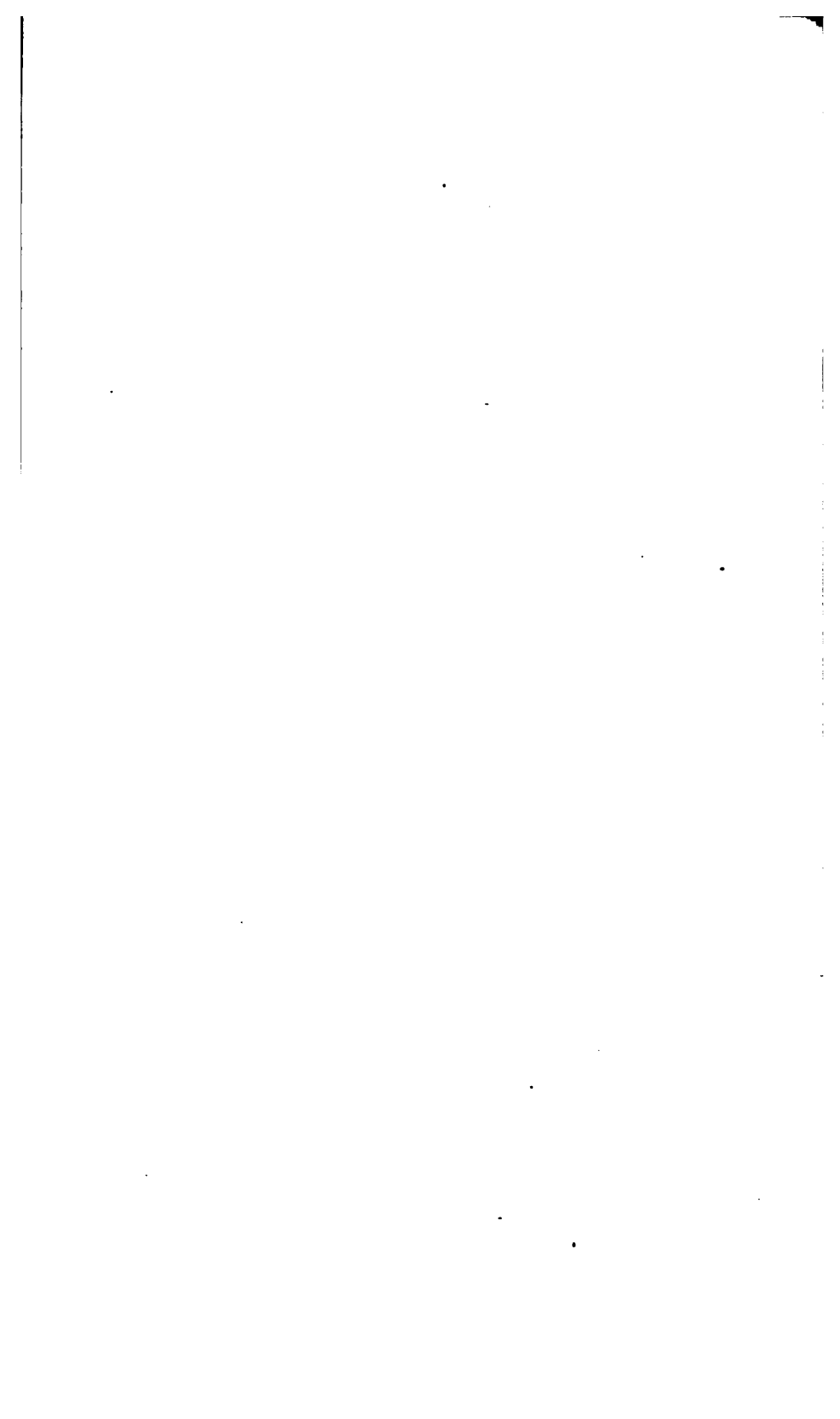




MINORITY REPORT  
OF THE  
JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE .  
APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXPEDIENCY OF MAKING  
TERLY A CO-SHIRE TOWN WITH SOUTH KINGSTOWN,  
IN WASHINGTON COUNTY,  
TO THE  
HONORABLE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
AT ITS  
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1879.



## REPORT.

*to the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :*

The undersigned, appointed by your Honorable Body, at the May session, upon "a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of holding alternate sessions of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the County of Washington, at South Kingstown and Westerly, in said county, to inquire into the localities from whence the legal business of said county mostly comes ; to inquire into the relative expense to parties litigant in said county at each of said places ; and to inquire into the additional expense, if any, to the State, provided a change should be made," find themselves in the main unable to agree with the majority of said committee, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following minority report :

Your committee have given six public hearings. The first hearing was had at Kingston, August 27th, 1878 ; the second at Westerly, September 18th, 1878 ; the three following at Wyoming. October 17th, October 24th, and December 20th, 1878, and the last at Providence, February 12th, 1879.

After the public hearing at Kingston, with a view, as directed, of inquiring "into the localities from whence the legal business of said county mostly comes," some time was devoted by your committee to an examination of the court records, and it was found that, of all the cases entered in the two previous terms of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, more came from the immediate vicinity of Westerly, than from any other locality in the county. As to this fact your committee are unanimously agreed.

The public hearings were most entirely devoted to the arguments of those interested in the subject matter of the resolution, under which the committee was constituted. Much interest was shown by those present, and a large number pressed the necessity of making Westerly

a co-shire town, while a still larger number spoke in opposition to the movement.

Although the opinions arrived at, by the members of your committee, and which must form the basis of their respective reports, were mostly deduced from the arguments made at the public hearings, we do not deem it necessary or in accordance with our duty to particularize. Owing to the the warmth of feeling exhibited and the apparent prejudice, which characterized nearly all the speeches, the arguments, upon both sides, were necessarily highly colored, and most of the statistics presented were, either wholly unreliable, or in a large degree conflicting.

An examination of the Tables B and C of the appendix to the majority report, which were selected from a large number of statistics presented to the committee, will fully illustrate the fact that figures may often be employed to obscure rather than assist in arriving at general truths. These tables are evidently intended to show, that the difference in the entire expense to the state,—had sessions of the courts been held at Westerly for the time stated—would have been slightly in favor of the change. Any but a careful examination, would perhaps lead one, unacquainted with the expense of carrying on the courts, to this conclusion. But upon looking more closely into these tables, it will be seen that only a very small part of the actual expense, which must have been incurred, has been considered. Account is taken only of witnesses' fees and costs of commitments in criminal cases, and no estimate, by way of contrast, is made of the greater and manifold expenses to which the state would have been subjected. Supposing these figures are accurate, and as stated, between sixty and seventy dollars, in thirteen terms of the courts, would have been saved in witnesses' fees and costs of commitments, had sessions of the courts been held in Westerly, would not the casual reader be better informed if in connection with these figures, it should also be stated, (as will appear farther on in this report,) that the cost to the state in jurors' fees alone, would have been many times greater than the saving alleged in these tables? If the figures referred to are correct, they do not state the *whole truth* or a sufficient part thereof, upon which to found definite and accurate conclusions.

Though it would be impossible, from the statistics presented to the committee, to accurately determine, just what would be the "relative expense to parties litigant and the additional expense to the state," if the proposed change in holding the courts should be made; from a



l consideration of *all* the facts gleaned at the different hearings, an examination of such data as we have at hand, we are of the on that holding sessions of the courts at Westerly would mate-increase the expense to litigants, witnesses and jurors, through-ne county, and greatly augment the expenditures of the state in aining the courts.

*st—It would increase the expense to the majority of persons who liged to attend court, either as litigants, witnesses or jurors.*

e following tables presented to the committee at one of the pub-arings, show the distances from the office of the trial justice of own in Washington county, to Kingston and to Westerly :

	MILES.		MILES.
North Kingstown to Kingston,	8.6	To Westerly,	31.9
Exeter to	11.4	“	18.6
South Kingstown to	3.4	“	21.0
Richmond to	7.5	“	15.3
Charlestown to	8.5	“	14.8
Hopkinton to	11.8	“	11.9
Westerly to	23.3		
	<hr/> 74.5		<hr/> 113.5

ng in the aggregate thirty-nine miles more from all the towns to erly than to Kingston.

greater number of the settlements or villages in the county, of which are situated long distances from any railroad, are r the present place of holding the courts than they are to Wes-and it will be readily seen, that should the people living in the towns be obliged to go to Westerly to attend court, their actual ses must necessarily be increased.

arge part of the population of Washington county is composed e farming element. These people are, as a rule, of necessity ed to be at their homes nights, and at present when attending can go and return in their own conveyances. Should they be elled to go to Westerly, which is situated in the extreme south-corner of the county, they would be obliged to leave at two k in the afternoon (which evidently the court would not permit) main over night, as the the only train that leaves Westerly after time does not stop at way stations. This would subject them eat expense and to countless inconveniences. Nor is it reasonable ppose that the Stonington Railroad Company, for the small pat-

ronage which the courts would afford, could be induced either to add an extra train or stop its express train at all the country stations.

Again we deem it wise to take into consideration others than the litigants themselves. It must be remembered that jurors are drawn from all the towns in the county for every term of the court, and while litigants and witnesses as a rule remain in court but a comparatively short time (until their causes are heard or their evidence given) jurors are obliged to attend every day through the entire session. A glance at the tables given above, bearing in mind that jurors are drawn from every town in the county, will convince one that more are accommodated under the present arrangement, and at less expense, than would be if they were all compelled to go to Westerly.

It will be further seen from these tables, that every jurymen from North Kingstown would have to travel 23.3 miles further to get to Westerly than to Kingston.

From Exeter,	7.2 m.	further to Westerly than to Kingston.		
“ So. Kingst’n,	17.6	do.	do.	do.
“ Richmond,	7.6	do.	do.	do.
“ Charlestown,	6.3	do.	do.	do.
“ Hopkinton,	0.1	do.	do.	do.

Five jurymen from North Kingstown would have to travel 116.5 miles more to Westerly than to Kingston.

Three from Exeter,	21.6 miles more to Westerly than to Kingston.			
Eight do. So. Kingst’n,	140.8	do.	do.	do.
Three do. Richmond,	23.4	do.	do.	do.
Two do. Charlestown,	12.6	do.	do.	do.
Four do. Hopkinton,	0.4	do.	do.	do.

Making in all 315.3 miles more of travel to Westerly than to Kingston for the jurors of the other towns. And it must be further borne in mind that this is but for one term of the court.

*Second—The proposed change would greatly increase the expense to the State.*

Jurors, as has been shown, would have further to travel and consequently would receive more pay, and the removal of the records back and forth, from Kingston to Westerly, and the hiring of additional attendants upon the courts would necessitate no inconsiderable expenditure.

A place in which to hold the courts would, of course, have to be obtained at once. A building for this purpose could not be procured,

unless at great cost, and even then it would be impossible to secure ample and convenient accommodations. The new town-house, often referred to as the most desirable place in Westerly for court purposes, in our opinion and in the opinion of many others, who ought to be familiar with the requirements of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, entirely inadequate to meet the demands of a county court-house. This building is now used for a town hall, the town clerk's office, and also for a police station, and if it were a convenient and proper place for holding the courts, it is not probable that Westerly would surrender it to the state and build another for its own accommodation.

Again there is no jail in Westerly, and should sessions of the courts be held there, the state would be obliged to build one immediately, or during the trial of the criminal docket, it would be subjected to the great inconvenience and expense of every day conveying prisoners from Kingston to Westerly and back again, at an estimated cost of between nine and ten dollars for each prisoner. We therefore conclude that if sessions of the courts should be held at Westerly, the state, in order to fulfil the highest demands of justice, would be required to build a second jail and a second court-house in Washington county.

At a time when reform is the universal cry, and the people throughout the land are, in sorrow, reaping the results of their former prodigality, when all legislation should tend toward retrenchment, the fact that the proposed change would be attended with great expense to the state and to a majority of the people in the county, is of itself, we believe, a sufficient argument against the expediency of making Westerly a co-shire town, simply because more cases originate in its vicinity than in any other locality in the county.

But beyond these facts—the mere matter of expense—there are other considerations, higher and more valid arguments in opposition to the change. From the emphatic expressions of representatives of the different towns, who appeared in person before your committee at the several hearings, and from the remonstrances embodied in nearly fifty petitions, that have come up to us, we are assured that a greater part of the people of Washington county are satisfied with the present location of the courts, and that only those living in the immediate vicinity of Westerly (and by no means all of them) are desirous of a change. This argument, it seems to us, should have particular weight, especially when we consider, that more would be discommoded by the

change, than would be benefitted thereby, and that Westerly, a compact community, situated directly upon the line of the railroad, must necessarily be subjected to less inconvenience in attending the courts, in their present location, than most of the other towns in the county.

The attention of your committee has been frequently called to the co-shire method as existing in other New England States. In the Appendix to the majority report will be found a large number of letters, bearing upon this subject, which were obtained and arranged by Mr. Peabody, one of the committee. It seems to us that the only valid inference that can be drawn from a study of these letters, is that it would not be expedient to hold sessions of the courts in two places, in a county so small in area and population as Washington county. In most of these counties to which reference is made, the co-shire system is an *absolute necessity*. All of these counties are much larger in area than Washington county, and many are larger than the whole State of Rhode Island. Only one is smaller in population than Washington county; but this one contains over nineteen hundred (1900) square miles, nearly twice as many as there are in all Rhode Island, and about six times as many as there are in Washington county.

In the county most often referred to as furnishing the best illustration of the advantages of co-shire towns, New London county, Connecticut, the people long ago became dissatisfied with the system, and petitioned the legislature to abolish one shire town. Owing to the fact that the system had been long in operation, the legislature took a conservative stand, and required a two-thirds vote of the people of the county to carry the measure. The proposition was lost by a very few votes, the whole vote standing 4,152 in favor of abolishing one shire town, and 2,820 opposed.

We are of the opinion, that should the proposed change be made, the courts, governed by their present rules and working under the present system of laws, would find themselves frequently hampered and embarrassed, and that the time of many future legislatures would be employed in making and in adjusting laws to fit the new conditions.

Again, such a change would necessitate the frequent removal of the court records, which would not only greatly endanger them, but render them difficult of access to most of the county, while the courts are in session in Westerly. They are at present kept in a stone, fire-proof building, one of the finest in the country, and which is particu-

commodious and well adapted in all its appointments as a depository of the records.

We are further persuaded that if Westerly should be made a county town, the people of the northern towns of the county, owing to trouble and expense of going to the most remote corner of the county, would be deterred from entering their cases at the Westerly courts, and so would, in reality, be deprived of one term of the Supreme Court and one term of the Court of Common Pleas, which would greatly delay, rather than accelerate the administration of justice.

Finally, we are of the opinion that the law now upon the statute is sufficiently broad to answer all the demands of justice and of convenience.

Section I of Chapter 608 of the Public Laws, it is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

At any term of the Supreme Court hereafter to be holden, within and for the county of Washington, said Supreme Court or any one of the justices thereof, holding or attending to hold the same, may adjourn said court to Westerly in said county, and there hold the same for the trial of causes pending in said court; and any one of said justices holding or attending to hold the court of Common Pleas at any term thereof hereafter to be holden within and for said county of Washington, may adjourn said Court of Common Pleas to Westerly, in said county, and there hold the same for the trial of causes pending in said Court of Common Pleas at his or their discretion, provided that the State shall be at no additional expense thereby; and further provided, that all the parties in said courts, residing at a distance from said courts, and desiring to be removed, shall consent for said causes to be heard and tried at Westerly."

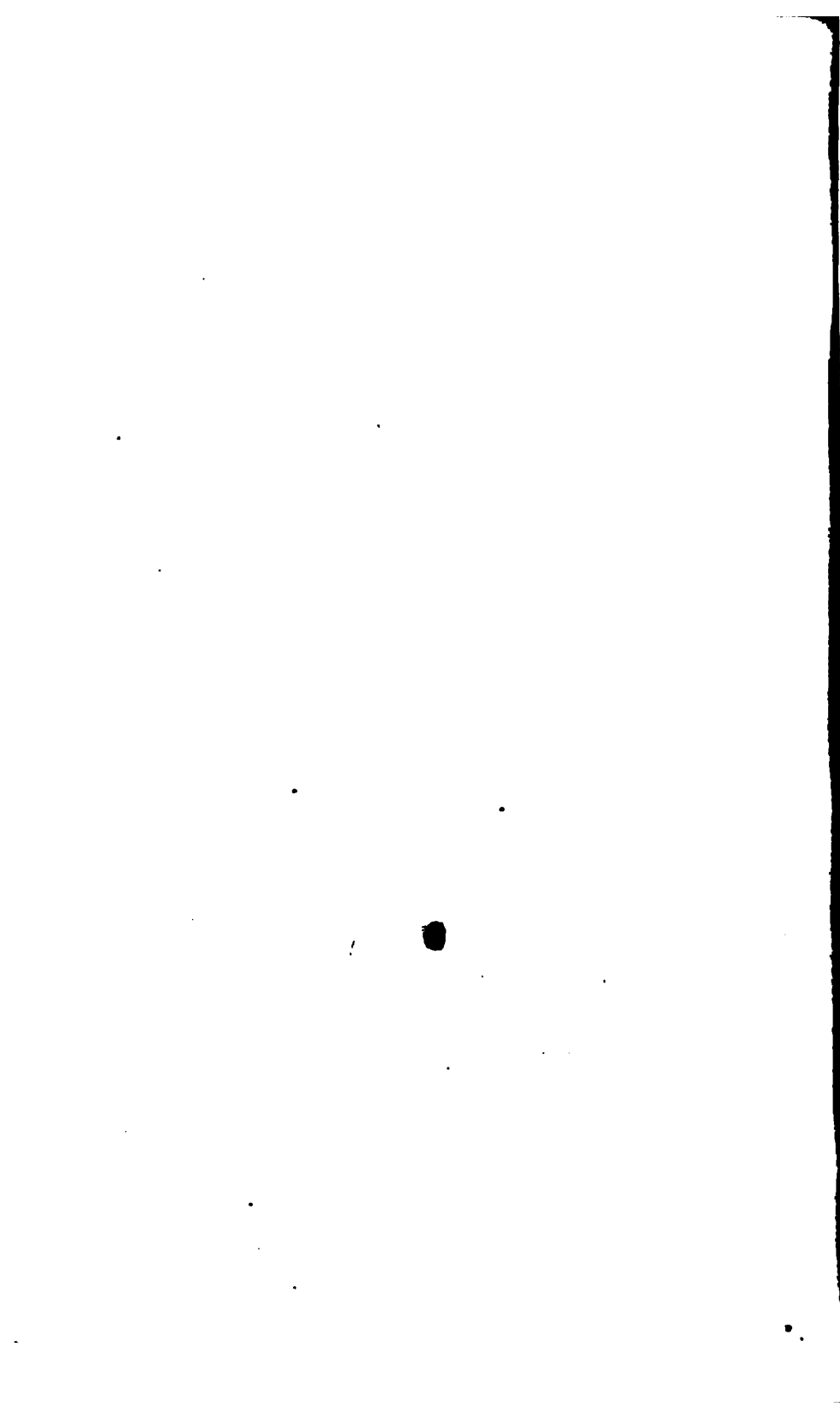
This act, which allows Westerly cases to be tried in Westerly, provided the parties can agree, was deemed sufficient at the time it was enacted to meet every requirement, and was, in fact, all that Westerly demanded. But, though it is now two years since that law was enacted, no cases have as yet been tried in Westerly. We think that a correct inference to be deduced from this fact is that the people do not care to have their cases tried there.

Believing then, from the evidence that has been presented to us, that a majority of the people of Washington county are satisfied with the courts as they now are, and that Westerly is more favorably situated for reference to the present location than most of the other towns in the county; and in consideration of the fact that the proposed change would be attended with many inconveniencies, and with great expense to the people of the county and to the State, and would practically de-

prive many of one term of the Court of Common Pleas, and of one term of the Supreme Court, and above all from the fact, that the law, at present permits the people of Westerly to try their cases in that town, the undersigned are of the opinion that it would not be expedient to hold sessions of the courts at Westerly, and consequently are unable to concur in the recommendation of the majority of your committee, and all with due deference to the opinion of the majority, submit this their minority report.

DANIEL SHERMAN.  
DAVID S. BAKER, JR.







PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 12.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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*to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, etc.:*

The Board of Harbor Commissioners respectfully submit their third Annual Report.

## APPOINTMENT TO THE BOARD.

At the May Session of this General Assembly, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, reappointed Nathaniel F. Potter, whose term of service as Harbor Commissioner expired in June, for a further term of three years.

## OFFICE.

As a measure of economy, the office of this Board was moved, in July, to rooms in the building at the corner of Market Square and Canal street, in Providence, where accommodations are obtained at a rent of two hundred dollars per year.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The Harbor Commissioners are authorized and empowered by Section 4, of Chapter 611 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session, 1877, to apply to Congress for appropriations for protecting and improving any harbor in the State. Acting for the State under this authority, they petitioned Congress for an appropriation for dredging the channels leading to Providence harbor. A copy of the petition, and a statement in regard to the need for a Government ap-

appropriation, made to Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Engineer, in charge of this district, were contained in the Appendix to our report of last year. In March, two of our members proceeded to Washington to attend a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce, to whom our petition had been referred. The Commissioners were accompanied to Washington by the President of the Board of Trade, and by representatives of the city government of Providence, and of business interests in Providence. Full plans and profiles of the river and harbor, with documents in regard to the trade and need of improvement, were presented to the Committee, and explanations of the matter were made by members of the delegation and by Representatives to the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from this State.

The application resulted in an appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvement of the river and bay, to be expended under the direction of the U. S. Engineer in charge of this district. It is estimated that the whole improvement projected by the Harbor Commissioners, and towards the cost of which this is the first appropriation, will require about \$500,000. This expenditure will secure a channel twenty-three feet deep at mean low water, and of suitable width for convenient use, from the wharves in Providence to the sea, both by the western passage and by the middle passage. More detailed information in regard to this channel may be found in the Appendix to this report.

Gen. Warren, U. S. Engineer in charge, asked the opinion of this Board in regard to the most desirable channel to be gained by the expenditure of this first appropriation, and requested us to designate a dumping ground for the dredged material. The reply of the Commissioners is printed herewith as Appendix A. This was presented to Gen. Warren by two members of the Board, accompanied by Senator Anthony, Mayor Doyle and Mr. Aldrich, President of the Board of Trade, when a conference was held upon the subject. Gen. Warren approved the views of the Board, and his specification of the work contained the following provision: "To excavate in Providence river, R. I., between Fox Point wharf and Field's Point, a channel of a depth of twenty (20) feet at mean low water, and of as great a width





available money will pay for, where there is at present a depth of thirteen (13) to twenty (20) feet at mean low water."

A contract was awarded to E. R. Seward, of Albany, at 11½ cents per cubic yard, and the material is to be deposited in the deepest parts of Narragansett Bay, east of Conanicut Island, requiring an average distance of towage of nineteen miles, or at such points on the margins of Providence harbor or river as the riparian owners might agree to, if the local authorities permit. The price at which the cost of the scheme was estimated was at the rate of seven yards for a dollar. In the accompanying sketch of Providence harbor, the approximate boundaries of the proposed channel, 1,060 feet in width, are indicated by heavy dotted lines, and upon the section across the bar of Providence harbor is represented by hatched surface a cross-section of the proposed channel, and the amount of dredging needed to obtain a depth at the shallowest part of the harbor.

A further appropriation of \$60,000 has recently been made by the Government for the continuation of the above work.

The work, under Gen. Warren's direction, was continued during the season, until it was stopped by cold weather.

#### DUMPING GROUND.

In addition to the deposit of dredged material on the permanent dumping ground designated by the Board, opposite Sand Point, east of Conanicut Island, a limited amount of dumping has been allowed, under certain restrictions, near the shores of Providence harbor, above Devil's Rock, on the east side, and above Sassafraz Point, on the west side. Temporary permission was also given for dumping on the east side of Seekonk river, near Twin Islands, and above Walker's

#### HARBOR LINES.

In their second annual report, the Commissioners stated their intention of submitting for approval a plan of harbor lines in Pawtucket, from the falls to Bensley's Point on the one side, and to Bass rock on the other; also a plan of harbor lines on the west side of Seekonk river, from Bower street to Central or Red bridge.

These plans, accompanied by a communication in regard to them, signed by the Commissioners, March 5, 1878, were forwarded to the Governor and Senate, and on the 8th of April, the several lines were approved.

The plan of harbor lines on both sides of Seekonk river, near India Point, and on the east side of the harbor, from Bold Point to Kettle Point, referred to in the above named report, are before the General Assembly for action. Full descriptions of the lines accompany the plan.

A new harbor line on the west side of Providence river, between Crawford street bridge and Point street bridge, was established by the General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Harbor Commissioners, on the 27th of April. There are considerable encroachments beyond the old harbor line below Point street bridge, which have received the attention of the commission. The encroachments were made before the establishment of this Board, and may have been innocently caused or suffered by the riparian owners. In some cases, it appears that the wharf walls are still moving out into the harbor, for the want of a stable foundation; and it is our opinion, that some wharves which now encroach were built back of the harbor line.

A plan for a new harbor line on the east side of Providence river, from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point, is now before the General Assembly for action. A full description of the line accompanies the plan, and its location is referred to the stations of the U. S. Coast Survey, by means of which the position of the line may be found, even if the local landmarks have disappeared. Such reference is now made of all lines established by the Board. The proposed line covers all present encroachments, except on a part of the wharf of the Fall River Iron Works Company.

The Board has under consideration the establishment of a harbor line from Sassafra Point to Field's Point. A long, low sand spit juts into the channel at Field's Point, which is owned by the city of Providence, and has been formally devoted by the City Council to the improvement of the water way, which has, at this place, an available width for navigation of less than seven hundred feet.



petition, signed by many riparian owners, was presented to the in May, praying for the establishment of harbor lines from Point to Pawtuxet beacon, and offering to incur the necessary surveys and plans for this purpose. The Commissioners gave hearings, and indicated in a general way lines which they approve. These lines met the approval of the petitioners, so they were represented at the hearings, but no provision for the surveys and plans has yet been made by them.

#### BURGESS OR BOLD POINT AND MARINE RAILWAY.

The hearing held September 25, in regard to the establishment of lines on the east side of Seekonk river and Providence harbor, importance of cutting off a part of the artificial construction at Point, and restoring nearly the natural shore line in that y, was urged by the Mayor of Providence. An adjournment of aring was made for the purpose of allowing consultation between the representatives of Pawtucket, Providence, East Providence e railroad interests which would be affected by a change. No ss sufficient to be reported has, at this time, been made; and gh the Harbor Commissioners recognize the injury which results he building out into the river at this point, they deemed it best ort the harbor line as first designed, rather than to allow the t evil of the old line to continue. We do not see that action new line as proposed, will hinder in any way the establishment more desirable line restoring, in a measure, the original shore ary, if that should prove to be practicable.

#### FIELD'S POINT.

erence has already been made, under the head of harbor lines, spit of sand projecting toward the channel at Field's Point. oceedings of the City Council in reference to this matter will nd recorded in Appendix C.

#### BROOK STREET DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT.

April, 1877, information was received from the Joint Special ittee on the Brook street district, of the city of Providence,

that they were in negotiation with certain parties to construct wharves along the west side of Seekonk river, above Washington bridge. Steps were therefore taken by the Harbor Commissioners towards the establishment of a harbor line in that locality. Mention was made in our last annual report of various hearings with engineers, representing the city, and with the Brook street district Committee, in regard to the proposed constructions. The harbor line having been established, it was proposed by the city to excavate a trench in the mud, on a line parallel with the harbor line, and a suitable distance back from it, to a considerable depth, and then to fill with material taken from the Brook street district, and to protect the slope towards the channel by riprapping it with large stones. This scheme the Committee asked the Board to approve. The mud is very deep and soft at this point, and it is believed that the hard ground on which the mud rests slopes rapidly towards the channel. It was the opinion of the Commissioners that such filling would be objectionable, between Bower street and India bridge, without some bulkhead or proper retaining wall. The Committee, however, expressed their confidence that the displacement of mud by the filling would be comparatively slight, and that such displacement as would occur would be mostly by the vertical settlement of the filling. The importance to the city of this ground as a place of deposit for surplus material from the Brook street district was urged, and the Commissioners finally assented to a provisional license for the work, under which the city should become responsible for all material displaced beyond lines approved by the Commissioners, and enter into a contract to dredge an equal amount from the river and harbor at such places as the Commissioners should direct, and to their satisfaction. This contract would quite protect the public interests, and at the same time relieve the Board from the responsibility of preventing work which the representatives of the city considered desirable. The provisional license was issued on the second day of March, 1878, and the contract, in accordance therewith, bore the same date, though it was not executed until some months later. The contract bore the approval of the Attorney General. Copies of both documents may be found an-

to Appendix D. The work proceeded, and the result more justified the opinion of the Harbor Commissioners that a great displacement would occur. The amount of filling put into work is stated by the City Engineer at 36,800 yards. The amount being in the work, above the original surface and back of the approved by the Harbor Commissioners, is stated at 3,900 yards. It appears that about nine-tenths of all the filling placed here by the City has gone out into the river beyond the approved lines, or displaced an equal amount of other material. The position approved by the Harbor Commissioners for the embankment, was sixty-five feet from the harbor line for the top of the slope at a level six feet above mean high water. The outer slope, which was to be protected by a rip-rap wall of large stones, was to be at the rate of one and one-half horizontal to one vertical. In July last, the effect of the filling appeared to have raised the bottom of the channel opposite the middle of the work for a distance of more than two hundred feet outside the harbor line, and about sixty feet from the harbor line the channel had been filled about seventeen feet above its former level. Nearly to the lower portion of the work, the filling of the channel was about eighteen feet or more in depth at a distance fifty feet outside of the harbor line. It is probable that the swift current near this filling has recently washed away the surface of the mud as it was pressed out of the channel, and that the real movement of the bottom was more than the above figures indicate.

The proposed work is far from complete. The larger portion of the work inside the embankment is at about, or in places several feet below, the level of high water, while it was intended to be six feet above it. The outer slope is from ten to forty feet or more beyond its approved position, and even in its present condition the work is not yet quite in equilibrium, but still settles and has a slight movement laterally. The filling back of the embankment, as proposed, will add a new support, and the dredging away of the earth at the foot of the embankment will remove a present support.

The contract provides for the completion of this work to the satisfaction of the Harbor Commissioners, and also for the removal of an

amount of material equal to that displaced from the river or harbor, at such places and in such manner as the Harbor Commissioners may direct, before the liability of the city is discharged.

Similar filling, under similar conditions, but with much less extent of displacement, has been done by the city a little farther up the river than that above described. Dredging has been done here by the city, to remedy the injury caused by the filling, and the Harbor Commissioners have expressed their satisfaction with it.

#### ENCROACHMENT.

The harbor line established on the west side of Providence river by act of the General Assembly, passed April 27, 1878, left a portion of the Dorrance street wharf as an encroachment into the river. On the 8th of May, a representative of the wharf property appeared before the Board, and stated his wish to repair this portion of the wharf and put it into a condition so that use could be made of it. He was informed that authority could not be granted for him to proceed with any construction beyond the harbor line, and if he persisted in going on with the work, the attention of the Attorney General would be called to the matter. A petition is now before your honorable body to make a change in the harbor line, to give relief in this case. Some repairs were made, but no action has been taken in regard to the matter by the Commissioners, pending your action upon the petition.

#### LICENSES.

The following licenses to build wharves have been issued:

1. March 2, (provisional) to the city of Providence, to build an earth embankment, protected by a riprap wall, on the west side of Seekonk river, northerly from Front street, a distance of about 400 feet.
2. April 10, to the Compressed Asphalt Block Company, for pile wharf, 104x108 feet, near India street, west of Ives street, in Providence.
3. May 1, to Alexander Duncan, to rebuild and repair "Butler's wharf," near Dyer street, in Providence.

4. September 25, to Maguire Brothers, for 60x50 feet pile wharf and wall, in East Providence, on the Seekonk river, above Washington bridge.

5. October 9, to Darius Goff, for about 180 feet of wharf retaining wall, along the harbor line on the east side of the river, in Pawtucket.

6. November 20, to the Lonsdale Company, to rebuild a portion of their wharf, 150x50 feet, near India street, in Providence.

#### TIDES IN SEEKONK RIVER.

There is evidently great obstruction to the flow of the Seekonk river near its mouth, by artificial constructions at India Point. The current is made so swift and irregular by the bridge piers and foundations that navigation during the ebb and flow is very difficult and dangerous and is rarely attempted. The volume of tide water passing into the large receiving basin above these bridges is much lessened by the obstructions, and thus the advantage of its scour in the channels is lost. The United States Advisory Council considered the propagation of the tides at this point worthy of study and they recommended comparative guagings. Tide guages were accordingly established about the first of September, at points indicated on the accompanying plan of Providence Harbor, by Numbers 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 is on the Boston and Providence R. R. Co.'s wharf, below the bridges. No. 2 is between them, and No. 3 is at Carpenter's wharf above the bridges. Observations were begun on Sept. 4, and continued until October 7, exceeding therefore a complete lunation. During week days readings were taken at each of these stations every twenty minutes, by a special observer, from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at night and on Sundays, officers of the Providence police, through the kindness of the Mayor, took times and measurements of high and low water.

The readings obtained were measurements from a fixed point to the surface of the water as it stood in a protecting box, and were made by using a graduated rod, having a hollow copper sphere attached to float its zero at the water line. The fixed point was at the same level at the three boxes, and was eleven feet above the zero of the bench-

mark on the western abutment of the Railroad Bridge, established by the Coast Survey in 1874.

Measuring along the channel, Station 2 is 400 yards from Station 1, and Station 3, 300 yards from Station 2.

The observations have been platted and studied, and yield the following results, which should be prefaced by the statement that the range of tide was obtained by a simple average of the heights of high and low waters during a period of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days, or one lunation; the figures for springs by combining the reading for those tides which occurred on days when the moon's transit fell between  $0\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  A. M. and P. M.; and the figures for neaps by combining the readings for those tides which occurred on days when the moon's transit fell between  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  A. M. and P. M.

At Station 1. The average reading for high water was 6.28, for low water 10.84, giving for the mean range 4.56 feet. The spring tides during the lunation rose above the mean high water level of the observations 0.63 foot, and fell below the mean low water level 0.65 foot, giving a range for springs of 5.84 feet. The neap tides did not rise to the mean high water level by 0.32 foot, nor fall to the mean low water level by 0.81 foot, giving a range for neaps of 3.43 feet. High water occurred at No. 1 on an average at 8 hours, 7 minutes, after the moon's meridian passage.

At Station 2. The average reading for high water was 6.28, for low water 10.78, giving a mean range of 4.50 feet. The spring tides during the lunation, rose above the mean high water level of the observations 0.61 foot, and fell below the mean low water level 0.61 foot, giving a range for springs of 5.72 feet. The neap tides did not rise to mean high water level by 0.32 foot, nor fall to mean low water level by 0.80 foot, giving a range for neaps of 3.38 feet. The tide at No. 2 was generally observed to commence rising a little later than at No. 1, and less rapidly, so that at three-quarters tide—observed to be usually the time of greatest difference on the flood—it lagged five minutes behind the No. 1 tide at neaps, and ten minutes at springs. High water was not attained at No. 2 till after it had been attained at No. 1 by times varying from five to twenty-five minutes.

At Station 3. The average reading for high water was 6.30, for low water 10.74, giving a mean range of 4.44 feet. The spring tides during the lunation, rose above the mean high water level by 0.62 foot, and fell below the mean low water level by 0.52 foot, giving a range for springs of 5.58 feet. The neap tides did not rise to the mean high water level by 0.34 foot, nor fall to the mean low water level by 0.76 foot, giving a range for neaps of 3.34 feet. The rising of the water at No. 3, in relation to the rising at No. 1, was observed to vary from rare coincidence therewith to thirty minutes thereafter. At three-quarters flood, the tide at No. 3 was from ten to twenty-five minutes behind the tide at No. 1, lagging most at springs and least at neaps. High water at No. 3 was not attained, till after it had been reached at No. 1, by times varying from ten to thirty minutes.

Assuming that the observation at No. 1 indicate the normal tidal condition for this region we may, by comparing the observations at Nos. 2 and 3 therewith, discover in what directions and to what extent this condition has been altered at these points.

*First*—As to the rate of propagation: The stations being in such proximity, propagation between them should be almost instantaneous. It does not appear from the observations that propagation between 1 and 2 is to any great extent interfered with. But between 2 and 3 the propagation is so far obstructed that at times it requires thirty minutes for the effect of the rising tide apparent at No. 1 to be felt at No. 3. An idea of the extent of the retardation at ordinary spring tides may be had by referring to the appended diagram, which is a plotting of observations on an actual tide. By following up the vertical line corresponding to any hour, one may read off, at its intersection with the curves, the heights at the several stations at that time. Or by following the horizontal line corresponding to any foot, one may read at its intersection with the curves, the times which elapsed between the attainment of this height at the various stations. This diagram shows the tide at No. 2 lagging generally 6 minutes behind that at No. 1; the tide at No. 3 lagging 25 minutes behind that at No. 1.

*Second*—As to the low-water plane: The mean low-water reading at No. 1 was 10.84, at No. 2 10.78, at No. 3 10.74, giving a rise in the

mean plane, from 1 to 2 of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, and from 2 to 3 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch, or a total rise from 1 to 3 of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. At neaps the rise in the low-water plane from 1 to 2 is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch; from 2 to 3 the plane is level. At springs the rise in the plane from 1 to 2 is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, from 2 to 3,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, giving a total rise from 1 to 3 of  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Third*—As to the range of the tide: The mean range is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch less at No. 2 than at No. 1, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch less at No. 3 than at No. 2, giving a total loss at No. 3 of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. For neap tides the range is  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch less at No. 2 than at No. 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch less at No. 3 than at No. 2, or a total loss at No. 3 of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches. For springs the range is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches less at No. 2 than at No. 1, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches less at No. 3 than at No. 2, giving a total loss of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in the range of spring tides for the reach of Seekonk river above Washington bridge. In other words, at spring tides,  $19\frac{1}{4}$  million cubic feet of water, which, in the normal condition of the tides would daily enter and withdraw from the Seekonk, is in some way prevented from so doing.

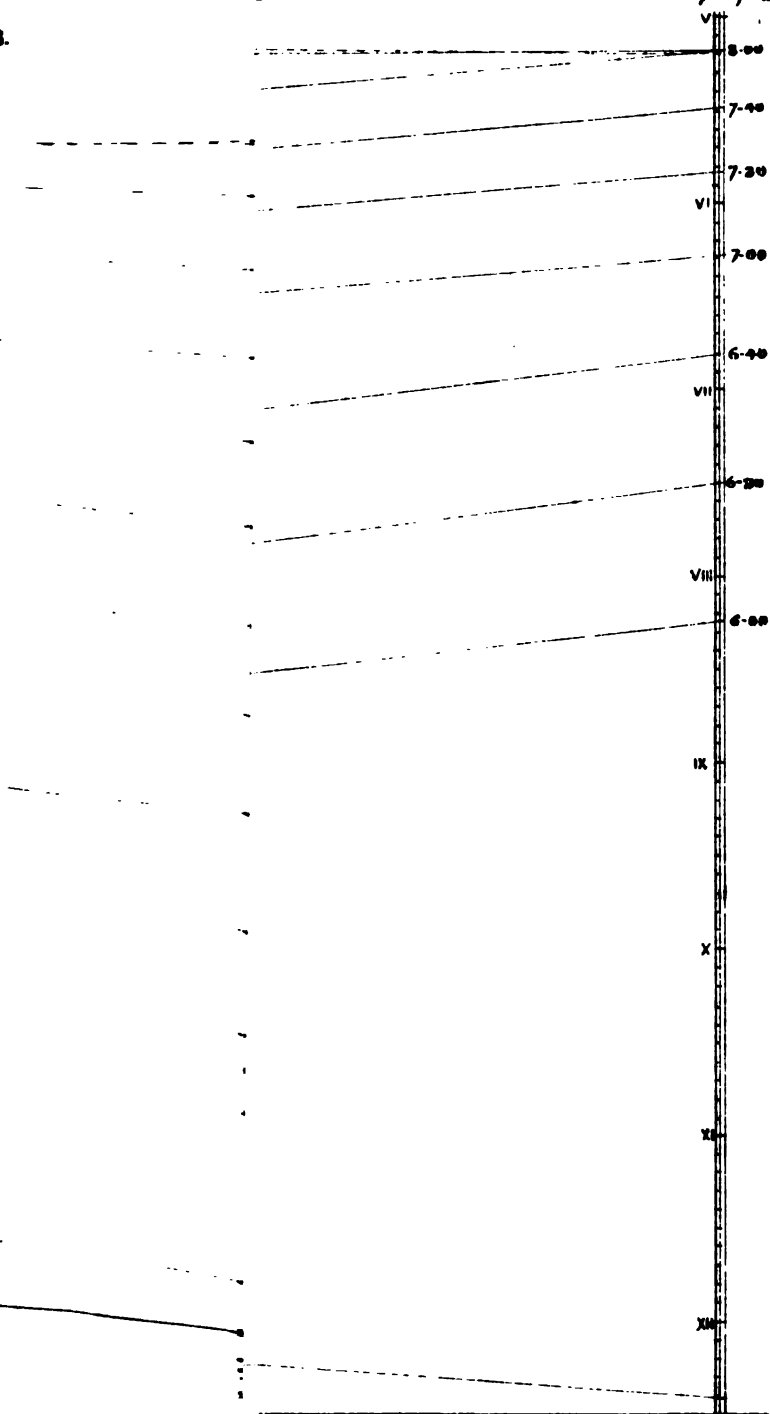
The two most important effects on the Providence navigation of these changes in the orderly flow of the tides are, the creation of violent currents and the loss of scour.

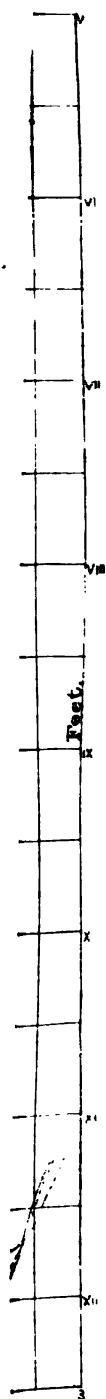
The first of these effects is apparent to any observer standing on the bridges. A clear idea of its cause may be had by examining the appended diagrams of the flow and ebb of an ordinary spring tide. These diagrams show approximately the forms assumed by the surface of the water during different stages of the tide, and are made up from the readings of the tide, the curves of which are also shown. The forms are but approximate, since in all probability the incline which appears in them belongs altogether to a short space extending on either side of the bridges,—the lines from 1 and 3 being horizontal to quite near the bridges. On these diagrams a graduated scale is shown at each station, the feet being marked with Roman numerals; at the right the times appear in Arabic. They show, for example, that at 6.40. on the flood tide the reading at No. 1 was 6.8, while owing to retardation, the reading at No. 2 was 7.13, and at No. 3, 7.65, giving during the latter half of the flood a fall on the surface of the water between



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No.1.  
700yds





of more than 8 inches. To this incline on the surface of the occasioned by retardation, are due the currents during both flood and ebb, which at times attain the velocity of five miles an hour.

It is remembered that in a clear way a current of six knots and is navigable only with great difficulty, one appreciates that to follow a sinuous course which runs athwart the line of a five-mile current at varying angles, and which is thickly studded with obstacles, is attended with great peril.

Considering the loss of scour which the alteration of the original condition of the Seekonk river occasions it should be borne in mind that the regime of a channel is a function, not of the mean flow, but of the flow of the highest spring tides at the time of maximum scouring effect. The figures given in this matter of fact are, therefore, which are obtained from the tide, the observations of which are plotted on the appended diagrams, and which was an ordinary spring tide, rather under-state than exaggerate the extent of this loss.

By reference to the accompanying diagram representing the spring tide of September 27, it will be noticed that the tide at Station No. 1 suddenly slackened in its rate of fall at 1:20 P. M. After that time it may be assumed that the volume of water remaining in the Seekonk basin would have very little value in scouring effect upon the channels below. The high tide level at Stations 1 and 3 was about the same and the whole fall of the tide at Station 1 was 6.84 feet, but at 1:20, when the scouring value had ceased, the height of the water at Station 3 was 0.70 foot above that of Station 1, and it may be said, therefore, that one-tenth of the volume which might have escaped from the Seekonk had failed to do so at a time to be of value in scouring the channels below.

During the hour of greatest scouring effect—soon after half-tide—the flood at No. 3 flows 63,720,000 cubic feet. Taking the tide at No. 1 to indicate the normal condition, it should flow 70,920,000 cubic feet. This shows a loss in the scouring effect of the flood tide of ten per cent. In this tide the rate of flood flow is more rapid than that of the ebb. As a rule in our harbor the ebb flow is most rapid.

During the hour of greatest scouring effect of the ebb tide the discharge at No. 3 was 58,520,000 cubic feet. The tide at No. 1 indicates that it should have been 67,320,000 cubic feet, showing a loss in scouring effect of 16 per cent. The city of Providence has expended upward of \$99,600 in dredging the harbor since 1870. What percentage of this amount might have been saved had not the scour of the current been thus greatly impaired, it would be interesting but fruitless to inquire; but in considering—now that a new condition of channel is in process of establishment by dredging in the main harbor—how far the restoration of the lost sixteen per cent. might avail to maintain it, there may be much profit. We do not pursue this question at the present time for the reason that much of the information we have obtained bearing upon this and other questions in regard to the effect of the obstructions has not been so fully studied as is desirable before stating our conclusions. Many useful observations in regard to the action of the tide in the river between Washington bridge and Pawtucket have been made by Mr. H. A. Bentley, assistant to Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Engineers, which we expect to avail of.

#### BRIDGES IN SEEKONK RIVER.

An examination of the sketch appended to this report and entitled, "Obstructions at the Mouth of Seekonk River," reveals the substantial cause of the change in the "natural and orderly flow of the tides" which the observations discussed above indicate. This sketch shows in plan the two bridges at India Point, and in profile exhibits the forms of the foundations on which they are reared. Complaint as to the location of the draws of these bridges is frequent; so they appear objectionable in respect to both foundation and superstructure, and in these two respects are to be considered.

First, as to foundations: The considerable formation on which the Washington bridge is imposed is the product of the intermittent labor of eighty years past. The first Washington bridge was built in 1793. It had six piers, entirely of piles, and a draw on the east bank where the present draw is. In 1807 a storm carried it away. The piers were repaired, and a new superstructure supplied. This was carried away in

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1815. In repairing this damage the three piers just west of the draw were surrounded with rubble stone work. To form a foundation "large quantities of stone were dumped in around the piles until they were heaped up to the water line. It is said they worked some time in getting in these stones, and that after everything was fixed to their satisfaction the masons went out one morning to build the piers, and found that their foundation had disappeared. It had sunk down through the soft mud forming the river bed. More stones were thrown in and the piers built up." "During the spring and summer of 1867 a portion of the stone forming one of the piers fell down." When the present bridge was built the three piers unimproved in 1815 were treated with stone, as the others had been. A result of this work since 1793, is that to-day, while the sectional area just above Washington bridge is 13,620 square feet at high water, and 11,020 square feet at low water, the corresponding water areas on the bridge axis or along the ridge of its foundation, are 3,810 square feet, and 2,370 square feet; 2,370 is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of 11,020. Originally the bottom on the axis was of very soft mud, which a stream running at a velocity of one-half mile per hour would, it is believed, serve to work up and move, so that it is to be presumed that before 1793 the stream had made for itself a channel at this point perhaps equal in area to that which at present exists above. On this basis  $78\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the original area has therefore been lost. The stone persistently added, aided by the material of crumbling piers, has formed an obstruction across the channel, rising, as our sketch shows, twenty feet above the level of the bottom to the north, and having on its southerly side a slope of two to one—a slope frequently given by engineers to dams. In fact the whole effect of these obstructions across the bed of the stream has strikingly the appearance of dams on a mill stream. To remove so much of the obstruction at Washington bridge as to give a depth of fifteen feet at low water would require the excavation of 7,080 cubic yards of material—presumably stones of various sizes. Each decaying pier, as it fell away into the channel, by diminishing the area of flow, increased the force of the current, which its fellows had to resist, and each stone added to the foundation had to oppose a velocity enhanced by itself,

till, at the present time, the embankment has caused, and shows itself capable of withstanding a current at spring tides of five miles per hour.

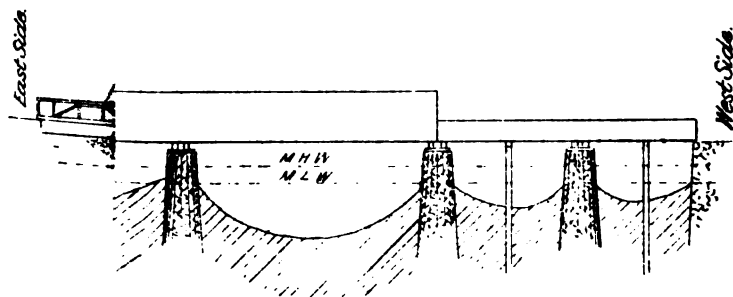
The present railroad bridge was built in 1867-8. Previous to the construction of the present bridge, a bridge built in 1835, and succeeding repairs on it, contributed to the formation of an obstruction at this point. The bridge of 1835 had three pile piers as at first built. In 1857 three more were added at the center of the spans. The draw of 1835 was supported on piles and a platform, "the piles and capping of which still remain." In 1858 the old draw was removed and a new one substituted. "The abutments which were continued as a bank wall above the bridge on the west end, and above and below on the east end, were built of rough stone. No piles were driven, but a thick layer of good brush was carefully strewn on top of the mud, and the foundation stone laid directly on this."

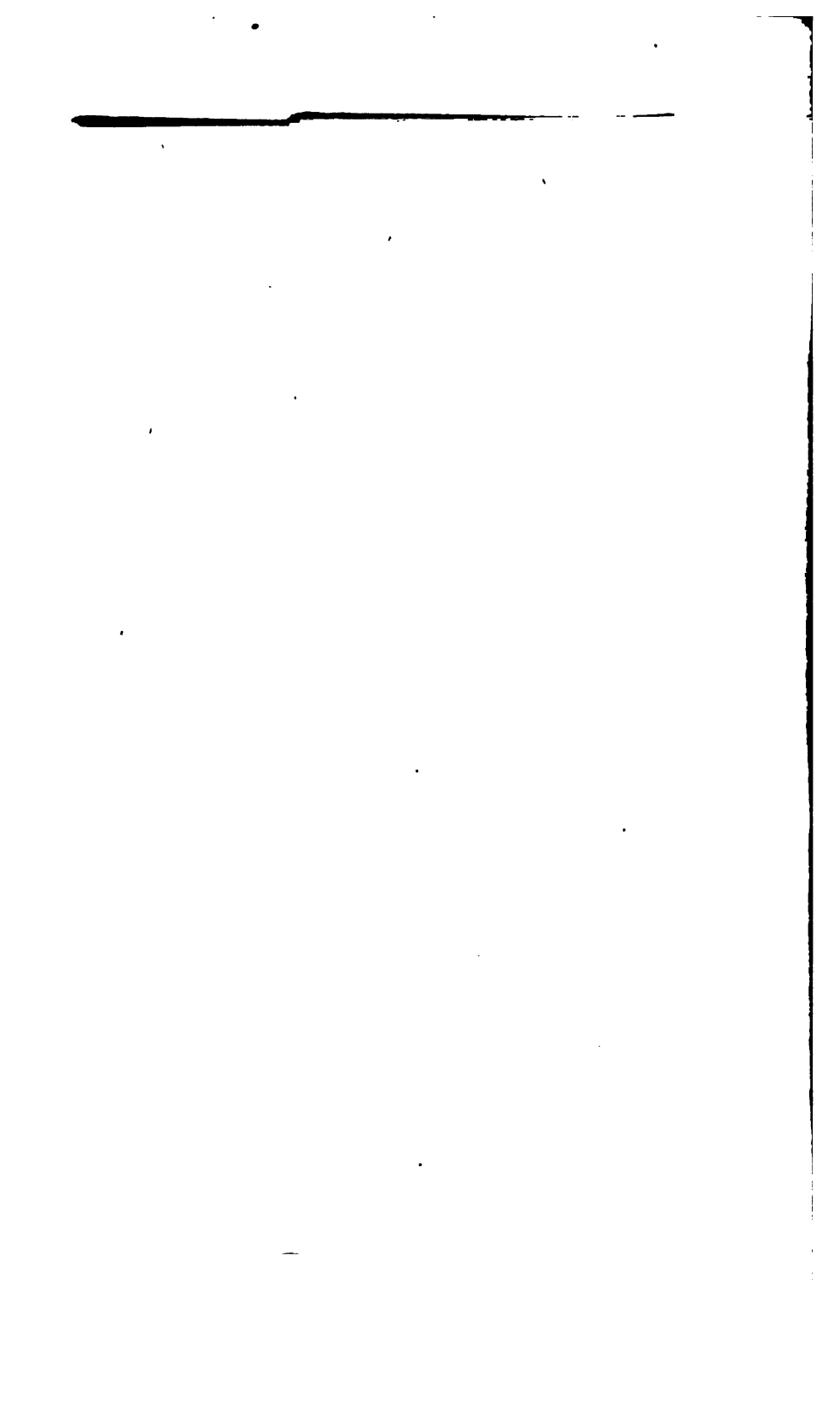
Some of the old piles were removed in 1866, in preparing for the present bridge. This bridge has four piers between the abutments, one of stone, three of piles surrounded with iron cylinders under Cushing's patents. "After the completion of the piers rubble stone was thrown in around and between the cylinders, on top of which was placed about a foot of slag from the puddling furnaces of the iron works. Cotton bags were then filled with oyster shells and thrown in, and on top of these another foot of slag." The bottom of the river at this point is covered with a crust of oyster shells four feet thick, through which the cylinders of the Cushing piers extend six inches into the soft mud. This fact limits the dredging, which may be safely done on the axis of the present bridge, unless we are prepared to allow the full section of channel which the current would scour in soft mud. The fact that soundings taken previously to the present construction on the axis of the bridge agree quite nearly with those made since, indicates that the work of 1867-8 added but little to the obstruction created in 1835. The area on the axis of the railroad bridge at low water is thirty-eight per cent. of the area with which the corresponding area of Washington bridge was compared.



## ington Bridge

along the Axis.  
feet.





In building the railroad bridge it was found necessary to take into consideration a velocity of six miles per hour.

Second, as to the superstructure. The superstructure is objectionable on account of the location of the draws. Our appended plans show this location to be close to the eastern shore and out of the main channel. This condition of things above the water line, like that which exists below the water line and which we have just discussed, is an inheritance from the unfortunate management of 1793. The draw of the earliest bridge had this location; its successors copied it and seemed to entail some correspondence of position in the railroad bridge below. As the obstructions to the tidal flow impound the water, so the arrangement of the draws of the bridges tends to lock in the shipping, permitting its exit only at the stand of the tide, except at the risk of much damage. In regard to this we may quote from the report of Mr. Bentley to Gen. Warren, in 1874, to whom we also owe a part of the information for our appended sections on the axes of the bridges:

"To facilitate the passage of vessels through this and Washington bridge, double lines of piling have been put in between the draws of the two bridges. This piling has been extended about 300 feet above Washington bridge, and one line has been extended about the same distance below the railroad bridge. The space between these lines of piles varies from 38 to 60 feet. Vessels going up the river enter this passage at an angle with the current, and pass the railroad bridge at an angle of 20° with the axes of the piers. When they reach Washington bridge a turn must be made to the left of about 45°. This turn has to be made in the draw of the bridge, where the passage is only 38 feet wide. These vessels pass up the river at high water, when there is but little current. They cannot pass through safely, because of the sharp turn above alluded to, but have to warp through and make up the tow above. In descending they generally leave the Pawtucket after the tide commences to run out, and reach these bridges when the current is very swift, often as much as five miles per hour. To break up a tow by a current like this so as to enable the vessels to warp through would be attended with great danger of being carried down on to the bridge to the west of the Pawtucket. The only course is to be taken through by the tug, and this must be done at a speed greater than the current; in order to keep steerage way. In making this passage they are very frequently damaged by coming in contact with the piling. Once in the passage there is no escape, except with the current at the river end."

In a report which introduces that of Mr. Bentley to the attention of the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Warren, after considering the propriety of devoting the amount of the Pawtucket river appropriation on

hand to the dredging and redredging of shoals continually reforming, makes the following very pertinent statement:

"But if something can be done at the bridges, I think it more important that it should be done there than altogether confined to the shoals above them. Before recommending that the last appropriation should be expended for this purpose, I would like to know what can be exacted from the bridge company. I beg here to refer directly to Mr. Bentley's report, page 14, on "the bridges." Their history and condition, the authority for building them, and what should be done is stated fully. At the Red bridge an expenditure of about \$675 is required to remove stone from the east opening of the pivot-draw. It is now so obstructed that it is useless to navigation; and if the other draw-opening should be closed by a sunken vessel, all navigation of the river would be suspended. If the bridge company cannot legally be compelled to open properly this east draw space, I would recommend that the present appropriation be used for that purpose. Under the heading "obstructions to tidal flow," etc., Mr. Bentley makes further estimates for dredging between the piers of the Red and Washington bridges, at an estimated cost of \$8,085. This latter expenditure the means in our hands would not justify us in making, as it would prevent necessary dredging on the shoals above. I wish it would be ascertained, by proper reference, whether there is not legal remedy to compel this bridge company to restore the water-way to a proper natural width.

The Washington bridge is in so bad a condition that it is expected to soon rebuild it; but it is a very serious obstruction to navigation, and it is not at all likely that, when rebuilt, it will be suited to the wants of navigation, unless some control is exercised over it by the general government. The present railroad bridge might have been, and should have been, better located.

I deem it, therefore, a matter of importance that some steps should be taken—what ones, exactly, I do not know—to control the bridging of the Pawtucket river in the interest of navigation; and unless such control is acquired by the general government, it seems to me out of place to further regard the improvement of the Pawtucket river as a public one, or that that estuary is longer a navigable water of the United States.

A small sketch in Mr. Bentley's report shows the location of the bridges.

I will await an answer to this communication before taking any further measures toward dredging in the Pawtucket River."

Red bridge was built in 1793, on six piers. It was carried away in 1807. In rebuilding the pile piers were surrounded with rubble. In 1871 the bridge was rebuilt. "The piers are built of laid masonry, resting on the foundation of the old piers, except the pivot pier, which rests on a pile foundation" (Bentley). To protect the piers of the old bridge a large amount of stone was thrown in from time to time.

The sectional area of the channel, just above Red bridge, at high water, is 10,180 square feet, at low water 8,020 square feet. The area

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on the axis of the bridge at high water is 3,972 square feet, at low water 2,514 square feet; 2,514 is 31 per cent. of 8,020. The obstruction rises twenty feet above the level of the bottom up stream.

Our quotations and the general facts in regard to the history of the bridges, where not otherwise accredited, are from a report of Col. J. Albert Monroe.

Three separate influences, therefore, urge a radical change in regard to the bridges which span the Pawtucket navigation at the mouth of the river. First, The injurious effect of the present structures, considered as obstructions, on the tidal flow, and the resulting evils, which we have endeavored to make manifest in our discussion of the tides. Second, The highly objectionable location of the draws, and Third, The fact that in the event of no change in the matter, the river is likely to be dropped from the consideration of the general government. The \$52,000 appropriated by the United States during the past twelve years to its improvement and conservancy, do not measure the whole loss which the abandonment would entail; since the care of the government means the attention of the United States engineers and all that that implies.

Our examinations in regard to the tides and the bridges at the Seekonk river, have made it clear to us that the interests of navigation require a radical change in the present conditions, which change would involve the removal of the dilapidated Washington bridge with its piers and foundations, and the dredging of deeper water-ways between the piers of the railroad bridge and of Red bridge. It would be hopeless to attempt much improvement at Washington bridge without the removal of that structure, which is as nearly worthless as a bridge used for public travel can well be. There would be great advantage in building, in a new location, a double-deck bridge, suited to the railroad traffic and the highway travel, on the same foundations; but, if this should prove impracticable, it is our present impression that the channel under the railroad bridge can be so improved as to give substantial relief from the present disadvantages without disturbing the structure as it stands. We have a similar opinion in regard to the

water-ways at Red bridge, and we understand that the engineer in charge of the recent reconstruction agrees with this.

The number of vessels passing through the draw of Red bridge, on the way to and from Pawtucket, is about sixteen hundred or more per year. When business was more active the number was greater. We have made no detailed estimates of the cost of the above mentioned improvements, but we are satisfied that the expense would be far less than the resulting value.

#### SURVEYS.

During the past year such surveys as were necessary to enable the commissioners to decide on the extent of encroachments into the harbor, and to design and locate the harbor lines proposed by them, have been made. As stated above these lines have been referred to the United States coast survey stations. To make the significance and value of this more evident, it may be well to explain that in carrying the triangulation system along the shores of the bay, the coast survey have established stations in a manner as nearly permanent as may be, the locations of which stations, in their system, forms part of the archives at Washington. It seemed to the board, therefore, that reference to these stations, provided more thoroughly for the contingency of lost land-marks than any other plan as inexpensive in its methods.

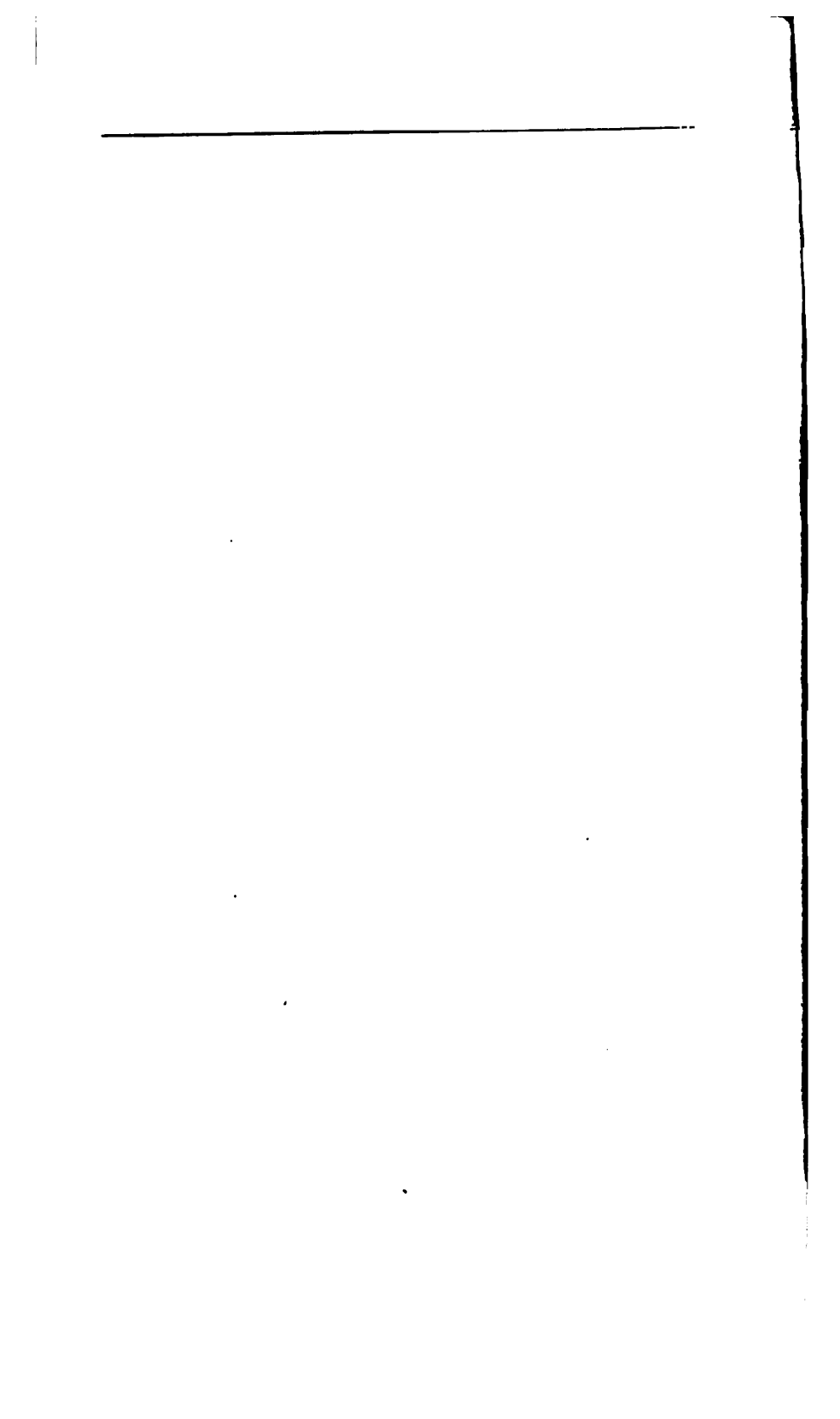
Beside this surveying of lines, quite extensive leveling operations have been carried on, with the object of establishing a common plane of reference, which it is hoped each of the three parties interested in the harbor, viz: the United States engineer department, the coast survey and the city of Providence, may agree to adopt for a plane of reference for future work. Hitherto each party has been working with a special base, and it is desirable, for the proper comparison of tidal observations or soundings, for example, made by each, that agreement in respect to a plane of reference should be brought about.

#### PAWCATUCK RIVER NEAR WESTERLY.

The attention of the board has been called to the need of some action on the part of the State, in regard to the construction of







wharves in the Pawcatuck river near Westerly, and a definition of their limits, if a fair degree of convenience in the navigation of the channel is to be preserved. This locality is not within the limits of the jurisdiction of this board, but the importance of the matter to the locality named seems to demand this reference to it on our part.

#### WORK OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER.

By the courtesy of Gen. G. K. Warren, the board has received a printed copy of his report upon the government works under his charge in Rhode Island, for the year ending June 30, 1878. The following is a brief summary from the report of the Chief of Engineers in regard to the work upon which Gen. Warren's report in full will be found in the appendix :

##### *Pawtucket or Seekonk River, Rhode Island.*

No work has been done during the fiscal year, and none will be done this season, unless the shoals become troublesome or the channel is accidentally obstructed.

##### *Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.*

The project for this improvement consists in making a wide channel, with a central depth of 23 feet at mean low water, from Providence to the sea, at an estimated cost of about \$500,000.

The present ruling depth is about fourteen feet, the mean rise of the tide being about 4.7 feet.

It is proposed to expend the appropriation of \$50,000 made by the act of June 18, 1878, in dredging a channel 23 feet deep at mean low-water, to such width as the means at hand will allow—not exceeding, however, 200 feet.

The appropriation of \$5,000 contained in the same act for the removal of Bulkhead rock in this river, is insufficient for its removal to the required depth (23 feet), and it is proposed to reserve it until a further appropriation is made for continuing the improvement of the river, when its removal may be undertaken.

The amount required for continuing the improvement during the next fiscal year is \$100,000.

*Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.*

Nothing has been done here during the past fiscal year, and no work is contemplated during the next.

*Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.*

During the fiscal year there have been 25,227 tons of rip-rap granite put into the break-water, and 517 tons of bowlders removed from the anchorage sheltered by it.

The break-water now extends out 1,425 feet from the shore. A detached piece 300 feet in length has been built from a point 200 feet from the head or outer end of the main work.

A contract has been made for completing the work with the above dimensions, with the available funds. When this is done the harbor for local purposes will be completed. No further appropriation is asked for this work.

*Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

No work has been done here during the past fiscal year and none is contemplated during the next.

*Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

The improvement in this bay was begun during the fiscal year, and 4,015 cubic yards of material, including bowlders of a size less than one cubic yard, were removed by contract at a cost of thirty cents per cubic yard, and 69 cubic yards of bowlders exceeding one cubic yard in size at a cost of \$5 per cubic yard. There were also removed by hired labor 131 cubic yards of dangerous rocks.

The estimated cost of the projected improvements is \$51,000, of which \$15,000 has been appropriated, leaving \$36,000 still to be appropriated to complete this work.

This improvement is designed to make a safe channel through the shoals where the ruling depth is now  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet at mean low water, of not less than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet at mean low water, and 200 feet width. The mean range of the tide is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

The United States Advisory Council is still composed of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., Brevet Major-Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A. and Prof. Henry Mitchell, U. S. C. S.

We have consulted at intervals during the year with the members of this board, in addition to the formal interviews detailed in our last annual report, and have received counsel and assistance which we deem to be of great value to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HERBERT SHEDD,  
N. F. POTTER,  
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, } *Harbor Commissioners.*

# APPENDIX.

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## A.

### COMMUNICATION TO GEN. G. K. WARREN.

PROVIDENCE, July 31, 1878.

*To Gen. G. K. Warren, United States Engineers, Newport, R. I.:*

DEAR SIR: In response to your communication requesting an expression of opinion by this board upon the question of the improvement of Providence Harbor, we respectfully submit the following statement:

It is provided in Chapter 611 of the Public Laws, as follows: "Section 4. The Harbor Commissioners are authorized and empowered, whenever they deem it necessary, to apply to Congress for appropriations for protecting and improving any harbor in the State." It is also provided that the Harbor Commissioners shall have the general care and supervision of all the public harbors and tide waters within this State, and it is their duty to make such investigations as are necessary to protect and develop the rights and interests of the State in such harbors and public waters; and to recommend legislation for the preservation and improvement of the harbors and public tide waters and the promotion of the interests of the State connected therewith. The Harbor Commissioners therefore are the recognized representatives of the State in all matters relating to the public tide waters in which the General Government and the State are jointly interested, and it is their especial duty to promote the improvement of these waters for public use.

Recognizing this duty, the Harbor Commissioners gave their early and careful attention to the improvement of the channels, and in connection with the United States Advisory Council, appointed by the President to cooperate with this board, they devised such improvement as seemed necessary for the safety and convenience of commerce in passing between the sea and Providence Harbor. Having done this, they petitioned Congress "to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions, so that vessels of the larger class may find convenient and safe passage to this important harbor." It was estimated that the cost of doing this work would amount to about half a million dollars. The petition, supported by your able report upon the matter, ultimately resulted in an appropriation of \$50,000 for the commencement of the work.

It was supposed by the Harbor Commissioners that this money would be expended at your discretion, under the broad language of our petition, so that the immediate results should be as beneficial as possible to the passage of vessels of the larger class. The only conditions which might control the language of the petition, so far as we are aware, are contained in the Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, 45th Congress, 2d session, in which you report to the Chief of Engineers: "The first improvement to be undertaken is to make the deep channel for ocean steamers from Providence to the sea, and let the widening for anchorage and for a beating channel for sailing vessels follow. For making such a channel 200 feet wide and 23 feet deep at mean low-water, I have estimated would require," etc. You, however, refer to a communication to you by the Harbor Commissioners, which is appended to your report and printed as a part of the same in which they say the improvement "demanded by the interests and for the safety of commerce would be accomplished, first, by widening and deepening the main channel from Fox Point \* \* to Field's Point." A width of 1,000 feet and a depth of 23 feet are mentioned.

But, subsequent to the printing of this document, and before an appropriation was reported upon in Congress, the House Committee on Commerce to whom the matter had been referred, gave to representatives of the Harbor Commission, the Board of Trade, the city of Providence, and prominent business men of the State, a hearing upon the subject, at which the needs of commerce were explained, and the requirement for immediate relief to accommodate vessels now visiting the port and needing slightly greater depth than now exists was dwelt upon.

We had therefore supposed that the object of Congress in making the appropriation was mainly that stated at this hearing, and was that of beginning the improvement contemplated as a whole, by an expenditure which should give immediate relief so far as possible.

This relief can, in our opinion, be best accomplished by making a channel from 200 to 300 feet wide and about 20 feet deep at low water. Such a channel would be wide enough to be safely navigated by vessels of deep draught, if few in number, and it would be deep enough for the large ocean steamers, during about half of every tide.

We suppose that such a width and depth can be secured, with the appropriation now available, and we believe its expenditure in this way would receive the hearty approval of nearly all the business men of this community.

The Harbor Commissioners would approve of the dumping of excavated material on either side of Providence Harbor at a suitable distance within the harbor lines, or in deep water near Sand Point, east of Prudence Island.

Respectfully yours,

J. HERBERT SHEDD,  
N. F. POTTER,  
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,  
*Harbor Commissioners.*

## B.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF GEN. G. K. WARREN, TO CHIEF OF U. S. ENGINEERS, FOR 1878.

*Improvement of Pawtucket or Seekonk River, Rhode Island.*

No work has been done in this river during the past fiscal year. The remainder of the last appropriation is reserved to deepen certain shoals which are reforming, or for the removal of any accidental obstruction.

For a history of this work see Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers for 1874, Part 2, page 227; and for 1876, Part 1, page 207.

Pawtucket River is in the Providence collection district, and that place is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was \$171,553.79.

## MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$1,511 28
July 1, 1878, amount expended during fiscal year.....	127 75
July 1, 1878, amount available.....	1,383 53

*Improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.*

Providence River is an estuary extending from Nayat Point, Narragansett Bay, to Providence. Its length is about 7 miles, with a width varying from 1,000 feet to 2 miles, and a depth from 12 to 50 feet at mean low water. At its head this estuary is joined by another called the Seekonk or Pawtucket, extending 4 miles further to the town of Pawtucket. Providence has upward of 100,000 inhabitants, with large manufacturing and commercial industries. The legislature of the State has established Harbor lines as far down as Field's Point, about 5½ miles above Nayat Point. The parts above Field's Point are called Providence Harbor. From Providence to the sea is about 28 miles, with ample width and depth below Nayat Point for the movement or anchorage of any number of the largest vessels.

The improvement sought is for a channel—

- 23 feet deep at mean low-water, 150 feet wide.
- 20 feet deep at mean low-water, 600 feet wide.
- 18 feet deep at mean low-water, 725 feet wide.
- 12 feet deep at mean low-water, 940 feet wide.
- 6 feet deep at mean low-water, 1,060 feet wide.

The general government has expended about \$56,500 in the improvement of this harbor between Fox Point and Field's Point, making a depth of 12 feet at



mean low water. In addition to this amount the city of Providence has expended upward of \$90,000 in dredging the harbor, mainly above Fox Point.

Under date of February 18, 1878, I made a report in regard to the improvement of Providence Harbor and the channels of approach to it. This report was printed as Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 34, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, and is part of this report.

By act of Congress approved June 18, 1878, \$50,000 was appropriated for the improvement of this river and bay. This it is proposed to expend in dredging a channel 23 feet deep in the shoalest part of the present channel, the work to be done by contract after advertising in the usual mannar. By the same act of Congress \$5,000 was appropriated for the removal of Bulkhead Rock. This rock is on the side of the deep channel of the river, about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles below Fox Point. It lies in the path of vessels beating in or out of the river, and should be removed. In my former reports upon this obstruction I have estimated for its removal to a depth of 18 feet at mean low-water, at a cost of \$5,000. At that time 18 feet was the governing depth, but with the depths of the proposed channel this should be removed down level with the bottom, about 20 feet at mean low water. To do this will probably cost \$10,000, and as it can be done cheaper by making the depth required at once, it is thought advisable to reserve the present amount until another appropriation for the river is made, when the work can all be done at once.

Providence is in the Providence collection district, and that place is a port of entry. The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is \$171,553.79.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

##### *Improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay.*

Amount appropriated by act approved June 18, 1878.....	\$50,000 00
July 1, 1878, amount available.....	50,000 00
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project....	450,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.....	100,000 00

##### *Improvement of Providence River—Removal of Bulkhead Rock.*

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$74 98
Amount appropriated by act approved June 18, 1878....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	5,074 98
July 1, 1878, amount expended during fiscal year.....	74 98
	<hr/>
July 1, 1878, amount available.....	5,000 00

*Special Report on Improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.\**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1878. }

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to return herewith the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 31st January last—

That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate any information in his department relative to the improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay, with an estimate of the cost of such improvement.

And, in obedience to its requirements, to submit the inclosed copy of a report on the subject from Maj. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to whom it was referred. This report is very full, and conveys all the information contemplated by the resolution.

It will be seen that the improvement which, in the opinion of the Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island, is demanded by the interests of commerce, consists in making a channel of 23 feet in depth at mean low water from Providence to the sea, and they estimate that the whole amount of dredging required for this purpose will be about 3,501,640 cubic yards, at a cost of \$500,284.29. In this estimate no allowance for rock-excavation is made, though it will in all probability be in some places required.

The order in which the work of improvement should be executed is, in Major Warren's opinion, first, to make the deep channel for ocean steamers from Providence to the sea; then to proceed with the work of widening the channel, &c.

The cost of this deep channel he estimates at \$100,000, and deems it to be in the interest of economy to appropriate the whole sum at once.

I concur in Major Warren's views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,  
*Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.*

HON. GEO. W. MCCRARY,  
*Secretary of War.*

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REPORT.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
NEWPORT, R. I., February 18, 1878. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report in obedience to your letter of instructions, of February 2, transmitting a copy of the resolution of the United States Senate, made on January 31, and also in obedience to your

letter of February 7, transmitting a resolution of the United States House of Representatives, passed on February 5, both in regard to the improvement of Providence Harbor, Rhode Island, and the channels of approach to it.

The House resolution requires a report "based on examinations and surveys made by the Coast Survey or other departments of the Government," which, as far as I know, are as follows:

In the year 1872, under an act of Congress, I made a survey from Fox Point to Field's Point (see Annual Report of Chief of Engineers for 1873, page 969), and estimated the cost of dredging off the point of Long Bed, for which \$10,000 was appropriated, and the point dredged off in the summer of 1873.

In 1874 the United States Coast Survey made a new survey which also covered this portion of the harbor, and a copy of the map was furnished the Rhode Island Board of Harbor Commissioners, which copy I have consulted. There is as close agreement in the result of the two surveys as could be expected, so that, as a basis for an estimate of quantity of material to be removed in this part, nothing more is desired. There is some uncertainty as to the amount of rock that may be encountered, but this cannot be definitely determined except as the dredging is being carried on.

During the past summer, upon application of the Governor of Rhode Island, the President of the United States appointed Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy, Prof. Henry Mitchell, United States Coast Survey, and myself, members of an advisory council to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Rhode Island, and this council had several meetings with the Harbor Commissioners to consider the improvement of Providence River and Harbor. The harbor proper is taken to comprise the part between Fox Point and Field's Point, a distance of about 8,800 feet. Through about 2,800 feet of this there is ample channel depth. Through the other 6,000 feet the depth, in places, shoals to 14 and 15 feet, and at the upper end to 12 feet at mean low water. This limits the size of the vessels that can reach the present wharves. The mean rise of the tide is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. In regard to the improvement of this portion the Advisory Council give the following opinion to the Harbor Commissioners:

In a port like Providence, employed for miscellaneous commerce, the greatest good to the greatest number is to be secured by a channel of 18 feet depth at low tide. In order, however, not to exclude vessels of greater draught, we recommend that the channel should have a central pathway of 23 feet depth, 150 feet wide.

The form of channel that would meet these requirements and have the most permanent slopes, would have the following widths, naturally, between its contours in light alluvium:

- 23 feet depth, 150 feet wide.
- 20 feet depth, 600 feet wide.
- 18 feet depth, 725 feet wide.
- 12 feet depth, 940 feet wide.
- 6 feet depth, 1,060 feet wide.

We recommend that this channel should be carried from the city to Field's Point, following generally the present channel below Fox Point; and using the above table as a guide as far as possible for computing the amount of material to be removed (and not as a convenient plan of dredging), we find from the origi-

nal hydrographic sheet of the Coast Survey (1326 A), executed in 1874, that the necessary dredging would then have been two and one-quarter millions of cubic yards, bank measurement.

The average length of vessels likely to seek this harbor, if improved, may be set down at 150 feet, and these, with average draught of 18 feet, would require 54 feet of cable, giving her radius of swing room 202 feet. These vessels, anchored most carefully on both sides of the channel proposed, would leave 321 feet gangway for the passage of other vessels. If anchored with only the ordinary care (but still under supervision of a harbor-master) the width of the gangway would sometimes not exceed 150 feet. It is assumed that so few vessels of extraordinary draught would be in port at the same time that the harbor-master could so arrange them as to avoid having any two of them in the same section. It is proper to regard the vessels as lying transversely to the direction of the channel, because during the season when the largest fleet visits this port winds from the west-southwest and southwest prevail.

In providing for anchorage-room on either side of the gangway rather than excavating a special basin for anchorage, it has been borne in mind that the whole channel in the absence of vessels at anchor will be useful for the passage of vessels under sail, and that this channel traversed by tidal currents will be less likely to freeze up than a sheltered basin, or more easily broken out when frozen.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Harbor Commissioners have also made an estimate of the amount of material to be removed to make a channel 23 feet deep at mean low water, and 400 feet wide, with an additional width each side of 200 feet, gradually shoaling up to a depth of 10 feet at mean low water. The amount is 1,421,720 cubic yards. But in their communication to me dated February 8, transmitted herewith, they adopt the plan and estimate of the Advisory Council.

In order to secure the depth of 23 feet at mean low water below Field's Point, dredging must be done at Pawtuxet Shoal and at Gaspee Shoal.

The Harbor Commissioners' estimate for the amount to be removed at these two places, is upon the design to make the channel 23 feet deep and 400 feet wide and 200 feet each side, shoaling up to 10 feet.

At Pawtuxet Shoal, cubic yards.....	733,686
At Gaspee Shoal, cubic yards.....	46,000

In order to allow vessels to enter and leave Providence direct by the western entrance to Narragansett Bay, drawing 23 feet at mean low water, another shoal must be removed just above Rocky Point, which the Harbor Commissioners estimate to amount to 424,824 cubic yards. Vessels using the middle entrance to Narragansett Bay, would not have to pass this shoal near Rocky Point. The foregoing quantities are bank measurements; measured in scows, the quantity would be increased by one-third.

To recapitulate, we have now the following estimates of quantities:

#### ESTIMATE OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Fox Point to Field's Point, cubic yards, bank measurement.....	2,250,000
Fox Point to Field's Point, cubic yards, measurement in scow.....	3,000,000
Cost.....	\$428,571

#### ESTIMATES OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Fox Point to Field's Point, cubic yards.....	1,421,720
Pawtuxet Shoal, cubic yards.....	733,686

Gaspee Shoal, cubic yards.....	46,000
Rocky Point, cubic yards.....	424,824
<b>Total bank-measurement.....</b>	<b>2,626,230</b>
<b>Total measurement in scow.....</b>	<b>3,501,640</b>
<b>Cost.....</b>	<b>\$500,234 29</b>

No rock is included in the foregoing estimates, and although some will undoubtedly have to be removed, as, for instance, Bulkhead Rock, this is comparatively a small item. This improvement, when made, will be permanent.

The improvement desired will, at present prices, cost about \$500,000. The importance of doing this is so well set forth in the accompanying communication made to me by the Board of Harbor Commissioners that I have nothing to add on this point.\*

The first improvement to be undertaken is to make the deep channel for ocean steamers, from Providence to the sea, and let the widening for anchorage and for a beating-channel for sailing vessels follow. For making such a channel 200 feet wide and 23 feet deep at mean low water I have estimated would require:

From Fox Point to Field's Point, 434,000 cubic yards, measured in scows.	
At Pawtuxet and Gaspee Shoal, 175,000 cubic yards, measured in scows.	
609,000 cubic yards, measured in scows.	
At \$1 for 7 yards, this would cost.....	\$87,000
Add for removal of rocks and superintendence.....	13,000
	<b>\$100,000</b>

To cut through the shoal near Rocky Point 200 feet wide and 23 feet deep at mean low water would require the removal of 300,000 cubic yards, measured in the scows; and inasmuch as this shoal can be avoided by using the middle entrance to the bay, it is not an important obstruction. It now has a ruling depth of 18 feet at mean low water.

All the estimates below Field's Point are based solely upon the United States Coast Survey charts, on one of which, sent herewith, the proposed channel is marked.

If the revenue of the Government will allow such an expenditure in one year it would be best to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 in one year, so that the benefit may be at once obtained.

Providence is in the Providence collection district, and is a port of entry. The revenue from customs, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$182,352.57.

The United States in former years has expended about \$56,500 on improvement of this harbor.

Very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,

*Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.*

BRIG. GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

*Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.*

\* This communication was printed in the Second Annual Report of the Harbor Commission.

*Improvement of Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.*

Nothing has been done here during the past fiscal year, and no work is contemplated during the next. The small amount of funds available at the beginning of the year has been expended in closing up the work and office expenses.

## MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$30 14
July 1, 1878, amount expended during fiscal year.....	30 14

*Improvement of Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.*

Block Island is situated about 12 miles from the nearest point on the mainland. Its nearest natural harbor is in Narragansett Bay, some 25 miles distant. The island is about 9 miles long and about 4 wide in its widest part. Its population is about 1,400. The improvement sought was the building of a harbor for larger boats than were heretofore used by the fishermen, and for such as would be employed in bringing coal, lumber, &c., and for otherwise facilitating communication between the island and the mainland.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year the main work had been built out to a point 1,325 feet from the shore and the inner harbor with an inclosed area of about 1½ acres, and seven feet depth at mean low water, completed. At that time stone was being put into the work by Messrs. P. Harrington & Co., of Groton, Conn., under contract at \$1.29 per ton. They continued until the completion of their contract, November 30, 1877, having put in from the first 34,368.73 tons; of this amount 25,227.38 tons were put in from July 1 to November 30. They were enabled to put in this large amount in so short a time by employing a large number of vessels and getting the stone from two or three quarries. The building of a detached piece gave them places to unload three or more vessels at the same time.

During August and a part of September a vessel with divers was employed in removing bowlders from the anchorage sheltered by the breakwater. There were removed 517 tons at a cost of \$2.20 per ton for those up to 10 tons, and \$6 per ton for those in excess of this size.

The condition of the work at the close of the season was as follows: The breakwater extending out 1,425 feet from the shore, an opening of 200 feet, and then a detached pier 300 feet in length, the first 50 feet in prolongation of the main work, the second 50 feet on a line making an angle of 15 degrees to the left, and the remaining 200 feet on a line making an angle to the left of 15 degrees with the second 50 feet.

Our experience in the construction of the work thus far has shown that whenever large quantities of stone have been put in during the season of mild weather it has always been displaced and settled down by the storms of winter. This had occurred while the work was in much shoaler water than that built during last season. In view of this probability, sufficient funds were reserved to build up the work after the storms of the winter.

During the winter there occurred several quite severe storms, but on the 10th of January an unusually severe one visited this section. At the time of high-water the waves rolled in over the beach in the angle to the east of the inner harbor with sufficient height and force to carry stone weighing 40 to 50 pounds over the parapet of the east crib into the basin. This parapet is about 8 feet above mean high water.

An examination of the work in April showed that the head of the main work and the detached piece, all built last season, had been settled down considerably by these storms. The greater part of the change of form and settling seemed to be confined to the outer or most exposed ends of the work. It was estimated that it would require 3,000 tons to build this up to the required height and form.

Advertisement inviting proposals to furnish and place this stone was made April 25, 1878, and on the 25th of May the following were received:

*Abstract of proposals received at the Engineer Office, United States Army, Newport, R. I., May 25, 1878, at 10 a. m., for riprap granite for breakwater at Block Island, R. I.*

Number.	Name of Bidder.	Address.	Commence.	Complete.	Price per ton of 2,340 pounds.	\$4,000 will pay for tons.
1	Francis H. Smith.....	New York City.....	June 1	July 31	\$1 14	3,508
2	Amos B. Chapel.....	Waterford, Conn.....	June 1	July 31	1 28	3,125
3	James Scully & Co.....	Groton, Conn.....	June 1	July 31	1 44	2,777
4	Isaac A. Sylvester.....	Quincy, Mass.....	June 1	July 31	1 48½	3,693
5	F. A. Ingerson and W. H. Moltrop..	New London, Conn.....	June 1	Aug. 1	1 65	3,424
6	Sidney Edsall.....	New York City.....	June 1	July 31	1 66	3,409

The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. Francis H. Smith, of New York, at \$1.14 per ton.

Work was commenced in the latter part of the month, and up to the 30th about 275 tons had been put in. It is expected that the contract will be completed by August 31, 1878.

This will complete the breakwater for a harbor for local purposes at a cost of \$285,000. We have been enabled to do this at a much less cost than estimated, by dispensing with the cut stone, using only riprap granite, and by reason of the fall in prices for such work.

Block Island is in the Newport collection district, which place is a port of entry. The revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is \$1,466.41.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$46,978 96
July 1, 1878, amount expended during fiscal year .....	41,424 24
July 1, 1878, amount available.....	5,554 72

*Improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

No work has been done here during the past fiscal year, and none is contemplated during the next. The small amount of funds available at the beginning of the year has been expended in closing up the work and in office expenses.

## MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$101 97
July 1, 1878, amount expended during the fiscal year.....	101 97

*Improvement of Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

This bay lies between Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, and Watch Hill, in Rhode Island. It is entered from Fisher's Island Sound, and it receives the waters of Pawcatuck River, at the head of navigation of which are the flourishing towns of Pawcatuck, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., with their mills and fine granite quarries. The general government has already dredged a channel-way in the river up to these towns, 75 feet wide, 5½ feet deep at mean low-water, and 8 feet deep at mean high-water. The entrance to the bay is deep, but a shoal extends all across its wider portion, which cannot be passed at mean low-water with vessels drawing more than 4½ feet or 7 feet at mean high water, and it was besides obstructed with dangerous rocks. The bay was surveyed by authority of the general government in 1875, and is reported on, with project for improvement, in Annual Report of Chief of Engineers for 1876, Part 1, pp. 217-221. The project was for a channel 7½ feet deep at mean low water, and 200 feet wide, together with the removal of the dangerous rocks. The reason for making it deeper than the channel made in the river is to enable vessels to pass it in the earlier stages of the tide, and thus insure reaching Westerly on the crest of the tide-wave. The estimated cost was \$51,000.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, appropriated \$5,000 to begin this improvement, but the expenditure was not ordered until May, 1877. Of this amount \$1,500 was set aside for superintendence and for removing dangerous rocks near Rhodes' Folly by hired labor, and \$3,500 for making the proposed channel near Pawcatuck Point, by contract with the lowest responsible bidder. Pawcatuck Point was selected because part of the material to be removed from the place was known to be bowlders, while all the other parts were soft digging. It was desirable to test the feasibility of the whole plan at once by operations upon the most difficult part. There was the additional reason that if a channel were opened here it would be available with nearly as much water in other parts as the route heretofore used and with better steering ranges and less dangers.

It is reported in the last annual report (Part 1, page 204) that the contract had been awarded to W. H. Molthrop, of New London, Conn., to remove the material, including bowlders of a size not exceeding one cubic yard, at the rate of 30 cents per cubic yard, and all bowlders of a greater size at the rate of \$5 per cubic yard.



The dangerous rocks near Rhodes' Folly having upon them a less depth than  $7\frac{1}{4}$  feet at mean low-water, have all been removed by hired labor. The amount was 181 cubic yards. One rock weighing, probably, 150 tons, had to be blasted, and the pieces, as well as the other rocks, were lifted by scows under the action of the rising tide.

Work near Pawcatuck Point was begun July 4, 1877, by a very poor dredging machine, which two days after hauled off for repairs. Another dredge was obtained September 24, and this continued until December 17, when work was abandoned for the winter. The time of completion was extended from November 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878. The dredge resumed work on the 3d of June and continued till the 17th of that month, when her boiler burst, fortunately without serious injury to the crew. Nearly all the work had now been done that the funds would pay for, and the object of testing the character of the excavation having been accomplished, I regarded the contract as completed.

Two cuts, having a combined width of 34 feet, have been made across the shoal at the point, and another cut about one-third of the way in the part where the dredging is easiest. A ridge of bowlders was encountered running across the new channel, having a width of about 50 feet. About half of these were larger and the other half smaller than one cubic yard. About 69 cubic yards of the large size were removed at \$5 per yard. The other material removed amounted to 4,015 cubic yards at 30 cents.

The new channel is too narrow to be of any use as yet. It is proposed to expend the appropriation of \$10,000, approved June 18, 1878, along with the remainder of the former appropriation, in completing the channel opposite to Pawcatuck Point to the width of 200 feet and depth of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  feet at mean low-water, and to commence the deepening of the channel west of this, if there is money enough.

The original estimate was for \$51,000, of which \$15,000 has been appropriated. The remainder, \$36,000, is asked for the next fiscal year.

This improvement is in both the collection districts of Providence, R. I., and Stonington, Conn. The revenue collected at the first named during the last fiscal year is \$171,558.79.

In October and November, 1877, a set of tide observations was made to verify the mean low water plane at Watch Hill, established in making the survey in 1875. The difference in the mean rise and fall of tide was  $1\frac{3}{8}$  foot.

The bench-mark at Pawcatuck Point, to which mean low water is referred, is a bolt in the south face of the largest bowlder on the southwest side of Pawcatuck Point, at the low water line. It is 3.07 feet above mean low water. Simultaneous observations were made at Westerly and Pawcatuck Point to get a mean low water for the upper part of the Pawcatuck River, the bench-mark to which the old mean low water plane was referred having been carried away by ice. The new bench-mark is the top of the cap-log at southeast corner of Cottrell and Babcock's Wharf, Pawcatuck.

It is marked [B M], and is 5.19 feet above mean low-water. This improvement has been superintended by Mr. H. A. Bentley, Assistant Engineer.

The following is a table of observations made at Pawcatuck Point:

Date.	High-water.	Low-water.	Date.	High-water.	Low-water.
1878.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
October 20.....	10.60	8.0	November 3.....	10.30	7.10
October 21.....	10.90	8.10	November 4.....	9.60	6.70
October 22.....	10.70	8.20	November 5.....	10.90	7.40
October 23.....	11.70	7.80	November 6.....	10.80	6.70
October 24.....	10.30	7.80	November 7.....	10.50	7.00
October 25.....	11.00	7.90	November 8.....	10.70	7.80
October 26.....	11.60	8.50	November 9.....	10.80	8.10
October 27.....	10.90	8.00	November 10.....	10.20	8.00
October 28.....	10.50	8.20	November 11.....	10.70	8.80
October 29.....	10.40	8.30	November 12.....	10.20	8.70
October 30.....	10.10	8.00	November 13.....	10.00	8.50
October 31.....	11.10	8.20	November 14.....	9.80	8.20
November 1.....	10.70	8.0	November 15.....	9.70	7.80
November 2.....	11.10	8.50	November 16.....	9.80	8.00

Mean rise and fall of tide 2.63 feet.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1877, amount available.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Amount appropriated by act approved June 18, 1878....	10,000 00	
		<u>\$15,000 00</u>
July 1, 1878, amount expended during fiscal year.....		4,320 62
		<u>10,679 38</u>
July 1, 1878, amount available.....		36,000 00
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project.....		36,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.....		36,000 00

#### C.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PROVIDENCE IN RELATION TO THE HARBOR LINE AT FIELD'S POINT.

No. 67. Message of the Mayor, relative to the widening of the channel at Field's Point.

[Presented February 10, 1879.]

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, )  
CITY HALL, February 10, 1879. )

Gentlemen of the City Council:

I transmit herewith copy of a communication received from the Board of Harbor Commissioners, in relation to the widening of the channel at Field's Point,

by removing a portion of the point. The Board desires the co-operation of the city council in the matter of fixing a proper harbor line from Sassafras Point to Field's Point, which will require a decision of the question as to widening the channel, as already stated.

The improvement of the harbor is one of the most important subjects that can demand the attention of the City Council. I therefore most earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken upon the communication of the Commissioners, and that the efforts for the removal of the sand spit at Field's Point may receive the full approval and assistance of the City Council.

THOMAS A. DOYLE,  
*Mayor.*

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PROVIDENCE, February 4, 1879.

*Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor :*

DEAR SIR: The Harbor Commissioners have under consideration the establishment of a harbor line from Sassafras Point to Field's Point. The position of the long, low spit of land jutting out into the channel at Field's Point, and its effect upon the direction of the current, which in its turn affects the ship channel, has led to a consideration of the question as to cutting off this sand spit, and thus widening the mouth of the harbor and improving the course of the channel.

This matter is regarded as of considerable importance, and we wish to call the attention of the city government to it, with a view of securing such action on the part of the city as will result in the establishment of the harbor line in that position which shall appear to be for the best interests of the community.

Very respectfully yours,

J. HERBERT SHEDD,  
N. F. POTTER,  
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,  
*Harbor Commissioners.*

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No. 68. Resolution referring the Mayor's Message, relative to the widening of the channel at Field's Point.

[Approved February 13, 1879.]

*Resolved*, That the Mayor's message dated February 10, 1879, in relation to the widening of the channel at Field's Point, and the fixing of a proper harbor line from Sassafras Point to Field's Point, be referred to the joint committee on the harbor to examine and report thereon.

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No. 85. Resolution approving proposed harbor line at Field's Point.

[Approved February 13, 1879 ]

*Resolved*, That the City Council hereby approves the line proposed by the harbor commissioners for a harbor line at Field's Point, and will devote to the improvement of the harbor so much of said point as lies easterly of said line.

## D.

## CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

*Know all Men by these Presents :* That the City of Providence, a municipal corporation in the State of Rhode Island, in consideration of the license granted to said city by the Harbor Commissioners of said State to construct an embankment, protected by a rip-rap wall, on the west side of Seekonk river, northerly from Front street, a copy of which license is hereto annexed, marked "A," and made part hereof, does hereby agree to and with said Harbor Commissioners, a board now composed of J. Herbert Shedd, Nathaniel F. Potter and Jedediah Williams, and their successors in said offices, to dredge from said Seekonk river, or from the harbor of Providence river, at such points as said Harbor Commissioners should select, and in a manner satisfactory to said Harbor Commissioners, as many cubic yards of material as shall be displaced by the construction of said work. And it is further agreed by said city and said Harbor Commissioners that the amount of such displacement shall be ascertained by a competent engineer, to be selected by said city and said Harbor Commissioners, as follows: Accurate measurements of the present surface of the work in the locality where said work is to be done shall be taken, and an accurate account of the quantity of material put into said work is to be kept, and on the completion of said work to the satisfaction of said Harbor Commissioners an accurate measurement of the position of the surfaces of said work is to be taken, and the contents of the figure lying between the surfaces now existing and the surfaces of the completed work is to be estimated and the difference in volume between the size of said figure so estimated as aforesaid, and the amount of material which shall be put into said work is to be considered the measure of the material which has been displaced by the construction of the work aforesaid, and as the measurement of the amount of dredging to be done as aforesaid under the direction of said Harbor Commissioners.

And the said city of Providence hereby agrees to and with said Board of Harbor Commissioners to do the said dredging to the amount so ascertained as aforesaid, at the times and places aforesaid, under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to said board of Harbor Commissioners.

In witness whereof the said city of Providence has caused this agreement to be signed by Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor, their agent thereto, duly authorized this second day of March, A. D. 1878.

[L. S.]

The City of Providence, by

THOMAS A. DOYLE, *Mayor*.

Correct in form,

N. VAN SLYCK, *City Solicitor*.

Approved by Committee,

THOS. A. MILLETT, *Chairman*.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 21, 1878.

Approved,

W. SAYLES, *Attorney General*.

## "A."

WHEREAS, The city of Providence, through its committee on Brook street district, has made written application to this board for a license to construct an embankment protected by a rip-rap wall on the west side of Seekonk river, northerly from Front street, and have submitted plans and specifications of the same.

*Now, therefore,* The said city of Providence is hereby authorized to proceed and build said embankment in conformity to plans and specifications filed in this office, except that the slope wall shall be located thirty feet westerly and farther back from the harbor line than is shown upon said plans; and, *Provided,* That the city of Providence execute an agreement satisfactory to the Attorney General, to the effect that said city shall dredge from the channels of the river or harbor, at such points as the Harbor Commissioners may select, and in a manner satisfactory to them, as many cubic yards of material as shall be displaced by the construction of said work. The amount of said displacement to be ascertained by a competent engineer, as follows: Accurate measurements of the present surface of the earth in said locality are to be taken. An accurate account of the quantity of material put into said work is to be kept. On completion of the work in a manner satisfactory to the Harbor Commissioners, an accurate measurement of the position of the surfaces is to be taken and the contents of the figure lying between the surfaces now existing and the surfaces of the completed work, is to be estimated. The difference in volume between this estimated figure and the amount of material put into the work is to be considered the measure of the material which has been displaced by the construction of the work, and consequently the amount of dredging to be done under direction of the Commissioners.

This license to be of no effect until said agreement has been executed. In witness whereof the Board of Harbor Commissioners have hereto affixed their signatures this second day of March, A. D. 1878.

J. HERBERT SHEDD,  
N. F. POTTER,  
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,

*Harbor Commissioners.*

## E.

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.

Wednesday, September 4.						Thursday, September 5.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
						A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
						<i>*3.05</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>*3.10</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>*3.20</i>	<i>6.75</i>
						5.20	8.65	5.23	8.61	5.30	8.50
						5.40	8.86	5.43	8.81	5.50	8.80
						6.00	9.18	6.03	9.10	6.10	9.07
						6.20	9.41	6.23	9.36	6.30	9.30
						6.40	9.68	6.43	9.65	6.50	9.60
						7.00	9.89	7.03	9.80	7.10	9.78
						7.20	9.90	7.23	9.87	7.30	9.84
						7.40	10.10	7.43	10.06	7.50	10.06
						8.00	10.16	8.03	10.12	8.10	10.14
						<i>8.20</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>8.30</i>	<i>10.17</i>
						8.40	10.12	8.43	10.10	8.50	10.13
						9.00	10.05	9.03	9.95	9.10	9.96
						9.20	9.71	9.23	9.71	9.30	9.75
						9.40	9.50	9.43	9.49	9.50	9.55
						10.00	9.25	10.03	9.29	10.10	9.32
						10.20	9.04	10.23	9.10	10.30	9.12
						10.40	8.87	10.43	8.97	10.50	8.97
						11.00	8.95	11.03	8.93	11.10	8.93
						11.20	8.92	11.23	8.90	11.30	8.91
						11.40	8.90	11.43	8.91	11.50	8.95
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.30	7.67	12.25	7.88	12.15	8.14	12.00	8.98	12.03	8.87	12.10	8.87
12.55	7.05	12.50	7.31	12.40	7.69	12.20	8.68	12.23	8.64	12.30	8.63
1.20	6.51	1.15	6.74	1.05	7.15	12.40	8.32	12.43	8.34	12.50	8.40
1.45	6.15	1.40	6.30	1.30	6.59	1.00	8.04	1.03	8.09	1.10	8.10
2.10	5.91	2.05	6.03	1.55	6.23	1.20	7.58	1.23	7.62	1.30	7.67
<i>2.35</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>5.88</i>	2.20	5.95	1.40	7.17	1.43	7.23	1.50	7.33
3.00	6.00	2.55	5.92	<i>2.45</i>	<i>5.84</i>	2.00	6.87	2.03	6.91	2.10	6.92
3.25	6.43	3.20	6.23	3.10	6.05	2.20	6.57	2.23	6.58	2.30	6.60
3.50	6.92	3.45	6.77	3.35	6.43	2.40	6.21	2.43	6.26	2.50	6.26
4.15	7.45	4.10	7.24	4.00	6.84	<i>3.00</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>5.97</i>
4.40	7.98	4.35	7.79	4.25	7.35	3.20	6.14	3.23	6.13	3.30	6.19
5.05	8.49	5.00	8.28	4.50	7.82	3.40	6.41	3.43	6.37	3.50	6.31
5.30	8.90	5.25	8.75	5.15	8.29	4.00	6.57	4.03	6.54	4.10	6.55
5.55	9.17	5.50	9.01	5.40	8.68	4.20	6.82	4.23	6.78	4.30	6.91
6.25	9.65	6.03	9.27	6.15	9.24	4.40	7.01	4.43	6.99	4.50	7.03
6.45	9.85	6.30	9.62	6.37	9.51	5.00	7.21	5.03	7.15	5.10	7.23
<i>*8.55</i>	<i>9.27</i>	6.50	9.85	6.57	9.79	5.20	7.41	5.23	7.37	5.30	7.41
		<i>*9.00</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>*9.07</i>	<i>9.33</i>	5.40	7.67	5.43	7.65	5.50	7.67
						6.00	8.03	6.03	7.97	6.10	7.99
						6.20	8.40	6.23	8.36	6.30	8.30
						6.40	8.71	6.43	8.67	6.50	8.59
						<i>*9.21</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>*9.26</i>	<i>9.93</i>	<i>*9.34</i>	<i>9.91</i>

NOTE.—The times and readings at high and low water are shown in italics.

\* The readings marked thus were made by the police.

TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—*Continued.*

Friday, September 6.

Saturday, September 7.

Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*3.57	6.75	*4.02	6.77	*4.10	6.82	*5.05	6.63	*5.10	6.63	*5.17	6.68
5.20	7.76	5.23	7.74	5.30	7.76	5.20	6.78	5.23	6.77	5.30	6.86
5.40	8.02	5.43	8.01	5.50	7.99	5.40	6.97	5.43	6.97	5.50	6.97
6.00	8.34	6.03	8.31	6.10	8.26	6.00	7.30	6.03	7.27	6.10	7.27
6.20	8.62	6.23	8.60	6.30	8.57	6.20	7.68	6.23	7.66	6.30	7.61
6.40	8.85	6.43	8.83	6.50	8.80	6.40	8.00	6.43	7.96	6.50	7.91
7.00	9.03	7.03	9.01	7.10	8.99	7.00	8.30	7.03	8.22	7.10	8.21
7.20	9.30	7.23	9.28	7.30	9.28	7.20	8.49	7.23	8.46	7.30	8.47
7.40	9.60	7.43	9.56	7.50	9.54	7.40	8.78	7.43	8.79	7.50	8.75
8.00	9.91	8.03	9.88	8.10	9.77	8.00	9.13	8.03	9.11	8.10	9.04
8.20	9.99	8.23	9.95	8.30	9.90	8.20	9.49	8.23	9.46	8.30	9.34
8.40	10.06	8.43	10.04	8.50	10.04	8.40	9.73	8.43	9.69	8.50	9.55
9.00	10.12	9.03	10.09	9.10	10.09	9.00	10.11	9.03	10.09	9.10	9.95
9.20	10.15	9.23	10.10	9.30	10.13	9.20	10.21	9.23	10.26	9.30	10.13
9.40	10.14	9.43	10.10	9.50	10.11	9.40	10.41	9.43	10.45	9.50	10.34
10.00	10.04	10.03	10.01	10.10	10.04	10.00	10.66	10.03	10.62	10.10	10.55
10.20	9.95	10.23	9.94	10.30	9.93	10.20	10.70	10.23	10.75	10.30	10.70
10.40	9.81	10.43	9.79	10.50	9.81	10.40	10.74	10.43	10.71	10.50	10.70
11.00	9.70	11.03	9.69	11.10	9.71	11.00	10.60	11.03	10.57	11.10	10.51
11.20	9.53	11.23	9.52	11.30	9.52	11.20	10.29	11.23	10.30	11.30	10.34
11.40	9.36	11.43	9.37	11.50	9.38	11.40	9.99	11.43	10.02	11.50	10.05
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	9.30	12.03	9.27	12.10	9.27	12.00	9.60	12.03	9.65	12.10	9.71
12.20	9.16	12.23	9.15	12.30	9.13	12.20	9.26	12.23	9.35	12.30	9.41
12.40	9.03	12.43	9.00	12.50	8.99	12.40	9.03	12.43	9.11	12.50	9.16
1.00	8.87	1.03	8.86	1.10	8.87	1.00	8.93	1.03	8.95	1.10	8.98
1.20	8.66	1.23	8.65	1.30	8.63	1.20	8.78	1.23	8.77	1.30	8.78
1.40	8.35	1.43	8.36	1.50	8.35	1.40	8.75	1.43	8.68	1.50	8.67
2.00	8.11	2.03	8.13	2.10	8.11	2.00	8.62	2.03	8.60	2.10	8.59
2.20	7.75	2.23	7.79	2.30	7.77	2.20	8.55	2.23	8.54	2.30	8.51
2.40	7.42	2.43	7.47	2.50	7.46	2.40	8.36	2.43	8.33	2.50	8.33
3.00	7.10	3.03	7.14	3.10	7.11	3.00	8.12	3.03	8.14	3.10	8.13
3.20	6.75	3.23	6.81	3.30	6.82	3.20	7.85	3.23	7.88	3.30	7.88
3.40	6.47	3.43	6.53	3.50	6.52	3.40	7.61	3.43	7.60	3.50	7.60
4.00	6.29	4.03	6.32	4.10	6.29	4.00	7.20	4.03	7.23	4.10	7.21
4.20	6.20	4.23	6.21	4.30	6.20	4.20	6.80	4.23	6.85	4.30	6.87
4.40	6.25	4.43	6.21	4.50	6.27	4.40	6.50	4.43	6.55	4.50	6.56
5.00	6.43	5.03	6.43	5.10	6.43	5.00	6.30	5.03	6.35	5.10	6.34
5.20	6.67	5.23	6.65	5.30	6.65	5.20	6.24	5.23	6.25	5.30	6.25
5.40	6.92	5.43	6.91	5.50	6.89	5.40	6.20	5.43	6.19	5.50	6.20
6.00	7.11	6.03	7.09	6.10	7.13	6.00	6.21	6.03	6.17	6.10	6.25
6.20	7.35	6.23	7.36	6.30	7.37	6.20	6.27	6.23	6.30	6.30	6.35
6.40	7.55	6.43	7.61	6.50	7.61	6.40	6.45	6.43	6.45	6.50	6.50
*10.20	10.12	*10.75	10.09	*10.31	10.08	*11.05	10.22	*11.18	10.16	*11.26	10.14

Sunday, September 8. A. M.\*

Sunday, September 8. P. M.\*

5.50	6.51	5.55	6.51	6.00	6.53						
11.55	10.79					6.15	6.17	6.20	6.19	6.25	6.23
								12.07	10.70	12.13	10.66

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Monday, September 9.						Tuesday, September 10.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*0.15	10.63	*0.20	10.60	*0.25	10.58	*1.15	10.48	*1.24	10.43	*1.29	10.41
5.20	7.27	5.23	7.35	5.30	7.39	5.20	7.71	5.23	7.77	5.30	7.81
5.40	6.97	5.43	7.03	5.50	7.02	5.40	7.36	5.43	7.43	5.50	7.45
6.00	6.59	6.03	6.66	6.10	6.70	6.00	7.06	6.03	7.10	6.10	7.14
6.20	6.46	6.23	6.50	6.30	6.51	6.20	6.72	6.23	6.78	6.30	6.81
6.40	6.39	6.43	6.39	6.50	6.41	6.40	6.49	6.43	6.51	6.50	6.55
7.02	6.52	7.05	6.48	7.10	6.51	7.00	6.26	7.03	6.29	7.10	6.30
7.20	6.68	7.23	6.66	7.30	6.64	7.20	6.18	7.23	6.18	7.30	6.20
7.40	6.85	7.43	6.84	7.50	6.88	7.40	6.21	7.43	6.21	7.50	6.25
8.00	7.10	8.03	7.09	8.10	7.09	8.00	6.35	8.03	6.33	8.10	6.36
8.20	7.44	8.23	7.43	8.30	7.42	8.20	6.56	8.23	6.59	8.30	6.66
8.40	7.80	8.43	7.77	8.50	7.71	8.40	6.85	8.43	6.84	8.50	6.84
9.00	8.02	9.03	8.09	9.10	8.05	9.00	7.18	9.03	7.17	9.10	7.18
9.20	8.48	9.23	8.41	9.30	8.36	9.20	7.58	9.23	7.54	9.30	7.55
9.40	8.75	9.43	8.81	9.50	8.71	9.40	7.98	9.43	7.94	9.50	7.87
10.00	9.24	10.03	9.20	10.10	9.06	10.00	8.39	10.03	8.37	10.10	8.27
10.20	9.60	10.23	9.58	10.30	9.42	10.20	8.81	10.23	8.74	10.30	8.63
10.40	10.08	10.43	10.01	10.50	9.81	10.40	9.26	10.43	9.20	10.50	9.04
11.00	10.49	11.03	10.43	11.10	10.18	11.00	9.72	11.03	9.65	11.10	9.43
11.20	10.79	11.23	10.73	11.30	10.48	11.20	10.02	11.23	10.02	11.30	9.80
11.40	10.99	11.43	10.90	11.50	10.75	11.40	10.45	11.43	10.39	11.50	10.15
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	11.12	12.03	11.04	12.10	10.90	12.00	10.76	12.03	10.68	12.10	10.48
12.20	10.98	12.23	10.93	12.30	10.90	12.20	10.85	12.23	10.79	12.30	10.67
12.40	10.90	12.43	10.88	12.50	10.87	12.40	10.98	12.43	10.94	12.50	10.85
1.00	10.70	1.03	10.67	1.10	10.65	1.00	10.89	1.03	10.84	1.10	10.82
1.20	10.87	1.23	10.35	1.30	10.39	1.20	10.73	1.23	10.70	1.30	10.71
1.40	10.04	1.43	10.05	1.50	10.10	1.40	10.55	1.43	10.50	1.50	10.53
2.00	9.70	2.03	9.73	2.10	9.80	2.00	10.27	2.03	10.27	2.10	10.32
2.20	9.47	2.23	9.48	2.30	9.55	2.20	10.00	2.23	9.97	2.30	10.02
2.40	9.25	2.43	9.28	2.50	9.31	2.40	9.62	2.43	9.66	2.50	9.75
3.00	9.01	3.03	9.02	3.10	9.05	3.00	9.46	3.03	9.45	3.10	9.52
3.20	8.82	3.23	8.88	3.30	8.85	3.20	9.22	3.23	9.28	3.30	9.31
3.40	8.64	3.43	8.63	3.50	8.61	3.40	9.05	3.43	9.11	3.50	9.07
4.00	8.44	4.03	8.42	4.10	8.42	4.00	8.86	4.03	8.90	4.10	8.87
4.20	8.20	4.23	8.18	4.30	8.13	4.20	8.67	4.23	8.69	4.30	8.79
4.40	7.82	4.43	7.85	4.50	7.87	4.40	8.49	4.43	8.47	4.50	8.45
5.00	7.55	5.03	7.56	5.10	7.55	5.00	8.18	5.03	8.18	5.10	8.17
5.20	7.18	5.23	7.22	5.30	7.20	5.20	7.85	5.23	7.88	5.30	7.88
5.40	6.89	5.43	6.93	5.50	6.93	5.40	7.48	5.43	7.52	5.50	7.52
6.00	6.61	6.03	6.62	6.10	6.60	6.00	7.16	6.03	7.20	6.10	7.23
6.20	6.35	6.23	6.35	6.30	6.38	6.20	6.85	6.23	6.87	6.30	6.91
6.40	6.21	6.43	6.21	6.50	6.20	6.40	6.57	6.43	6.60	6.50	6.62
7.00	6.16	7.03	6.14	7.10	6.18	*7.57	6.25	*8.02	6.25	*8.08	6.28



## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Wednesday, September 11.

Thursday, September 12.

Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*1.32	10.98	*1.44	10.88	*1.50	10.82	*2.00	10.89	*2.15	10.75	*2.21	10.70
5.20	8.21	5.23	8.23	5.30	8.27	5.20	.....	5.23	.....	5.30	8.35
5.40	7.84	5.43	7.89	5.50	7.93	5.40	7.98	5.43	8.00	5.50	8.07
6.00	7.44	6.03	7.51	6.10	7.57	6.00	7.55	6.03	7.63	6.10	7.68
6.20	7.13	6.23	7.19	6.30	7.23	6.20	7.25	6.23	7.30	6.30	7.37
6.40	6.84	6.43	6.87	6.50	6.91	6.40	6.99	6.43	7.04	6.50	7.06
7.00	6.57	7.03	6.59	7.10	6.62	7.00	6.75	7.03	6.80	7.10	6.76
7.20	6.57	7.23	6.38	7.30	6.40	7.20	6.44	7.23	6.44	7.30	6.48
7.40	6.53	7.43	6.23	7.50	6.23	7.40	6.25	7.43	6.26	7.50	6.28
8.00	6.29	8.03	6.19	8.10	6.22	8.00	6.14	8.03	6.11	8.10	6.10
8.20	6.16	8.23	6.33	8.30	6.31	8.20	5.92	8.23	5.94	8.30	5.95
8.40	6.49	8.43	6.50	8.50	.....	8.40	5.86	8.43	5.85	8.50	5.89
9.00	6.75	9.03	6.74	9.10	6.76	9.00	5.96	9.03	5.95	9.10	6.00
9.20	6.87	9.23	6.91	9.30	6.93	9.20	6.19	9.23	6.14	9.30	6.17
9.40	7.16	9.43	7.13	9.50	7.23	9.40	6.30	9.43	6.29	9.50	6.33
10.00	7.53	10.03	7.51	10.10	7.50	10.00	6.45	10.03	6.45	10.10	6.51
10.20	7.99	10.23	7.91	10.30	7.85	10.20	6.75	10.23	6.76	10.30	6.76
10.40	8.44	10.43	8.38	10.50	8.26	10.40	7.13	10.43	7.16	10.50	7.10
11.00	8.87	11.03	8.85	11.10	8.64	11.00	7.55	11.03	7.53	11.10	7.46
11.20	9.31	11.23	9.28	11.30	9.04	11.20	8.05	11.23	7.98	11.30	7.86
11.40	9.78	11.43	9.70	11.50	9.45	11.40	8.51	11.43	8.45	11.50	8.27
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	10.23	12.03	10.14	12.10	9.83	12.00	8.95	12.03	8.88	12.10	8.65
12.20	10.51	12.23	10.43	12.30	10.17	12.20	9.36	12.23	9.30	12.30	9.06
12.40	10.83	12.43	10.74	12.50	10.53	12.40	9.79	12.43	9.70	12.50	8.44
1.00	11.02	1.03	10.96	1.10	10.80	1.00	10.12	1.03	10.07	1.10	9.84
1.20	11.18	1.23	11.13	1.30	11.01	1.20	10.45	1.23	10.39	1.30	10.27
1.40	11.53	1.43	11.18	1.50	11.10	1.40	10.71	1.43	10.61	1.50	10.42
2.00	11.14	2.03	11.09	2.10	11.07	2.00	10.83	2.03	10.74	2.10	10.57
2.20	10.95	2.23	10.90	2.30	10.85	2.20	10.78	2.23	10.69	2.30	10.57
2.40	10.57	2.43	10.55	2.50	10.59	2.40	10.44	2.43	10.39	2.50	10.36
3.00	10.23	3.03	10.23	3.10	10.31	3.00	10.16	3.03	10.11	3.10	10.14
3.20	9.88	3.23	9.93	3.30	10.01	3.20	9.88	3.23	9.85	3.30	9.83
3.40	9.58	3.43	9.62	3.50	9.71	3.40	9.61	3.43	9.64	3.50	9.72
4.00	9.36	4.03	9.40	4.10	9.50	4.00	9.38	4.03	9.41	4.10	9.45
4.20	9.29	4.23	9.30	4.30	9.33	4.20	9.19	4.23	9.23	4.30	9.24
4.40	9.11	4.43	9.13	4.50	9.13	4.40	9.08	4.43	9.05	4.50	9.00
5.00	8.84	5.03	8.81	5.10	8.82	5.00	8.98	5.03	8.97	5.10	8.97
5.20	8.44	5.23	8.46	5.30	8.50	5.20	8.81	5.23	8.76	5.30	8.75
5.40	8.06	5.43	8.13	5.50	8.18	5.40	8.60	5.43	8.55	5.50	8.53
6.00	7.76	6.03	7.81	6.10	7.85	6.00	8.34	6.03	8.33	6.10	8.33
6.20	7.48	6.23	7.51	6.30	7.53	6.20	7.96	6.23	8.03	6.30	8.09
6.40	7.07	6.43	7.19	6.50	7.16	6.40	7.85	6.43	7.83	6.50	7.83
*8.30	6.18	*8.35	6.18	*8.40	6.23	*9.00	6.37	*9.05	6.38	*9.10	6.41

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Friday, September 13.						Saturday, September 14.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*2.20	11.03	*2.34	10.90	*2.41	10.82	*3.15	11.04	*3.30	10.90	*3.36	10.86
5.20	.....	5.23	.....	5.30	.....	5.20	9.23	5.23	9.28	5.30	9.36
5.40	8.20	5.43	8.22	5.50	8.25	5.40	9.00	5.43	9.03	5.50	9.11
6.00	8.12	6.03	8.10	6.10	8.05	6.00	8.73	6.03	8.72	6.10	8.80
6.20	7.69	6.23	7.70	6.30	7.71	6.20	8.38	6.23	8.39	6.30	8.45
6.40	7.40	6.43	7.51	6.50	7.56	6.40	8.19	6.43	8.21	6.50	8.24
7.00	7.32	7.03	7.31	7.10	7.31	7.00	7.89	7.03	7.90	7.10	7.90
7.20	7.05	7.23	7.08	7.30	7.09	7.20	7.57	7.23	7.61	7.30	7.60
7.40	6.85	7.43	6.89	7.50	6.85	7.40	7.35	7.43	7.39	7.50	7.40
8.00	6.63	8.03	6.61	8.10	6.60	8.00	7.09	8.03	7.10	8.10	7.10
8.20	6.36	8.23	6.36	8.30	6.39	8.20	6.88	8.23	6.89	8.30	6.87
8.40	6.20	8.43	6.21	8.50	6.18	8.40	6.65	8.43	6.65	8.50	6.66
9.00	5.95	9.03	5.98	9.10	5.99	9.00	6.59	9.03	6.57	9.10	6.58
9.20	5.88	9.23	5.88	9.30	5.89	9.20	6.45	9.23	6.39	9.30	6.41
9.40	5.81	9.43	5.83	9.50	5.82	9.40	6.41	9.51	6.42	9.55	6.45
10.00	5.90	10.03	5.91	10.10	5.89	10.00	6.49	10.03	6.45	10.10	6.46
10.20	6.05	10.23	6.06	10.30	6.01	10.20	6.56	10.23	6.54	10.30	6.62
10.40	6.35	10.43	6.39	10.50	6.39	10.40	6.80	10.43	6.80	10.50	6.81
11.00	6.79	11.03	.....	11.10	6.69	11.00	7.08	11.03	7.10	11.10	7.07
11.20	7.21	11.23	7.18	11.30	7.09	11.20	7.37	11.23	7.38	11.30	7.39
11.40	7.71	11.43	7.68	11.50	7.55	11.40	7.85	11.43	7.82	11.50	7.76
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	8.06	12.03	7.98	12.10	7.85	12.00	8.26	12.03	8.21	12.10	8.07
12.20	8.41	12.23	8.58	12.30	8.25	12.20	8.58	12.23	8.55	12.30	8.40
12.40	8.91	12.43	8.85	12.50	8.65	12.40	8.96	12.43	8.89	12.50	8.80
1.00	9.25	1.03	9.21	1.10	9.02	1.00	9.30	1.03	9.25	1.10	9.14
1.20	9.60	1.23	9.55	1.30	9.34	1.20	9.58	1.23	9.54	1.30	9.34
1.40	9.93	1.43	9.87	1.50	9.78	1.40	9.93	1.43	9.90	1.50	9.78
2.00	10.24	2.03	10.16	2.10	10.01	2.00	10.28	2.03	10.26	2.10	10.07
2.20	10.29	2.23	10.24	2.30	10.18	2.20	10.54	2.23	10.49	2.30	10.40
2.40	10.27	2.43	10.23	2.50	10.16	2.40	10.80	2.43	10.83	2.50	10.59
3.00	10.10	3.03	10.09	3.10	10.10	3.00	10.94	3.03	10.88	3.10	10.78
3.20	10.03	3.23	10.00	3.30	10.01	3.20	10.96	3.23	10.91	3.30	10.95
3.40	9.56	3.43	9.57	3.50	9.63	3.40	10.75	3.43	10.68	3.50	10.71
4.00	9.23	4.03	9.25	4.10	9.33	4.00	10.50	4.03	10.50	4.10	10.52
4.20	8.82	4.23	8.88	4.30	9.00	4.20	10.25	4.23	10.26	4.30	10.32
4.40	8.69	4.43	8.72	4.50	8.78	4.40	10.03	4.43	10.05	4.50	10.14
5.00	8.54	5.03	8.54	5.10	8.53	5.00	9.87	5.03	9.88	5.10	9.93
5.20	8.45	5.23	8.44	5.30	8.46	5.20	9.71	5.23	9.73	5.30	9.78
5.40	8.43	5.43	8.37	5.50	8.35	5.40	9.60	5.43	9.59	5.50	9.62
6.00	8.19	6.03	8.15	6.10	8.13	6.00	9.41	6.03	9.38	6.10	9.37
6.20	7.99	6.23	7.97	6.30	7.95	6.20	9.16	6.23	9.17	6.30	9.16
6.40	7.68	6.43	7.66	6.50	7.64	6.40	8.95	6.43	8.91	6.50	8.94
*9.15	5.92	*9.20	5.92	*9.25	5.96	*10.20	7.18	*10.25	7.18	*10.30	7.21

Sunday, September 15, A. M.\*

3.14	11.25	3.33	11.12	3.40	11.09	3.55
10.37	7.07	10.41	7.07	10.46	7.12	10.40

Sunday, September 15, P. M.\*

11.20	3.48	11.09	3.54	11.05
7.30	10.50	7.30	10.57	7.35

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Monday, September 16.						Tuesday, September 17.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*4.00	11.22	*4.05	11.19	*4.10	11.15	*4.45	10.50	*4.49	10.48	*4.55	10.45
5.20	9.81	5.23	9.85	5.30	9.98	5.20	10.09	5.23	10.08	5.30	10.14
5.40	9.65	5.43	9.69	5.50	9.82	5.40	9.77	5.43	9.80	5.50	9.86
6.00	9.41	6.03	9.45	6.10	9.59	6.00	9.44	6.03	9.48	6.10	9.55
6.20	9.21	6.23	9.27	6.30	9.36	6.20	9.16	6.23	9.21	6.30	9.28
6.40	9.02	6.43	9.06	6.50	9.12	6.40	8.84	6.43	8.90	6.50	8.97
7.00	8.85	7.03	8.88	7.10	8.94	7.00	8.64	7.03	8.68	7.10	8.75
7.20	8.66	7.23	8.66	7.30	8.68	7.20	8.50	7.23	8.50	7.30	8.53
7.40	8.42	7.43	8.42	7.50	8.46	7.40	8.38	7.43	8.38	7.50	8.40
8.00	8.23	8.03	8.23	8.10	8.24	8.00	8.33	8.03	8.31	8.10	8.30
8.20	8.02	8.23	8.01	8.30	8.03	8.20	8.19	8.23	8.15	8.30	8.13
8.40	7.79	8.43	7.80	8.50	7.80	8.40	8.04	8.43	8.03	8.50	8.03
9.00	7.50	9.03	7.50	9.10	7.53	9.00	7.91	9.03	7.89	9.10	7.86
9.20	7.33	9.23	7.33	9.30	7.36	9.20	7.65	9.23	7.65	9.30	7.67
9.40	7.08	9.43	7.10	9.50	7.09	9.40	7.47	9.43	7.50	9.50	7.47
10.00	6.91	10.03	6.93	10.10	6.93	10.00	7.29	10.03	7.28	10.10	7.27
10.20	6.76	10.23	6.75	10.30	6.73	10.20	7.20	10.23	7.19	10.30	7.19
10.40	6.63	10.43	6.61	10.50	6.64	10.40	7.00	10.43	6.99	10.50	6.99
11.00	6.64	11.03	6.62	11.10	6.63	11.00	6.85	11.03	6.85	11.10	6.90
11.20	6.67	11.23	6.66	11.30	6.71	11.20	6.80	11.23	6.79	11.30	6.79
11.40	6.86	11.43	6.84	11.50	6.87	11.40	6.78	11.43	6.75	11.50	6.80
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	7.01	12.03	6.99	12.10	7.07	12.00	6.79	12.03	6.75	12.10	6.80
12.20	7.31	12.23	7.31	12.30	7.36	12.20	6.84	12.23	6.82	12.30	6.86
12.40	7.62	12.43	7.60	12.50	7.60	12.40	6.90	12.43	6.89	12.50	6.93
1.00	7.88	1.03	7.86	1.10	7.86	1.00	7.03	1.03	6.98	1.10	7.05
1.20	8.15	1.23	8.13	1.30	8.15	1.20	7.29	1.23	7.21	1.30	7.28
1.40	8.51	1.43	8.49	1.50	8.46	1.40	7.55	1.43	7.48	1.50	7.51
2.00	8.89	2.03	8.85	2.10	8.77	2.00	7.89	2.03	7.85	2.10	7.83
2.20	9.35	2.23	9.28	2.30	9.15	2.20	8.20	2.23	8.20	2.30	8.15
2.40	9.74	2.43	9.68	2.50	9.49	2.40	8.67	2.43	8.62	2.50	8.52
3.00	10.07	3.03	10.02	3.10	9.85	3.00	9.01	3.03	8.96	3.10	8.86
3.20	10.29	3.23	10.24	3.30	10.08	3.20	9.36	3.23	9.31	3.30	.....
3.40	10.54	3.43	10.50	3.50	10.34	3.40	9.75	3.43	9.69	3.50	9.53
4.00	10.61	4.03	10.57	4.10	10.44	4.00	10.10	4.03	10.08	4.10	.....
4.20	10.45	4.23	10.39	4.30	10.35	4.20	10.31	4.23	10.29	4.30	.....
4.40	10.26	4.43	10.21	4.50	10.26	4.40	10.30	4.43	10.27	4.50	10.24
5.00	10.07	5.03	10.04	5.10	10.09	5.00	10.28	5.03	10.24	5.10	.....
5.20	9.83	5.23	9.82	5.30	9.88	5.20	10.14	5.23	10.12	5.30	10.10
5.40	9.63	5.43	9.62	5.50	9.68	5.40	9.99	5.43	9.97	5.50	9.92
6.00	9.39	6.03	9.39	6.10	9.43	6.00	.....	6.03	.....	6.10	.....
6.20	9.25	6.23	9.23	6.30	9.27	6.20	.....	6.23	.....	6.30	.....
6.40	.....	6.43	.....	6.50	9.20	6.40	.....	6.43	.....	6.50	.....
*11.20	6.97	*11.25	6.98	*11.31	7.01						

TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—*Continued.*

Wednesday, September 18.						Thursday, September 19.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*0.10	7.17	*0.16	7.19	*0.23	7.20	*0.50	7.25	*0.55	7.26	*1.01	7.50
5.20	10.48	5.23	10.43	5.30	10.44	5.20	.....	5.23	.....	5.30	10.27
5.40	10.35	5.43	10.33	5.50	10.35	5.40	10.34	5.43	10.29	5.50	10.30
6.00	10.19	6.03	10.18	6.10	10.22	6.00	10.29	6.03	10.24	6.10	10.27
6.20	9.95	6.23	9.96	6.30	9.99	6.20	10.27	6.23	10.24	6.30	10.29
6.40	9.67	6.43	9.70	6.50	9.75	6.40	10.26	6.47	10.24	6.50	10.27
7.00	9.43	7.03	9.45	7.10	9.49	7.00	10.16	7.03	10.10	7.10	10.12
7.20	9.19	7.23	9.19	7.30	9.23	7.20	9.90	7.23	9.87	7.30	9.90
7.40	8.96	7.43	8.99	7.50	9.03	7.40	9.69	7.43	9.68	7.50	9.70
8.00	8.82	8.03	8.83	8.10	8.82	8.00	9.44	8.03	9.41	8.10	9.45
8.20	8.61	8.23	8.60	8.30	8.58	8.20	9.15	8.23	9.15	8.30	9.19
8.40	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.50	8.42	8.40	8.90	8.43	8.91	8.50	8.94
9.00	8.26	9.03	8.24	9.10	8.25	9.00	8.74	9.03	8.75	9.10	8.75
9.20	8.17	9.23	8.15	9.30	8.14	9.20	8.56	9.23	8.55	9.30	8.55
9.40	8.07	9.43	8.05	9.50	8.00	9.40	8.42	9.43	8.44	9.50	8.43
10.00	7.90	10.03	7.87	10.10	7.90	10.00	8.30	10.03	8.32	10.10	8.31
10.20	7.82	10.23	7.80	10.30	7.80	10.20	8.26	10.23	8.24	10.30	8.28
10.40	7.69	10.43	7.65	10.50	7.64	10.40	8.21	10.43	8.19	10.50	8.18
11.00	7.64	11.03	7.61	11.10	7.59	11.00	8.14	11.03	8.11	11.10	8.11
11.20	7.49	11.23	7.45	11.30	7.47	11.20	7.98	11.23	7.94	11.30	7.93
11.40	7.41	11.43	7.41	11.50	7.45	11.40	7.73	11.43	7.73	11.50	7.74
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	7.40	12.03	7.36	12.10	7.37	12.00	7.48	12.03	7.49	12.10	7.53
12.20	7.32	12.23	7.30	12.30	7.33	12.20	7.32	12.23	7.35	12.30	7.39
12.40	7.26	12.43	7.25	12.50	7.27	12.40	7.24	12.43	7.22	12.50	7.22
1.00	7.22	1.03	7.21	1.10	7.25	1.00	7.02	1.03	7.01	1.10	7.03
1.20	7.26	1.23	7.23	1.30	7.28	1.20	6.94	1.23	6.93	1.30	6.97
1.40	7.34	1.43	7.31	1.50	7.34	1.40	6.85	1.43	6.84	1.50	6.88
2.00	7.53	2.03	7.51	2.10	7.54	2.00	6.97	2.03	6.95	2.10	6.99
2.20	7.74	2.23	7.70	2.30	7.73	2.20	7.11	2.23	7.00	2.30	7.12
2.40	8.00	2.43	8.01	2.50	8.02	2.40	7.35	2.43	7.33	2.50	7.35
3.00	8.42	3.03	8.38	3.10	8.31	3.00	7.57	3.03	7.53	3.10	7.56
3.20	8.70	3.23	8.66	3.30	8.57	3.20	7.82	3.23	7.77	3.30	7.80
3.40	9.05	3.43	9.01	3.50	8.91	3.40	8.09	3.43	8.06	3.50	8.06
4.00	9.37	4.03	9.34	4.10	9.20	4.00	8.39	4.03	8.35	4.10	8.32
4.20	9.69	4.23	9.67	4.30	9.52	4.20	8.69	4.23	8.64	4.30	8.60
4.40	10.04	4.43	9.99	4.50	9.85	4.40	9.14	4.43	9.08	4.50	8.95
5.00	10.20	5.03	10.16	5.10	10.02	5.00	9.41	5.03	9.37	5.10	9.23
5.20	10.23	5.23	10.24	5.30	10.18	5.20	9.63	5.23	9.59	5.30	9.48
5.40	10.27	5.43	10.22	5.50	10.20	5.40	9.78	5.43	9.73	5.50	9.68
6.00	10.13	6.03	10.08	6.10	10.10	6.00	9.71	6.03	9.64	6.10	9.68
6.20	9.93	6.23	9.89	6.30	9.91	6.20	9.65	6.23	9.61	6.30	9.66
6.40	9.66	6.43	9.65	6.50	9.72	6.40	9.60	6.43	9.61	6.50	9.62

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Friday, September 20.

Saturday, September 21.

Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*1.50	6.97	*1.54	6.97	*2.00	7.03	*3.00	6.84	*3.05	6.84	*3.12	6.90
5.20	9.55	5.23	9.50	5.30	9.46	5.20	8.68	5.23	8.66	5.30	8.63
5.40	9.76	5.43	9.72	5.50	9.68	5.40	8.99	5.43	8.98	5.50	8.92
6.00	9.88	6.03	9.83	6.10	9.83	6.00	9.25	6.03	9.22	6.10	9.18
6.20	9.96	6.23	9.92	6.30	9.94	6.20	9.52	6.23	9.49	6.30	9.43
6.40	9.95	6.43	9.90	6.50	9.95	6.40	9.70	6.43	9.67	6.50	9.62
7.00	9.92	7.03	9.89	7.10	9.93	7.00	9.80	7.03	9.76	7.10	9.78
7.20	9.90	7.23	9.89	7.30	9.92	7.20	9.90	7.23	9.88	7.30	9.90
7.40	9.82	7.43	9.80	7.50	9.80	7.40	10.00	7.43	9.96	7.50	9.99
8.00	9.66	8.03	9.61	8.10	9.62	8.00	10.02	8.03	9.96	8.10	9.98
8.20	9.43	8.23	9.42	8.30	9.45	8.20	9.91	7.23	9.85	8.30	9.89
8.40	9.20	8.43	9.20	8.50	9.24	8.40	9.80	8.43	9.75	8.50	9.79
9.00	9.05	9.03	9.03	9.10	9.06	9.00	9.66	9.03	9.64	9.10	9.68
9.20	8.88	9.23	8.88	9.30	8.90	9.20	9.55	9.23	9.54	9.30	9.55
9.40	8.82	9.43	8.79	9.50	8.80	9.40	9.35	9.43	9.31	9.50	9.31
10.00	8.73	10.03	8.69	10.10	8.72	10.00	9.13	10.03	9.13	10.10	9.17
10.20	8.62	10.23	8.59	10.30	8.57	10.20	9.04	10.23	9.02	10.30	9.01
10.40	8.48	10.43	8.47	10.50	8.46	10.40	8.91	10.43	8.84	10.50	8.87
11.00	8.36	11.03	8.35	11.10	8.36	11.00	8.84	11.03	8.81	11.10	8.82
11.20	8.17	11.23	8.19	11.30	8.20	11.20	8.75	11.23	8.70	11.30	8.71
11.40	8.16	11.43	8.14	11.50	8.11	11.40	8.65	11.43	8.62	11.50	8.64
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	7.94	12.03	7.91	12.10	7.89	12.00	8.50	12.03	8.47	12.10	8.48
12.20	7.70	12.23	7.72	12.30	7.75	12.20	8.35	12.23	8.34	12.30	8.37
12.40	7.47	12.43	7.47	12.50	7.48	12.40	8.21	12.43	8.21	12.50	8.23
1.00	7.19	1.03	7.20	1.10	7.23	1.00	7.98	1.03	7.98	1.10	7.99
1.20	6.95	1.23	6.99	1.30	7.01	1.20	7.72	1.23	7.73	1.30	7.74
1.40	6.81	1.43	6.82	1.50	6.83	1.40	7.41	1.43	7.43	1.50	7.46
2.00	6.77	2.03	6.72	2.10	6.75	2.00	7.20	2.03	7.21	2.10	7.25
2.20	6.78	2.23	6.74	2.30	6.77	2.20	7.14	2.23	7.15	2.30	7.15
2.40	6.84	2.43	6.81	2.50	6.83	2.40	6.96	2.43	6.94	2.50	6.97
3.00	6.94	3.03	6.90	3.10	6.92	3.00	6.88	3.03	6.85	3.10	6.87
3.20	7.10	3.23	7.09	3.30	7.13	3.20	6.78	3.23	6.76	3.30	6.77
3.40	7.27	3.43	7.24	3.50	7.27	3.40	6.78	3.43	6.78	3.50	6.81
4.00	7.56	4.03	7.56	4.10	7.57	4.00	6.83	4.03	6.80	4.10	6.86
4.20	7.86	4.23	7.80	4.30	7.81	4.20	6.93	4.23	6.90	4.30	6.95
4.40	8.16	4.43	8.14	4.50	8.13	4.40	7.15	4.43	7.13	4.50	7.16
5.00	8.43	5.03	8.39	5.10	8.35	5.00	7.37	5.03	7.36	5.10	7.37
5.20	8.72	5.23	8.67	5.30	8.62	5.20	7.69	5.23	7.67	5.30	7.67
5.40	8.95	5.43	8.94	5.50	8.87	5.40	7.97	5.43	7.93	5.50	7.91
6.00	9.12	6.03	9.11	6.10	9.07	6.00	8.19	6.03	8.18	6.10	8.17
6.20	9.29	6.23	9.25	6.30	9.23	6.20	8.53	6.23	8.51	6.30	8.48
6.40	9.37	6.43	9.32	6.50	9.31	6.40	8.85	6.43	8.85	6.50	8.80
*8.11	9.45	*8.17	9.43	*8.25	9.39	*8.55	10.17	*9.02	10.15	*9.10	10.11

Sunday, September 22, A. M.\*

Sunday, September 22, P. M.\*

4.00	7.22	4.06	7.23	4.14	7.27	4.20	6.43	4.25	6.44	4.30	6.48
10.05	10.50	10.09	10.45	10.14	10.43	11.08	10.68	11.12	10.65	11.20	10.65

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Monday, September 23.						Tuesday, September 24.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*5.05	6.50	*5.10	6.51	*5.16	6.53						
5.20	6.55	5.23	6.54	5.30	6.60	5.20	5.23	5.30	6.21		
5.40	6.80	5.43	6.80	5.50	6.83	5.40	6.02	5.43	6.02	5.50	6.03
6.00	7.21	6.03	7.17	6.10	7.17	6.00	6.06	6.03	6.02	6.10	6.06
6.20	7.63	6.23	7.57	6.30	7.52	6.20	6.19	6.23	6.18	6.30	6.22
6.40	8.10	6.43	8.02	6.50	7.93	6.40	6.51	6.43	6.48	6.50	6.50
7.00	8.45	7.03	8.38	7.10	8.27	7.00	6.84	7.03	6.80	7.10	6.81
7.20	8.80	7.23	8.75	7.30	8.64	7.20	7.27	7.23	7.23	7.30	7.18
7.40	9.16	7.43	9.09	7.50	8.99	7.40	7.59	7.43	7.54	7.50	7.56
8.00	9.51	8.03	9.45	8.10	9.35	8.00	8.05	8.03	8.00	8.10	7.91
8.20	9.88	8.23	9.80	8.30	9.70	8.20	8.48	8.23	8.40	8.30	8.26
8.40	10.10	8.43	10.05	8.50	9.92	8.40	8.88	8.43	8.82	8.50	8.64
9.00	10.38	9.03	10.34	9.10	10.23	9.00	9.30	9.03	9.20	9.10	9.00
9.20	10.62	9.23	10.56	9.30	10.48	9.20	9.58	9.23	9.50	9.30	9.37
9.40	10.81	9.43	10.76	9.50	10.71	9.40	10.00	9.43	9.94	9.50	9.74
10.00	11.01	10.03	10.97	10.10	10.90	10.00	10.32	10.03	10.22	10.10	10.10
10.20	11.07	10.23	11.02	10.30	10.97	10.20	10.67	10.23	10.58	10.30	10.49
10.40	11.00	10.43	10.97	10.50	10.98	10.40	10.94	10.43	10.87	10.50	10.66
11.00	10.95	11.03	10.98	11.10	10.93	11.00	11.14	11.03	11.10	11.10	10.95
11.20	10.74	11.23	10.71	11.30	10.75	11.20	11.42	11.23	11.36	11.30	11.22
11.40	10.48	11.43	10.45	11.50	10.52	11.40	11.47	11.43	11.42	11.50	11.39
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	10.12	12.03	10.18	12.10	10.26	12.00	11.23	12.03	11.15	12.10	11.12
12.20	9.96	12.23	9.99	12.30	10.05	12.20	10.86	12.23	10.84	12.30	10.88
12.40	9.81	12.43	9.84	12.50	9.89	12.40	10.52	12.43	10.52	12.50	10.62
1.00	9.70	1.03	9.68	1.10	9.71	1.00	10.31	1.03	10.31	1.10	10.41
1.20	9.49	1.23	9.49	1.30	9.49	1.20	10.10	1.23	10.09	1.30	10.13
1.40	9.29	1.43	9.26	1.50	9.29	1.40	9.81	1.43	9.77	1.50	9.85
2.00	9.07	2.03	9.05	2.10	9.05	2.00	9.59	2.03	9.57	2.10	9.64
2.20	8.85	2.23	8.80	2.30	8.80	2.20	9.29	2.23	9.29	2.30	9.37
2.40	8.47	2.43	8.47	2.50	8.49	2.40	9.05	2.43	9.05	2.50	9.10
3.00	8.17	3.03	8.17	3.10	8.20	3.00	8.75	3.03	8.76	3.10	8.76
3.20	7.82	3.23	7.82	3.30	7.86	3.20	8.32	3.23	8.33	3.30	8.36
3.40	7.46	3.43	7.49	3.50	7.50	3.40	7.95	3.43	7.99	3.50	8.05
4.00	7.08	4.03	7.15	4.10	7.17	4.00	7.41	4.03	7.43	4.10	7.62
4.20	6.65	4.23	6.59	4.30	6.72	4.20	6.88	4.23	6.92	4.30	7.10
4.40	6.33	4.43	6.39	4.50	6.44	4.40	6.50	4.43	6.58	4.50	6.75
5.00	6.18	5.03	6.20	5.10	6.21	5.00	6.15	5.03	6.25	5.10	6.25
5.20	6.14	5.23	6.11	5.30	6.12	5.20	5.75	5.23	5.80	5.30	5.87
5.40	6.13	5.43	6.10	5.50	6.11	5.40	5.53	5.43	5.54	5.50	5.58
6.00	6.19	6.03	6.19	6.10	6.26	6.00	5.50	6.03	5.49	6.10	5.47
6.20	6.45	6.23	6.48	6.30	6.54	6.25	5.48	6.28	5.48	6.30	5.47
6.40	.....	6.43	.....	6.50	.....						
*11.33	10.94	*11.38	10.94	*11.45	10.89						

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Wednesday, September 25.

Thursday, September 26.

Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*0.00	11.17	*0.04	11.14	*0.10	11.10	*0.39	11.65	*0.43	11.63	*0.50	11.53
5.20	6.21	5.23	6.39	5.30	6.53	5.20	.....	5.23	.....	5.30	7.45
5.40	5.80	5.43	5.97	5.50	6.10	5.40	6.46	5.43	6.68	5.50	6.94
6.00	5.56	6.03	5.65	6.10	5.72	6.00	5.83	6.03	6.10	6.10	6.34
6.20	5.44	6.23	5.48	6.30	5.50	6.20	5.29	6.23	5.55	6.30	5.75
6.40	5.36	6.43	5.35	6.50	5.39	6.40	4.86	6.43	5.07	6.50	5.24
7.00	5.50	7.03	5.49	7.10	5.51	7.00	4.56	7.03	4.70	7.10	4.80
7.20	5.75	7.23	5.72	7.30	5.73	7.20	4.50	7.23	4.54	7.30	4.58
7.40	6.15	7.43	6.12	7.50	6.11	7.40	4.57	7.43	4.50	7.50	4.55
8.00	6.60	8.03	6.55	8.10	6.47	8.00	4.72	8.03	4.70	8.10	4.71
8.20	7.00	8.23	6.94	8.30	6.86	8.20	5.10	8.23	5.07	8.30	5.10
8.40	7.44	8.43	7.36	8.50	7.25	8.40	5.50	8.43	5.44	8.50	5.41
9.00	7.92	9.03	7.84	9.10	7.70	9.00	5.95	9.03	5.89	9.10	5.82
9.20	8.37	9.23	8.30	9.30	8.12	9.20	6.40	9.23	6.35	9.30	6.26
9.40	8.87	9.43	8.81	9.50	8.58	9.40	6.82	9.43	6.77	9.50	6.70
10.00	9.45	10.03	9.32	10.10	9.04	10.00	.....	10.03	.....	10.10	7.24
10.20	9.94	10.23	9.84	10.30	9.50	10.20	8.20	10.23	8.08	10.30	.....
10.40	10.43	10.43	10.32	10.50	9.94	10.40	8.75	10.43	8.61	10.50	8.38
11.00	10.97	11.03	10.80	11.10	10.42	11.00	9.35	11.03	9.25	11.10	8.82
11.20	11.32	11.23	11.15	11.30	10.79	11.20	9.87	11.23	9.70	11.30	9.30
11.40	11.58	11.43	11.50	11.50	11.17	11.40	10.33	11.43	10.25	11.50	9.76
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	11.88	12.03	11.80	12.10	11.49	12.00	.....	12.03	.....	12.10	.....
12.30	11.97	12.33	11.89	12.30	11.71	12.20	11.13	12.23	11.05	12.30	10.60
12.40	11.87	12.43	11.80	12.50	11.72	12.40	11.37	12.43	11.28	12.50	10.95
1.00	11.60	1.03	11.55	1.10	11.52	1.00	11.53	1.03	11.43	1.10	11.19
1.20	11.26	1.23	11.22	1.30	11.28	1.20	11.41	1.23	11.32	1.30	11.20
1.40	10.95	1.43	10.91	1.50	10.98	1.40	11.05	1.43	11.10	1.50	11.05
2.00	10.63	2.03	10.62	2.10	10.72	2.00	10.74	2.03	10.72	2.10	10.77
2.20	10.35	2.23	10.36	2.30	10.39	2.20	10.32	2.23	10.30	2.30	10.53
2.40	10.09	2.43	10.10	2.50	10.15	2.40	10.17	2.43	10.18	2.50	10.30
3.00	9.85	3.03	9.86	3.10	10.10	3.00	10.12	3.03	10.14	3.10	10.18
3.20	9.62	3.23	9.63	3.30	9.74	3.20	10.01	3.23	10.02	3.30	10.09
3.40	9.21	3.43	9.25	3.50	9.32	3.40	9.90	3.43	9.87	3.50	9.90
4.00	8.79	4.03	8.84	4.10	8.90	4.00	9.70	4.03	9.70	4.10	9.68
4.20	8.34	4.23	8.41	4.30	8.48	4.20	9.41	4.23	9.39	4.30	9.37
4.40	7.85	4.43	7.93	4.50	8.04	4.40	9.00	4.43	9.00	4.50	8.95
5.00	7.32	5.03	7.42	5.10	7.59	5.00	8.57	5.03	8.60	5.10	8.63
5.20	6.71	5.23	6.81	5.30	6.97	5.20	8.08	5.23	8.11	5.30	8.25
5.40	6.25	5.43	6.35	5.50	6.49	5.40	7.45	5.43	7.49	5.50	7.60
6.00	5.75	6.03	5.85	6.10	5.99	6.00	6.85	6.03	7.00	6.10	7.20
6.20	5.42	6.23	5.60	6.30	5.65	*8.06	5.00	*8.11	5.01	*8.20	5.05

TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—*Continued.*

Friday, September 27.						Saturday, September 28.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*1.40	12.40	*1.50	12.35	*1.55	12.15						
5.40	8.85	5.48	9.06	5.50	9.00	*2.25	12.56	*2.31	12.52	*2.57	12.56
6.00	8.25	6.03	8.41	6.10	8.50						
6.20	7.49	6.23	7.67	6.30	7.92						
6.40	6.81	6.43	7.03	6.50	7.81						
7.00	6.25	7.03	6.35	7.10	6.63						
7.20	5.84	7.23	6.00	7.30	6.17						
7.40	5.47	7.43	5.65	7.50	5.75						
8.00	5.17	8.03	5.30	8.10	5.35	8.00	6.05	8.03	6.21	8.10	6.40
8.20	5.17	8.23	5.18	8.30	5.19	8.20	5.59	8.23	5.70	8.30	5.85
8.40	5.21	8.43	5.17	8.50	5.17	8.40	5.20	8.43	5.35	8.50	5.44
9.00	5.44	9.03	5.42	9.10	5.40	9.00	5.01	9.03	5.07	9.10	5.10
9.20	5.86	9.23	5.86	9.30	5.77	9.20	5.02	9.23	5.01	9.30	4.96
9.40	6.41	9.43	6.32	9.50	6.22	9.40	5.01	9.43	5.01	9.50	5.00
10.00	6.88	10.03	6.80	10.10	6.66	10.00	5.21	10.03	5.21	10.10	5.30
10.20	7.36	10.23	7.28	10.30	7.03	10.20	5.49	10.23	5.51	10.30	5.55
10.40	7.91	10.43	7.81	10.50	7.60	10.40	5.94	10.43	5.94	10.50	5.95
11.00	8.41	11.03	8.36	11.10	8.03	11.00	6.59	11.03	6.58	11.10	6.43
11.20	8.97	11.23	8.85	11.30	8.60	11.20	7.12	11.23	7.00	11.30	6.85
11.40	9.64	11.43	9.52	11.50	9.14	11.40	7.75	11.43	7.65	11.50	7.40
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	10.26	12.03	10.16	12.10	9.66	12.00	8.41	12.03	8.30	12.10	7.92
12.20	10.75	12.23	10.58	12.30	10.10	12.20	9.04	12.23	8.80	12.30	8.52
12.40	11.29	12.43	11.15	12.50	10.55	12.40	9.67	12.43	9.47	12.50	9.01
1.00	11.64	1.03	11.50	1.10	11.00	1.00	10.26	1.03	10.10	1.10	9.59
1.20	11.90	1.23	11.80	1.30	11.36	1.20	10.78	1.23	10.58	1.30	10.66
1.40	12.01	1.43	11.89	1.50	11.60	1.40	11.30	1.43	11.07	1.50	10.59
2.00	11.98	2.03	11.90	2.10	11.73	2.00	11.65	2.03	11.53	2.10	10.99
2.20	11.75	2.23	11.65	2.30	11.58	2.20	11.89	2.23	11.72	2.30	11.34
2.40	11.24	2.43	11.22	2.50	11.23	2.40	11.89	2.43	11.80	2.50	11.32
3.00	10.96	3.03	.....	3.10	.....	3.00	11.76	3.03	11.67	3.10	11.55
3.20	10.80	3.23	10.80	3.30	10.89	3.20	11.41	3.23	11.36	3.30	11.32
3.40	10.86	3.43	10.83	3.50	10.87	3.40	11.15	3.43	11.16	3.50	11.19
4.00	10.90	4.03	10.85	4.10	10.88	4.00	11.03	4.03	11.01	4.10	11.06
4.20	10.90	4.23	10.89	4.30	10.87	4.20	10.95	4.23	10.94	4.30	10.98
4.40	10.84	4.43	10.79	4.50	10.77	4.40	10.96	4.43	10.93	4.50	10.94
5.00	10.59	5.03	10.55	5.10	10.57	5.00	10.94	5.03	10.91	5.10	10.93
5.20	10.21	5.23	10.20	5.30	10.22	5.20	10.91	5.23	10.87	5.30	10.85
5.40	.....	5.43	.....	5.50	.....	5.40	10.70	5.43	10.66	5.50	10.67
6.00	.....	6.03	.....	6.10	.....	6.00	10.24	6.03	10.25	6.10	10.28
6.20	.....	6.23	.....	6.30	.....	6.20	9.82	6.23	9.85	6.30	9.97
*8.45	5.31	*8.49	5.32	*8.55	5.37	*9.40	5.75	*9.44	5.77	*9.49	5.81

Sunday, September 29, A. M.\*

3.14	12.36	3.20	12.40	3.27	12.53
10.14	5.00	10.16	5.00	10.20	5.03

Sunday, September 29, P. M.\*

4.03	11.55	4.10	11.18	4.15	11.14
10.27	6.09	10.33	6.09	10.40	6.10



## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Monday, September 30.						Tuesday, October 1.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.						A. M.					
*3.48	11.85	*3.52	11.82	*4.00	11.75	*4.44	11.40	*4.49	11.37	*4.56	11.27
3.40	9.76	5.43	9.82	5.50	10.08	5.40	10.38	5.43	10.42	5.50	10.57
6.00	9.62	6.03	9.66	6.10	9.78	6.00	10.09	6.03	10.12	6.10	10.27
6.20	9.51	6.23	9.53	6.30	9.62	6.20	9.80	6.23	9.84	6.30	9.95
6.40	9.41	6.43	9.42	6.50	9.46	6.40	9.56	6.43	9.62	6.50	9.73
7.00	9.33	7.03	9.35	7.10	9.31	7.00	9.39	7.03	9.43	7.10	9.57
7.20	9.08	7.23	9.10	7.30	9.16	7.20	9.23	7.23	9.24	7.30	9.30
7.40	8.84	7.43	8.83	7.50	8.85	7.40	9.11	7.43	9.10	7.50	9.14
8.00	8.46	8.03	8.52	8.10	8.58	8.00	9.06	8.03	9.01	8.10	9.01
8.20	8.14	8.23	8.19	8.30	8.26	8.20	8.74	8.23	8.73	8.30	8.74
8.40	7.58	8.43	7.66	8.50	7.77	8.40	8.55	8.43	8.54	8.50	8.53
9.00	7.13	9.03	7.23	9.10	7.36	9.00	8.09	9.03	8.12	9.10	8.16
9.20	6.66	9.23	6.77	9.30	6.88	9.20	7.80	9.23	7.87	9.30	7.92
9.40	6.16	9.43	6.27	9.50	6.35	9.40	7.50	9.43	7.50	9.50	7.53
10.00	5.55	10.03	5.78	10.10	5.88	10.00	7.13	10.03	7.18	10.10	7.20
10.20	5.36	10.23	5.41	10.30	5.50	10.20	6.78	10.23	6.80	10.30	6.81
10.40	5.27	10.43	5.30	10.50	5.35	10.40	6.35	10.43	6.41	10.50	6.47
11.00	5.27	11.03	5.25	11.10	5.24	11.00	6.14	11.03	6.19	11.10	6.18
11.20	5.34	11.23	5.31	11.30	5.31	11.20	5.91	11.23	5.94	11.30	5.94
11.40	5.56	11.43	5.55	11.50	5.56	11.40	5.84	11.43	5.84	11.50	5.81
P. M.						P. M.					
12.00	5.92	12.03	5.94	12.10	5.89	12.00	5.70	12.03	5.69	12.10	5.70
12.20	6.37	12.23	6.34	12.30	6.28	12.20	5.75	12.23	5.76	12.30	5.78
12.40	6.89	12.43	6.84	12.50	6.71	12.40	5.93	12.43	5.92	12.50	5.92
1.00	7.25	1.03	7.24	1.10	7.05	1.00	6.15	1.03	6.14	1.10	6.12
1.20	7.79	1.23	7.70	1.30	7.63	1.20	6.55	1.23	6.53	1.30	6.50
1.40	8.50	1.43	8.35	1.50	8.09	1.40	6.98	1.43	6.94	1.50	6.88
2.00	9.00	2.03	8.85	2.10	8.56	2.00	7.42	2.03	7.36	2.10	7.27
2.20	9.50	2.23	9.35	2.30	9.08	2.20	7.87	2.23	7.81	2.30	7.72
2.40	10.00	2.43	9.85	2.50	9.48	2.40	8.33	2.43	8.27	2.50	8.15
3.00	10.40	3.03	10.28	3.10	9.92	3.00	8.65	3.03	8.59	3.10	8.42
3.20	10.69	3.23	10.59	3.30	10.25	3.20	9.11	3.23	9.04	3.30	8.90
3.40	11.05	3.43	10.96	3.50	10.63	3.40	9.57	3.43	9.50	3.50	9.33
4.00	11.24	4.03	11.11	4.10	10.88	4.00	9.90	4.03	9.83	4.10	9.66
4.20	11.09	4.23	11.01	4.30	10.90	4.20	10.20	4.23	10.19	4.30	9.96
4.40	10.77	4.43	10.76	4.50	10.70	4.40	10.43	4.43	10.35	4.50	10.18
5.00	10.51	5.03	10.50	5.10	10.50	5.00	10.49	5.03	10.43	5.10	10.31
5.20	10.22	5.23	10.20	5.30	10.25	5.20	10.39	5.23	10.34	5.30	10.35
5.40	9.92	5.43	9.94	5.50	10.05	5.40	10.25	5.43	10.20	5.50	10.23
6.00	9.78	6.03	9.78	6.10	9.87	6.00	10.05	6.03	10.02	6.10	10.08
6.20	9.77	6.23	9.77	6.30	.....	6.20	.....	6.23	.....	6.30	.....
*11.50	6.04	*11.56	6.05								

Error of float 0.04 subtractive.

TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—*Continued.*

Wednesday, October 2.						Thursday, October 3.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*0.33	6.35	*0.39	6.37	*0.45	6.40	*1.30	6.70	*1.35	6.71	*1.40	6.75
*5.50	10.80	*5.55	10.75	*6.03	10.72	5.20	10.09	5.23	10.01	5.30	9.91
						5.40	10.18	5.43	10.15	5.50	10.10
						6.00	10.23	6.03	10.21	6.10	10.21
6.20	10.41	6.23	10.40	6.30	10.39	6.20	10.27	6.23	10.28	6.30	10.28
6.40	10.08	6.43	10.11	6.50	10.20	6.40	10.30	6.43	10.28	6.50	10.28
7.00	9.85	7.03	9.89	7.10	9.97	7.00	10.27	7.03	10.26	7.10	10.25
7.20	9.58	7.23	9.61	7.30	9.69	7.20	.....	7.23	.....	7.30	.....
7.40	9.33	7.43	9.37	7.50	9.44	7.40	.....	7.43	.....	7.50	.....
8.00	9.19	8.03	9.21	8.10	9.25	8.00	.....	8.03	.....	8.10	.....
8.20	9.02	8.23	9.02	8.30	9.03	8.20	.....	8.23	.....	8.30	.....
8.40	8.85	8.43	8.84	8.50	8.85	8.40	.....	8.43	.....	8.50	.....
9.00	8.75	9.03	8.75	9.10	8.76	9.00	9.35	9.03	9.29	9.10	9.28
9.20	8.72	9.23	8.71	9.30	8.70	9.20	9.32	9.23	9.26	9.30	9.25
9.40	8.67	9.43	8.62	9.50	8.61	9.40	9.21	9.43	9.21	9.50	9.20
10.00	8.54	10.03	8.49	10.10	8.49	10.00	9.20	10.03	9.17	10.10	9.15
10.20	8.18	10.23	8.20	10.30	8.19	10.20	9.10	10.23	9.08	10.30	9.06
10.40	7.92	10.43	7.96	10.50	7.97	10.40	9.00	10.43	8.98	10.50	8.99
11.00	7.64	11.03	7.69	11.10	7.71	11.00	8.84	11.03	8.81	11.10	8.83
11.20	7.26	11.23	7.32	11.30	7.37	11.20	8.64	11.23	8.65	11.30	8.64
11.40	6.95	11.43	6.99	11.50	7.02	11.40	8.39	11.43	8.39	11.50	8.38
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	6.60	12.03	6.68	12.10	6.70	12.00	8.05	12.03	8.07	12.10	8.08
12.20	6.35	12.23	6.40	12.30	6.42	12.20	7.60	12.23	7.65	12.30	7.69
12.40	6.21	12.43	6.22	12.50	6.24	12.40	7.11	12.43	7.22	12.50	7.30
1.00	6.06	1.03	6.04	1.10	6.04	1.00	6.83	1.03	6.92	1.10	6.97
1.20	6.05	1.23	6.02	1.30	6.06	1.20	6.54	1.23	6.60	1.30	6.63
1.40	6.14	1.43	6.10	1.50	6.10	1.40	6.38	1.43	6.40	1.50	6.42
2.00	6.34	2.03	6.33	2.10	6.35	2.00	6.25	2.03	6.24	2.10	6.24
2.20	6.69	2.23	6.66	2.30	6.63	2.20	6.26	2.23	6.24	2.30	6.27
2.40	7.12	2.43	7.07	2.50	7.00	2.40	6.40	2.43	6.38	2.50	6.39
3.00	7.57	3.03	7.50	3.10	7.39	3.00	6.65	3.03	6.63	3.10	6.63
3.20	8.00	3.23	7.92	3.30	7.80	3.20	7.00	3.23	6.98	3.30	6.95
3.40	8.36	3.43	8.35	3.50	8.20	3.40	7.35	3.43	7.32	3.50	7.27
4.00	8.73	4.03	8.81	4.10	8.57	4.00	7.77	4.03	7.73	4.10	7.63
4.20	9.19	4.23	9.12	4.30	8.94	4.20	8.15	4.23	8.09	4.30	7.97
4.40	9.51	4.43	9.42	4.50	9.26	4.40	8.47	4.43	8.44	4.50	8.31
5.00	9.83	5.03	9.78	5.10	9.58	5.00	8.80	5.03	8.74	5.10	8.62
5.20	10.02	5.23	9.96	5.30	9.80	5.20	9.06	5.23	9.02	5.30	8.92
5.40	10.11	5.43	10.06	5.50	9.97	5.40	9.31	5.43	9.28	5.50	9.19
6.00	10.09	6.03	10.08	6.10	10.05	6.00	9.50	6.03	9.45	6.10	9.37
6.20	10.03	6.23	10.01	6.30	10.02	6.20	9.63	6.23	9.59	6.30	9.56
							*7.10	9.81	*7.16	9.75	*7.21

Error of float 0.04 subtractive.

## TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—Continued.

Friday, October 4.						Saturday, October 5.					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READ'G.
A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*2.55	6.61	*2.30	6.65	*2.35	6.65	*3.39	7.14	*3.44	7.14	*3.50	7.18
5.40	.....	5.43	.....	5.50	9.27	5.40	.....	5.43	.....	5.50	8.48
6.00	9.66	6.03	9.62	6.10	9.55	6.00	8.79	6.03	8.76	6.10	8.68
6.20	9.89	6.23	9.90	6.30	9.78	6.20	9.02	6.23	9.02	6.30	8.97
6.40	10.10	6.43	10.05	6.50	9.99	6.40	9.31	6.43	9.29	6.50	9.20
7.00	10.20	7.03	10.13	7.10	10.12	7.00	9.48	7.03	9.45	7.10	9.40
7.20	10.30	7.23	10.18	7.30	10.17	7.20	9.64	7.23	9.60	7.30	9.62
7.40	10.19	7.43	10.15	7.50	10.19	7.40	9.85	7.43	9.80	7.50	9.80
8.00	10.13	8.03	10.11	8.10	10.15	8.00	10.00	8.03	9.94	8.10	9.93
8.20	10.05	8.23	10.05	8.30	10.07	8.20	10.11	8.23	10.10	8.30	10.08
8.40	10.00	8.43	9.99	8.50	9.98	8.40	10.28	8.43	10.23	8.50	10.21
9.00	9.77	9.03	9.75	9.10	9.75	9.00	10.27	9.03	10.23	9.10	10.22
9.20	9.53	9.23	9.57	9.30	9.58	9.20	10.24	9.23	10.21	9.30	10.22
9.40	9.35	9.43	9.37	9.50	9.39	9.40	10.20	9.43	10.18	9.50	10.17
10.00	9.13	10.03	9.10	10.10	9.19	10.00	10.05	10.03	10.05	10.10	10.07
10.20	9.13	10.23	9.10	10.30	9.12	10.20	10.00	10.23	10.02	10.30	10.04
10.40	9.12	10.43	9.10	10.50	9.11	10.40	9.90	10.43	9.92	10.50	9.90
11.00	9.15	11.03	9.11	11.10	9.11	11.00	9.71	11.03	9.72	11.10	9.73
11.20	9.10	11.23	9.10	11.30	9.10	11.20	9.59	11.23	9.59	11.30	9.62
11.40	9.10	11.43	9.11	11.50	9.14	11.40	9.40	11.43	9.40	11.50	9.40
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
12.00	9.00	12.03	8.97	12.10	8.96	12.00	9.30	12.03	9.30	12.10	9.32
12.20	8.75	12.23	8.76	12.30	8.80	12.20	9.22	12.23	9.20	12.30	9.18
12.40	8.55	12.43	8.60	12.50	8.61	12.40	9.09	12.43	9.07	12.50	9.06
1.00	8.20	1.03	8.23	1.10	8.27	1.00	8.82	1.03	8.83	1.10	8.82
1.20	7.86	1.23	7.91	1.30	7.97	1.20	8.45	1.23	8.48	1.30	8.53
1.40	7.47	1.43	7.51	1.50	7.55	1.40	8.26	1.43	8.29	1.50	8.30
2.00	7.08	2.03	7.16	2.10	7.20	2.00	7.87	2.03	7.90	2.10	7.90
2.20	6.87	2.23	6.95	2.30	6.96	2.20	7.55	2.23	7.62	2.30	7.65
2.40	6.70	2.43	6.71	2.50	6.71	2.40	7.20	2.43	7.27	2.50	7.29
3.00	6.55	3.03	6.54	3.10	6.56	3.00	6.89	3.03	6.95	3.10	6.98
3.20	6.46	3.23	6.45	3.30	6.47	3.20	6.65	3.23	6.70	3.30	6.70
3.40	6.55	3.43	6.54	3.50	6.58	3.40	6.54	3.43	6.58	3.50	6.58
4.00	6.72	4.03	6.73	4.10	6.71	4.00	6.56	4.03	6.55	4.10	6.52
4.20	7.01	4.23	6.98	4.30	7.00	4.20	6.58	4.23	6.58	4.30	6.64
4.40	7.32	4.43	7.30	4.50	7.28	4.40	6.75	4.43	6.73	4.50	6.75
5.00	7.66	5.03	7.64	5.10	7.61	5.00	6.92	5.03	6.95	5.10	6.97
5.20	8.00	5.23	7.96	5.30	7.92	5.20	7.19	5.23	7.16	5.30	7.18
5.40	8.32	5.43	8.28	5.50	8.20	5.40	7.35	5.43	7.35	5.50	7.40
6.00	8.66	6.03	8.51	6.10	8.46	6.00	7.67	6.03	7.65	6.10	7.65
6.20	8.82	6.23	8.78	6.30	8.74	6.20	.....	6.23	.....	6.30	.....
*8.20	10.09	*8.27	10.05	*8.35	10.02	*10.16	9.87	*10.23	9.81	*10.28	9.77

TIDE OBSERVATIONS NEAR INDIA POINT, PROVIDENCE.—*Continued.*

<i>Sunday, October 6, A. M.*</i>						<i>Sunday, October 6, P. M.*</i>					
Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.		Box No. 1.		Box No. 2.		Box No. 3.	
TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.	TIME.	READING.
4.40	6.55	4.45	6.55	4.50	6.50	5.20	6.56	5.25	5.57	5.30	6.61
11.18	10.28	11.23	10.24	11.28	10.20	11.05	10.35	11.10	10.32	11.15	10.30

*Monday, October 7.*

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
*5.30	6.56	*5.35	6.58	*5.40	6.60
6.00	6.70	6.03	6.67	6.10	6.70
6.20	6.94	6.23	6.93	6.30	6.95
6.40	7.21	6.43	7.18	6.50	7.16
7.00	7.45	7.03	7.45	7.10	7.46
7.20	7.90	7.23	7.86	7.30	7.82
7.40	8.25	7.43	8.22	7.50	8.10
8.00	8.60	8.03	8.58	8.10	8.45
8.20	8.92	8.23	8.92	8.30	8.80
8.40	9.27	8.43	9.24	8.50	9.10
9.00	9.57	9.03	9.54	9.10	9.42
9.20	9.89	9.23	9.83	9.30	9.70
9.40	10.04	9.43	10.02	9.50	9.93
10.00	10.28	10.03	10.25	10.10	10.17
10.20	10.48	10.23	10.45	10.30	10.37
10.40	10.54	10.43	10.51	10.50	10.47
11.00	10.62	11.03	10.60	11.10	10.60
11.20	10.61	11.23	10.58	11.30	10.56
11.40	10.43	11.43	10.40	11.50	10.43

THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WERE RECORDED BY GEN. G. K. WARREN, U. S. ENGINEERS, IN HIS REPORT OF 1874.

*Record of Tide-gauge kept at Hill's Wharf, Providence, by the City Water Works, from May 22 to December 28, 1873*

[The observations were taken with a self-registering tide-gauge furnished by the United States Coast Survey.]

DATE.	Number of high water.	Total high water.	Number of low water.	Total low water.	NOTE.
May 22 to 31, 1873.....	17	139.51	18	57.86	
June 1 to 30, 1873.....	56	451.58	55	200.46	
July 1 to 31, 1873.....	60	486.23	60	216.95	
August 1 to 31, 1873.....	56	442.51	56	191.96	Two days lost.
September 1 to 30, 1873.....	58	467.30	58	197.97	
October 1 to 31, 1873.....	60	497.95	60	215.83	
November 1 to 30, 1873.....	58	455.23	58	194.59	
December 1 to 28, 1873.....	48	375.74	49	167.76	Four days lost.
	418	3,315.95	414	1,441.38	

$1441.38 \div 414 = 3.481$ , mean low water.

$3315.95 \div 418 = 8.029$ , mean high water.

$8.029 - 3.481 = 4.548$ , mean rise and fall of tide.

*Record of Tide-gauge kept at Bishop's Point, Pawtucket River, Rhode Island, in October and November, 1872.*

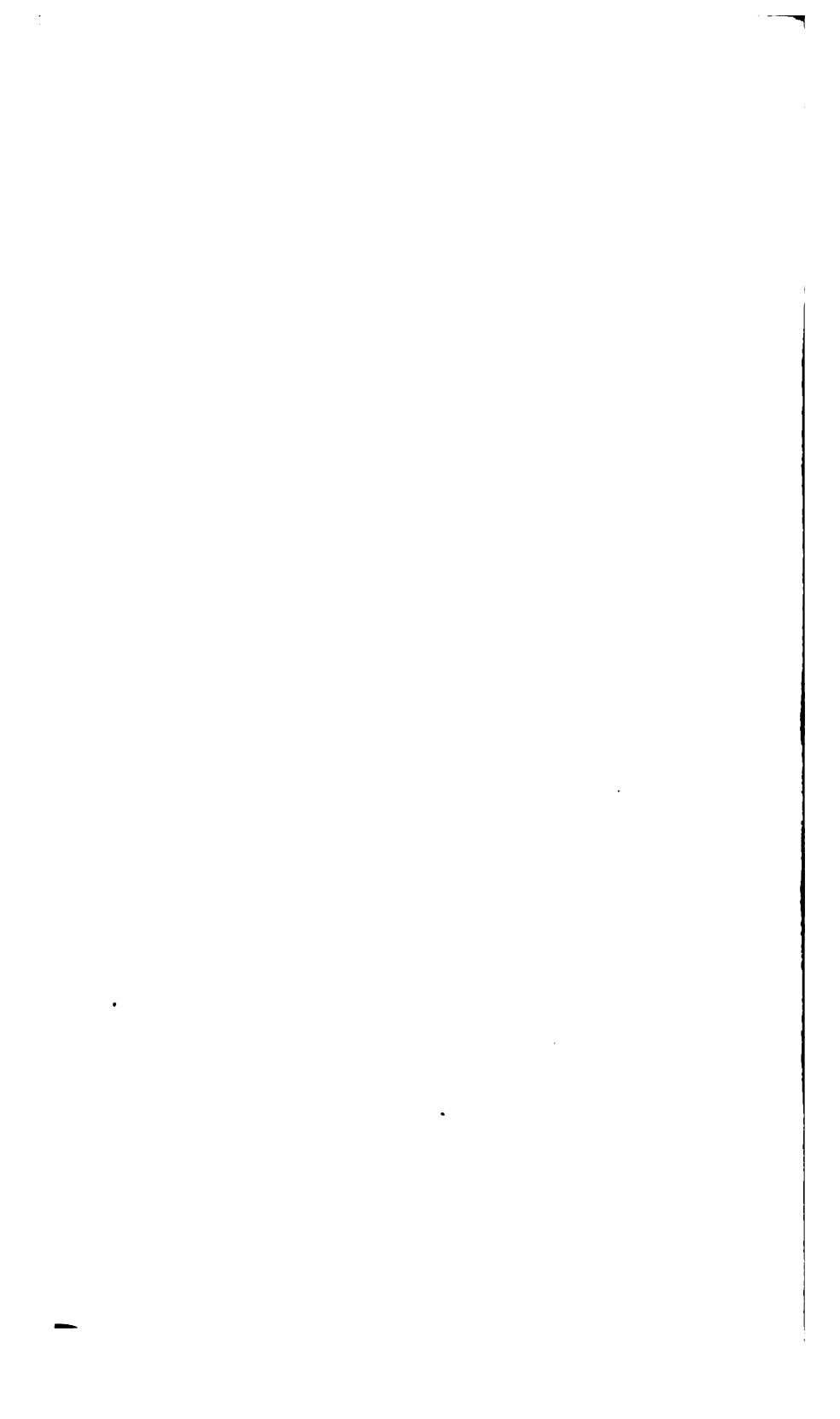
DATE.	High water.	Low water.	DATE.	High water.	Low water.
October 13.....	7.6	1.1	October 28.....	6.8	2.0
14.....	7.6	1.4	29.....	5.8	2.0
15.....	6.9	1.6	30.....	6.8	2.2
16.....	7.7	1.8	31.....	7.7	1.9
17.....	7.7	1.6	November 1.....	7.9	2.0
18.....	7.7	1.5	2.....	7.0	1.8
19.....	7.0	1.6	3.....	7.8	1.8
20.....	7.0	1.6	4.....	7.5	1.8
21.....	6.5	2.0	5.....	7.2	1.7
22.....	5.9	2.1	6.....	7.7	1.7
23.....	5.6	2.2	7.....	7.2	2.7
24.....	5.6	1.6	8.....	6.6	1.8
25.....	5.7	1.9	9.....	6.0	1.8
26.....	5.8	1.7	10.....	6.7	2.0
27.....	5.9	1.6			

Whole number of days observations were made, 29. Mean high water, 6.85 on gauge; mean low water, 1.81 on gauge; mean rise and fall, 5.04 feet. Lowest tide below mean low water, 0.71 feet; highest tide above mean high water, 1.05 feet.

*Record of Tide-gauge kept at Butler Hospital Wharf, Pawtucket River, Rhode Island, in April and May, 1873.*

DATE.	High water.	Low water.	DATE.	High water.	Low water.
April 23.....	5.5	1.0	May 6.....	4.6	0.9
23.....	5.7	0.5	7.....	4.9	1.1
24.....	6.2	0.3	8.....	5.0	0.8
25.....	5.7	0.1	9.....	5.25	0.8
26.....	5.6	0.0	10.....	4.9	1.1
27.....	5.6	0.1	11.....	5.3	0.6
28.....	5.8	0.05	12.....	5.5	0.8
29.....	5.5	0.4	13.....	5.6	1.1
30.....	5.4	0.1	14.....	4.8	0.8
May 1.....	4.2	0.3	15.....	5.4	0.9
2.....	4.5	0.9	16.....	5.1	0.85
3.....	4.8	1.0	17.....	5.2	1.0
4.....	4.8	0.7	18.....	4.6	1.3
5.....	4.1	0.6	19.....	4.7	0.7







# REPORT

OF A PART OF THE

## JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE,

MADE TO

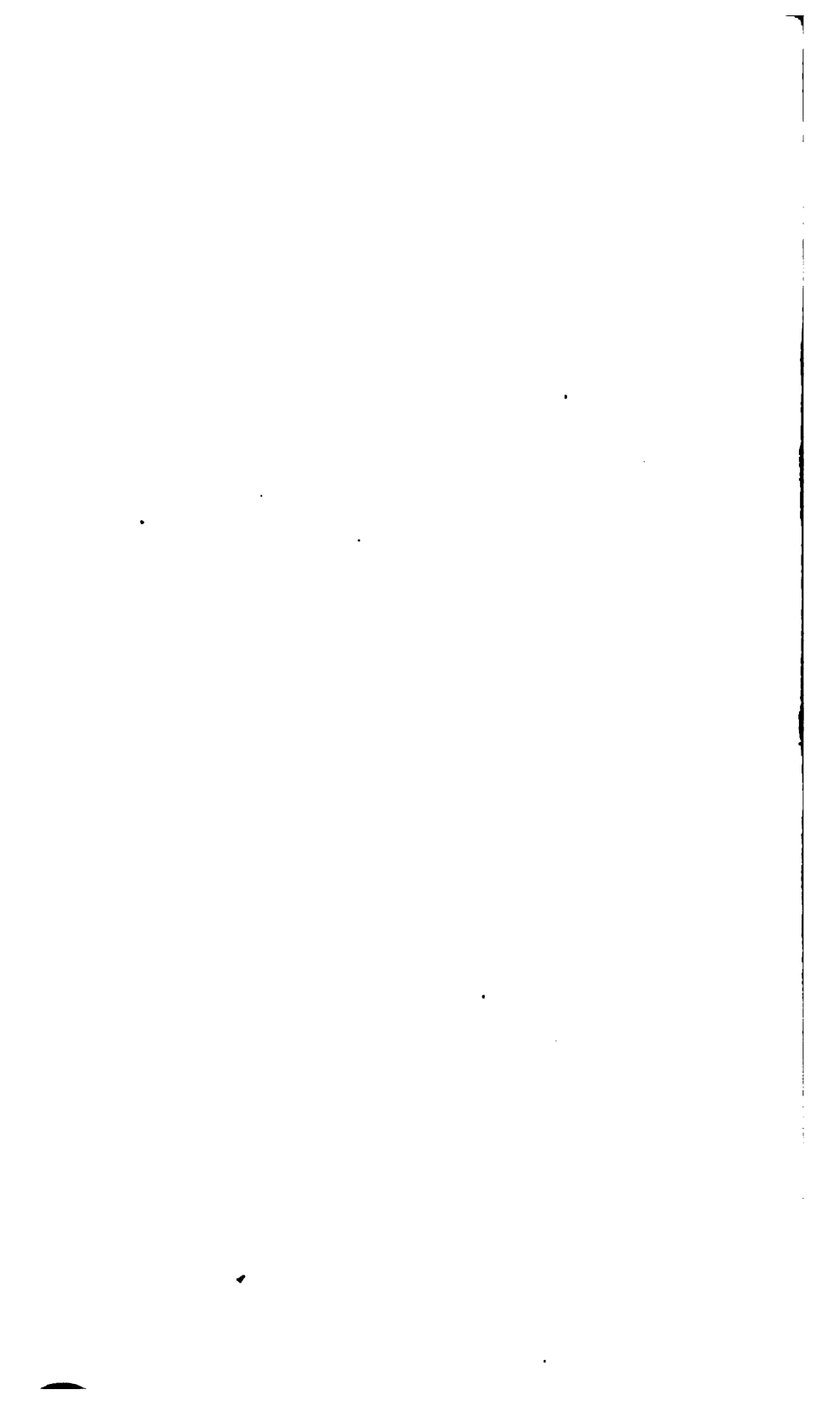
# THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

At its January Session, 1879.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



## REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly, at its January Session, 1879:*

We, the undersigned, members of the Joint Special Committee on Woman Suffrage, to whom was referred sundry petitions of citizens of this State, men and women, asking the General Assembly to adopt the necessary measures so to amend our constitution that no citizens of Rhode Island shall be disfranchised on account of sex, beg leave to report their conclusions as follows:

*First.* In our opinion the cause of Woman Suffrage is identical with that of democratic institutions, for if sex may justly be made a condition of voting, then color and race may be, "A government of the people, for the people, by the people," must be one under which all persons by complying with certain conditions, in the nature of regulations and safeguards, may attain and exercise the right of suffrage.

The report on Woman Suffrage by the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, recently submitted by Senators Hoar, Mitchell and Cameron, says with truth, "that no single argument for Woman Suffrage carries so great persuasive force as the difficulty which its ablest opponents encounter in making a plausible statement of their objections," and it might be added that the obvious reason for this difficulty is found in the fact that when we threw off the monarchical form of government, we rejected at once and forever every argument against impartial suffrage. The opponent of suffrage for woman is in the nature of the case and in spite of himself, the opponent of republican institutions.

*Second.* We admit that certain conditions pre-requisite to the exercise of suffrage may, and should be made, but these must not be insurmountable in their nature. For example the requirements of residence, registration, age and intelligence, are wise and justifiable, because they are barriers which can be overcome; but the requirement concerning sex is unwise and unjustifiable, because it is a barrier which can never be overcome.

*Third.* We believe the ballot is at once an educator and a weapon of defense. It is the school-master in the science of government, which with us should be everybody's science; and it is the protector which a high state of civilization substitutes for the bayonet.

*Fourth.* It seems to us that many of the evils under which we are suffering, notably those of intemperance and political corruption are due in no small degree to the enforced absence of woman from the caucus and the polls.

*Fifth.* Whatever room there may have been for doubt on this point has, in our opinion, been largely if not entirely removed by the success of the experiment in Wyoming. After a trial there of ten years, under far less favorable auspices than Rhode Island would afford, it has been proved an unqualified success. The testimony upon this point is of the strongest kind and admits of no doubt. The witnesses include prominent members of both political parties, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, its three Governors, a Speaker of its House of Representatives and the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In our opinion the petitioners are right in claiming the result in Wyoming as a strong argument in favor of a trial of their principle elsewhere.

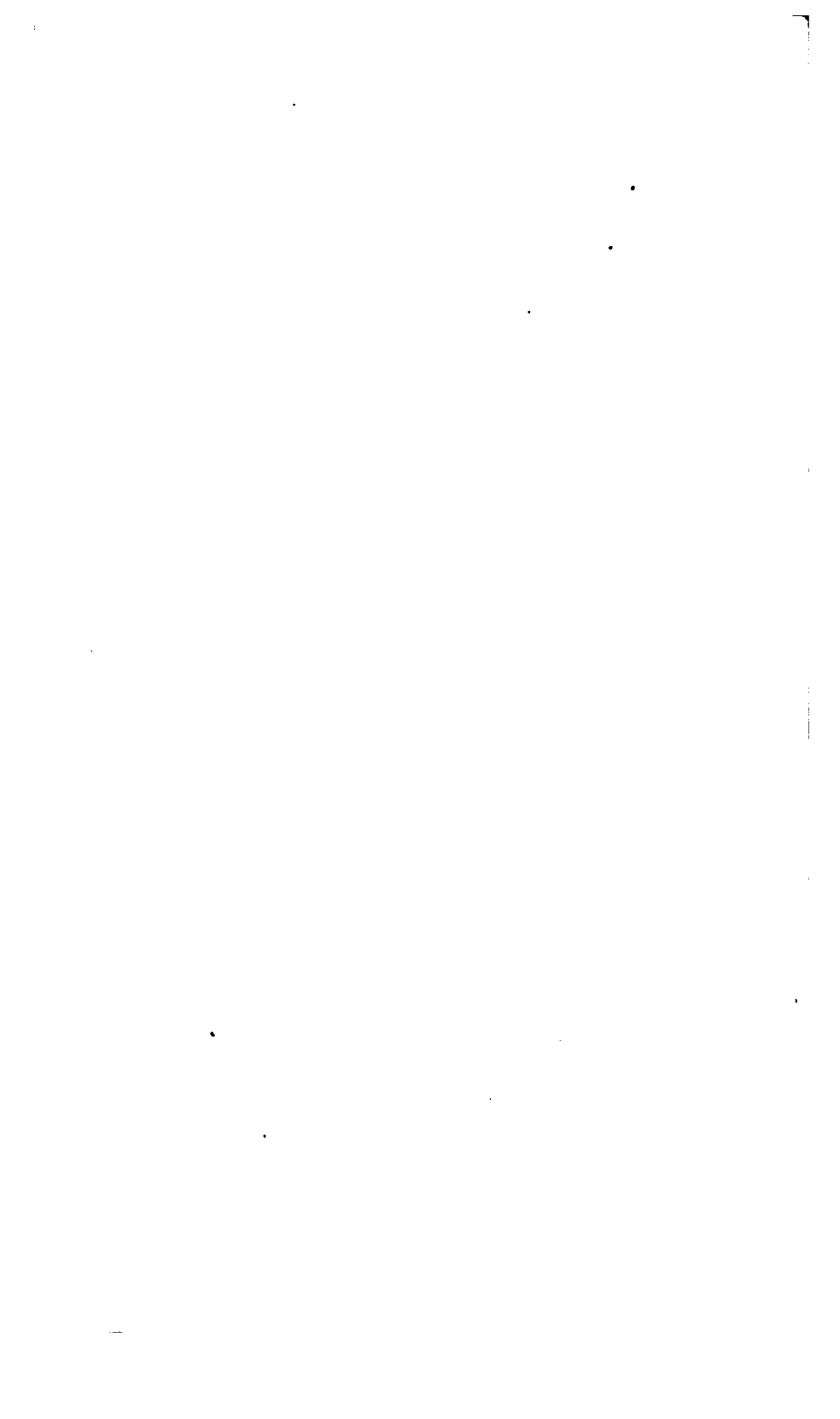
*Sixth.* We fail to find sufficient ground for the assumption that a majority of women do not wish to vote. At a hearing given the petitioners an opportunity was also given for remonstrants to be heard, but no one was enough interested to appear. In view of this fact and also the fact that there have been no counter petitions received by the Assembly, it seems to us it will be time

enough to assume that a majority of women do not want to vote when that question has been submitted to them or when they have improved such opportunities as they now possess for saying so.

*Seventh.* But suppose a majority of the women of this State were to decline to vote that would not settle the question. We never asked the emancipated slaves at the South if they wanted to vote. We considered the matter on the ground of its necessity and justice and gave them the ballot as the result of such consideration. Neither is there one of us who would consent to have his right to vote curtailed because a majority of men fail to discharge their political duties.

*Eighth.* In conclusion we feel bound to say that whether viewed as the inalienable right of woman or the necessity of the nation; whether approached from the standpoint of correct theory or successful practice; the arguments seem to us to be entirely on the side of the petitioners and we therefore submit, and recommend the passage of the accompanying Resolution.

JAMES C. COLLINS,  
*Of the House of Representatives.*  
 HARRISON H. RICHARDSON,  
*Of the Senate.*





Justice Court, Newport.....	\$983 35
Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	640 10
Justice Court, Woonsocket.....	419 50
Trial Justices.....	383 50
Jailers.....	106 00
Town Councils.....	45,372 02
Dividends on the School Fund.....	8,154 50
Peddler's Licenses.....	1,375 00
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.....	255 00
Auctioneers.....	1,182 53
Civil Commissions.....	1,544 00
Charters.....	1,480 00
Charities and Corrections, State Farm...	19,418 65
Charities and Corrections, State Prison.....	17,797 55
General Statutes.....	106 25
Envelopes.....	39 00
Supplements, Schedules, R. I. Reports and Colonial Records...	426 40
Miscellaneous.....	146 79
	<hr/>
	\$295,564 64

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$44,492 79
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	3,684 32
Supreme Courts.....	18,371 01
Courts of Common Pleas.....	18,730 53
Justice Court, Providence.....	3,199 95
Justice Court, Newport.....	483 00
Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	189 10
Justice Court, Woonsocket.....	227 65
Justice Courts.....	1,618 55
Orders of the Governor.....	686 51
Public Printing.....	7,928 00
Support of State Farm.....	40,507 75
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
Special Appropriations.....	55,212 00
Insane and other dependents.....	8,407 55
Jails and Jailers.....	1,036 29
Reform School.....	17,000 00
Military.....	3,947 41
Court-Houses and Jails.....	2,009 72
Care of State House, Providence...	840 00
Care of Providence County Court-House.....	2,447 50
Care of State House, Newport.....	358 33
Care of Elizabeth Building.....	219 87
Fuel and Gas.....	2,240 85
Narragansett Indians.....	300 00



Normal School ..	\$5,945 14
Interest on State Debt.....	75,860 00
Rents.....	2,179 17
Law Library.....	888 83
State Library.....	86 05
Trial Justices.....	771 25
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	1,959 65
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	1,512 59
Inland Fisheries.....	27 85
Mileage State Normal School.....	686 13
Teachers Institutes.....	125 00
Evening Schools.....	940 00
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	32 30
New State Prison.....	67,221 26
State Prison.....	15,237 99
State Board of Health.....	1,345 90
Miscellaneous.....	4,421 78
	<hr/>
	\$497,789 74

## RECEIPTS.

*State Tax.*

Warren, amount of tax.....	\$5,634 18	
Discount.....	49 30	
	<hr/>	\$5,584 88
Glocester, amount of tax.....	1,430 73	
Discount.....	7 51	
	<hr/>	1,423 22
East Providence, amount of tax.....	4,548 65	
Discount.....	11 94	
	<hr/>	4,536 71
Johnston, amount of tax .....	5,079 71	
Discount.....	13 33	
	<hr/>	5,066 38
Newport, amount of tax.....	35,368 26	
Discount.....	85 96	
	<hr/>	35,282 30
Pawtucket, amount of tax.....	21,407 06	
Discount .....	49 95	
	<hr/>	21,357 11
Scituate.....		3,252 30
South Kingstown .....		6,520 84
West Greenwich.....		657 74
Barrington.....		2,077 35
Burrillville.....		3,313 76
Portsmouth.....		3,140 12

Poster.....	\$735 18
North Smithfield.....	3,217 34
Warwick.....	13,303 56
East Greenwich.....	2,243 03
New Shoreham.....	535 23
	<hr/>
	\$112,407 94

*Institutions for Savings.*

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$175 79
Bristol Savings Bank, Bristol....	91 79
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	899 10
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence....	1,976 75
Citizens Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	743 18
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,755 01
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport....	1,158 18
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	578 23
East Greenwich Savings Bank, East Greenwich.....	529 56
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	3,897 54
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	556 63
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	537 65
Jackson Institutions for Savings, Providence.....	1,072 03
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston..	598 00
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence...	17,362 91
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	890 25
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket	167 72
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	743 55
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	1,018 16
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	1,278 99
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	5,754 07
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	10,423 37
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	1,468 34
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	905 92
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket....	693 78
Providence Institution for Savings.....	22,346 41
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket	7,507 40
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	2,118 77
Savings Bank of Newport.....	11,015 92
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	886 00
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	2,312 67
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	843 64
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	1,773 22
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centerville.....	2,991 08
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	2,331 37
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	1,297 28
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	8,387 24

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\$127,735 06

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

7

*State Insurance Companies.*

Atlantic.....	\$518 57
City.....	878 86
Equitable.....	981 25
Merchants.....	1,859 16
Providence Washington.....	1,709 28
Roger Williams.....	1,494 31
American.....	228 79
Blackstone.....	786 70
Bristol.....	9 04
Butler.....	229 18
Enterprise.....	252 15
Firemans.....	1,947 80
Franklin.....	608 42
Hope.....	227 20
Manufacturers.....	1,395 22
Mechanics.....	803 48
Pawtucket.....	1,151 80
Providence.....	1,809 68
Rhode Island.....	1,646 92
State.....	1,963 15
Tiverton and Little Compton.....	60 83
Union.....	675 99
What Cheer.....	368 92
Providence Mutual Steam Boiler.....	70 18
Merchants Mutual.....	354 45
	<hr/>
	\$20,975 78

*Foreign Insurance Agents.*

J. O. Starkweather.....	\$35 68
Amos Sherman.....	226 29
P. Skinner, Jr., Agent.....	59 92
R. P. Smith.....	397 05
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., by Insurance Commissioner ...	859 98
Railroad Passenger Association by Insurance Commissioner.....	6 16
R. B. Chapman.....	14 46
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	1,851 00
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford.....	165 33
M. N. Davison.....	21 98
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	572 37
	<hr/>
	\$4,210 22

*Supreme Court.*

Costs.....	\$27 85	
Jurors.....	620 40	
Miscellaneous.....	177 82	
Officers.....	207 35	
Witnesses.....	291 90	
	<hr/>	\$1,325 32

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Costs.....	\$2,399 18	
Fines.....	172 00	
Jurors.....	948 30	
Miscellaneous.....	462 15	
Officers.....	159 30	
Witnesses.....	190 80	
	<hr/>	\$4,331 73

*Justice Court, Providence.*

Entries.....	\$930 40	
Fines.....	655 00	
Costs.....	497 30	
Writs.....	84 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,166 70

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Entries.....	\$110 55	
Fines.....	93 15	
Costs.....	143 75	
Writs, Expenses and Appeal Bonds.....	15 90	
	<hr/>	\$363 35

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Entries.....	\$158 00	
Fines.....	331 00	
Costs.....	126 40	
Writs, etc.....	24 70	
	<hr/>	\$640 10

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Entries.....	\$35 00	
Fines.....	85 00	
Costs.....	243 90	
Writs.....	7 60	
Court Fees under Town Ordinances.....	48 00	
		<hr/>
		\$419 50

*Trial Justices.*

George A. Bates.....	\$5 00	
George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren.....	12 00	
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	6 00	
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton.....	1 00	
Joshua T. Durfee, Tiverton.....	25 00	
Joseph W. Congdon, East Greenwich.....	1 00	
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	10 00	
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	5 00	
George H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	6 00	
Resolved Harvey, Coventry.....	5 00	
Emor H. Mowry, Smithfield.....	4 00	
William Hill, Cranston.....	22 00	
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	3 00	
Horace A. Follett.....	23 55	
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	22 00	
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol.....	7 00	
Walter B. Vincent, East Greenwich.....	2 00	
Albert R. Greene, Warwick.....	5 00	
George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren.....	5 00	
Ansel Holman, North Smithfield.....	5 00	
William Hill, Cranston.....	1 00	
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	51 95	
Joshua T. Durfee, Tiverton.....	2 00	
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	29 00	
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol.....	9 00	
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	7 00	
Albert R. Greene, Warwick.....	6 00	
Samuel W. Millard, Burrillville.....	103 00	
		<hr/>
		\$483 50

*Jailers.*

Edward D. Jones, Newport County.....	\$38 05	
Jotham Smith, Kent County.....	17 75	
Edward D. Jones, Newport County.....	50 80	
		<hr/>
		\$106 60



## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

Peter Nelson,	"	"	.....	\$25 00
Thomas Conlon,	"	"	.....	50 00
Simon S. Clinton,	"	"	.....	25 00
Thomas Mitchell, Providence	"	"	.....	50 00
B. Hoyer,	"	"	.....	50 00
Dana Marshall	"	"	.....	50 00
George H. Smith,	"	"	.....	50 00
				<hr/>
				\$1,375 00

*Dividends of the School Fund.*

National Bank of North America.....	\$4,644 00
American National Bank.....	819 00
Mechanics " ".....	830 00
Rhode Island " ".....	22 50
Globe " ".....	1,000 00
American " ".....	819 00
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\$8,154 50	

*Auctioneers.*

John H. Gladding, Bristol.....	\$0 31
William Hill, Cranston.....	33 95
G. B. Carpenter.....	6 91
Charles F. Hixon, Woonsocket.....	3 50
Henry C. Peckham, Providence.....	12
Thomas Burlingame, Newport .....	99 32
David R. Kenyon, Hopkinton.....	1 99
John A. Grinnell, Exeter.....	2 45
Henry S. Taylor, Gloucester.....	4 83
Robert McMillan, Johnston.....	21
William N. Sherman, East Greenwich .....	85
Stedman Kenyon, Richmond.....	67
Jonathan A. Sisson, Portsmouth.....	9 26
R. B. Strout, South Kingstown .....	5 50
John A. Brown, Smithfield.....	2 62
Charles W. Willis, New Shoreham.....	2 29
William P. Lewis, ".....	2 63
Joseph J. Northup, Richmond.....	11
Albert Buffum, Burrillville.....	1 17
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	1 09
Ira Winsor, Foster.....	82
Martin Mann, Smithfield.....	85
Daniel Howland, Scituate.....	8 29
John C. Ellis, East Greenwich.....	3 02
Frederick N. Goff, Lincoln.....	9 66

Bernard McGuinness, Providence.....	\$35 66
N. Bangs Williams, Providence .....	1 80
Noah L. Peck, Woonsocket .....	1 46
Henry F. Ferrin, Providence.....	10 58
James F. Davison, Providence.....	6 30
F. W. Simmons and O. P. Peckham, Little Compton.....	1 22
F. J. Sheldon and E. Draper .....	82 87
Andrew J. Magoon, Providence.....	2 59
J. B. Fitzpatrick, Providence.....	5 15
F. A. Thurber, Lincoln .....	1 48
Hiram F. Horton, Providence.....	6 07
Jefferson Aldrich, Woonsocket... ..	14 00
George W. Smith, North Smithfield .....	5 55
Charles L. Ellis, Providence.....	8 86
Albert S. Wilbur, Providence.....	18 60
Edward A. Turner, Providence.....	6 81
John G. Moore, Providence.....	6 72
William A. Stone, Coventry.....	10 44
William A. Phillips, Johnston .....	4 61
William H. Herrick, Providence .....	3 98
Charles A. Leonard, Pawtucket.....	43 82
Henry C. Budlong, Warwick.....	9 28
Charles H. Smith, Providence.....	106 42
Isaac L. Goff, Providence.....	46 97
George H. Burnham, Providence.....	136 57
William H. Wood, Providence.....	4 22
B. M. Lincoln, Bristol .....	2 37
S. G. Benedict, Pawtucket....	12 83
Benj. F. Brown, Providence .....	12 93
Edgar D. Burrill, Providence.....	6 16
Ellis L. Blake, Cumberland.....	7 75
Henry Bassett, Providence.....	220 57
William Macomber, Providence.....	53 27
Joseph A. Chedel, East Providence.....	1 74
David A. Waldron, Barrington .....	6 43
Henry F. Brown, North Providence.....	00
William Hill, Cranston.....	17 77
George P. Leonard, Middletown.....	4 49
Edmund S. Babcock, South Kingstown .....	2 00
Christopher A. Hall, Providence.....	92
Albert Buffum, Burrillville.....	2 11
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	3 11
Gideon T. Collins, Westerly.....	2 51
Joseph E. Tingley, Cumberland .....	1 06
R. B. Strout, South Kingstown .....	1 75
Joseph Osborn, Tiverton.....	2 15
Edward F. Hambley, Tiverton.....	2 52



## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

13

Frederick N. Goff, Lincoln.....	\$18 99
Isaac L. Goff, Providence.....	14 21
	<hr/>
	\$1,182 58

*Rent of Oyster Lots.*

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.....	\$255 00
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*Civil Commissions.*

Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$88 00
Christopher Holden, Sheriff Providence County.....	400 00
Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	394 00
Lewis T. Fisher, Sheriff Bristol County.....	74 00
George Manchester, Sheriff Newport County.....	106 00
Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	14 00
Christopher Holden, Sheriff Providence County.....	318 00
Henry Whipple, Sheriff Washington County.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,544 00

*Charters.*

Providence Heating Gas Co.....	\$100 00
Providence Base Ball Association.....	100 00
Rhode Island Printing Co.....	100 00
Warren Manufacturing Co.....	300 00
Virginia Mining Co.....	500 00
Peckham Manufacturing Co.....	100 00
Riverside Worsted Mills Co.....	200 00
Wheaton Hotel Co., (increase).....	20 00
Gibbs Land Co.....	300 00
Stafford Braid Co.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,820 00

*Charities and Corrections.*

## STATE FARM.

Board of Insane.....	\$18,008 62
Costs.....	123 85
Labor and Miscellaneous.....	6,269 70
Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.....	21 48
	<hr/>
	\$19,418 65

*State Prison.*

Board of Inmates.....	\$4,683 68
Fines and Costs.....	1,251 98
Jail Fees.....	187 50
Visitors Fees.....	120 79
Labor and Miscellaneous.....	11,553 35
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	\$17,797 35

*General Statutes.*

Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$106 35
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*Envelopes.*

Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State. ....	\$39 00
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*Supplements, Schedules, Rhode Island Reports and Colonial Records.*

Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$426 90
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*Miscellaneous.*

Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State, Clapp's Index.....	\$3 00
" " " " Old Carpet.....	29 91
Christopher Holden, Old Carpets sold at auction.....	89 03
Joel M. Spencer, waste paper sold by H. M. Coombs.....	8 17
Christopher Holden, proceeds of sale of liquor barrels.....	4 00
" " proceeds of sale of desk from Census Office ..	12 30
	<hr/>
	\$146 39

## PAYMENTS.

**A.***Salaries.*

Charles C. Van Zandt.....	\$666 67
Albert Howard.....	333 33
Joshua M. Addeman.....	1,666 67
Willard Sayles.....	1,666 67
Samuel Clark.....	1,333 33
Thomas Durfee.....	3,000 00
Elisha R. Potter.....	2,666 67
Walter S. Burges.....	2,666 67
John H. Stiness.....	2,666 67

Charles Matteson .....	\$2,666 67
George A. Brayton.....	2,333 33
Joel M. Spencer.....	1,666 67
Thomas B. Stockwell.....	1,666 67
Arnold Greene.....	533 33
James C. Collins.....	266 67
George N. Bliss.....	266 67
Thomas Arnold.....	266 67
Frank M. Spencer.....	533 33
Christopher Rhodes.....	800 00
George Manchester.....	266 67
Henry Whipple.....	266 67
Thomas J. Tilley.....	266 67
Henry Staples.....	333 33
Charles Blake.....	1,666 67
George E. Webster.....	1,666 67
Thomas W. Wood.....	866 67
Charles A. Waldron.....	266 66
John G. Clark.....	200 00
Lewis T. Fisher.....	266 67
Thomas M. Holden.....	400 00
William H. Clapp.....	533 33
Franklin P. Owen.....	800 00
Daniel W. Fink.....	333 33
James W. Blackwood.....	1,333 33
Ervin T. Case.....	1,000 00
George A. Wilbur.....	666 67
William H. Jenckes.....	26 09
Isaac Shove.....	666 67
Herbert Almy.....	800 00
James G. Topham.....	466 67
Henry N. Ward.....	533 33
James W. Monroe.....	466 67
Charles R. Dennis.....	266 67
Jabez C. Knight.....	133 33
Charles H. Aldrich.....	200 00
Edward S. Hopkins.....	1,000 00
Charles M. Arnold.....	533 33
C. H. Barney.....	400 00
Horatio B. Wood.....	50 00
Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	150 00
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	\$44,492 79

*Expenses of the General Assembly.***B.**

Pay of Members of the General Assembly.....	\$3,162 96
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**C.**

Pay of Officers, Clerks, Pages, Stationery .....	\$521 56
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**D.***Supreme Court.*

Officers .....	\$2,927 75
Witnesses .....	1,413 70
Jurors .....	8,310 90
Incidentals .....	718 66
	<hr/> \$13,371 01

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Officers .....	\$2,646 45
Witnesses .....	5,791 35
Jurors .....	9,660 40
Incidentals .....	622 43
	<hr/> \$18,730 53

*Justice Court, Providence.*

Officers .....	\$2,209 95
Witnesses .....	900 00
	<hr/> \$3,199 95

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Officers .....	\$22 30
Witnesses .....	210 00
	<hr/> \$483 00

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Officers .....	\$173 45
Witnesses .....	15 65
	<hr/> \$189 10

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Officers .....	\$146 80
Witnesses .....	80 85
	<hr/> \$227 65

# GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

17

## *Justice Courts.*

Officers.....	\$1,090 65
Witnesses.....	527 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,618 55

## E.

Orders of the Governor.....	\$696 51
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## F.

Public Printing.....	\$7,928 08
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## G.

Support of State Farm.....	\$40,507 75
----------------------------	-------------

## H.

### *Public Schools.*

Barrington.....	\$525 33
Bristol.....	1,765 92
Burrillville.....	2,320 89
Charlestown.....	783 36
Coventry.....	2,212 55
Cranston.....	1,988 62
Cumberland.....	2,415 23
East Greenwich.....	1,025 76
East Providence.....	1,631 61
Exeter.....	1,157 00
Foster.....	1,444 56
Glocester.....	1,404 77
Hopkinton.....	1,432 83
Jamestown.....	228 74
Johnston.....	2,192 61
Lincoln.....	3,886 55
Little Compton.....	862 31
Middletown.....	540 81
Newport.....	4,722 13
New Shoreham.....	594 60
North Kingstown.....	1,812 51
North Providence.....	502 40
North Smithfield.....	1,447 97
Pawtucket.....	5,233 17
Portsmouth.....	958 80
Providence.....	25,283 11
Richmond.....	1,383 25

Scituate.....	\$2,115 47
Smithfield.....	1,344 78
South Kingstown.....	2,533 47
Tiverton.....	1,281 38
Warren.....	1,370 60
Warwick.....	4,130 84
Westerly.....	2,216 03
West Greenwich.....	982 05
Woonsocket.....	4,267 99
	<hr/>
	\$90,000 00

*Special Appropriations.*

Repairs of State House, Providence.....	\$482 13
“ Kent County Court House .....	147 79
“ State House, Newport.....	548 26
City of Providence for High School estate.....	30,000 00
For remodelling and repairing High School estate for State Normal School.....	9,672 06
Trustees Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery.....	500 00
Repairs County Court House and Jail.....	700 00
“ State Armory, East Greenwich.....	350 00
“ of Highway from Providence to State Farm.....	9,016 75
“ State Armory, Woonsocket.....	350 48
“ Jail, Newport County.....	996 97
For Furnishing Justice Court Room, Providence.....	300 00
“ Westerly Rifles.....	2,000 00
“ Preservation of Portraits, Prov. and Newport State Houses...	148 25
	<hr/>
	\$55,312 62

*Miscellaneous Accounts.*

Insane and other dependents.....	\$8,407 25
Jails and Jailers.....	1,036 29
Reform School .....	17,000 00
Military.....	3,947 41
Court Houses and Jails.....	2,009 72
Care of State House, Providence.....	840 00
Care of Providence County Court House.....	2,447 50
Care of State House, Newport.....	258 33
Care of Elizabeth Building.....	219 87
Fuel and Gas.....	2,240 35
Narragansett Indians.....	300 00
Normal School.....	5,945 14
Interest on State Bonds.....	75,360 00
Rents.....	2,179 17
Law Library.....	388 83
State Library.....	86 06
Trial Justices.....	771 35
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	1,959 65

Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	\$1,512 59
Inland Fisheries.....	27 85
Mileage State Normal School.....	686 13
Teachers Institutes.....	125 00
Evening Schools.....	940 00
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	32 30
New State Prison.....	67,221 26
State Prison.....	15,237 99
State Board of Health.....	1,345 90
Miscellaneous.....	4,921 78

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund:

1,000 shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
546 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
1,166 " National Bank of North America, Providence... ..	50,289 57
332 " Mechanics National Bank, Providence.....	15,600 00
813 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,935 24
45 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,584 25
7 " Newport National Bank, Newport.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$240,376 37

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount reported May, 1878 .....	\$21,419 70
Auctioneers duties from May 1, to December 31, 1878.....	1,182 53
	<hr/>
	\$22,602 23

*Touro Fund in Account with Agent.*

To deposited in Savings Bank, Newport.....	\$14,660 08
To deposited in Newport National Bank, Newport.....	2,165 15
	<hr/>
	\$16,825 23

*Credit.*

By balance from old account.....	\$15,609 68
By dividend from Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	48 00
" " " Newport National Bank, Newport.....	63 00
" " " Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	96 00
" " " Roger Williams National Bank, Providence....	52 50
" " " Manufacturers National Bank, Providence....	240 00
" " " Blackstone National Bank, Providence.....	200 00
" " " Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	70 00
" " " Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	63 00
" " " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence....	25 50
" " " Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	357 55
	<hr/>
	\$16,825 23

*Investments of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.*

30 shares	Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32 "	Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	1,788 27
20 "	Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	1,095 14
10 "	Roger Williams National Bank, Providence.....	841 50
24 "	Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	1,301 00
200 "	Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence.....	5,106 90
18 "	Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	926 40
31 "	Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,806 33
21 "	Newport National Bank, Newport.....	1,291 85
		<hr/>
		\$17,434 84

*Funded Debt of the State.*

Bonds issued October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
" September 1, 1862, " 1882.....	965,000 00
" April 1, 1863, " 1883.....	200,000 00
" July 1, 1863, " 1893.....	631,000 00
" August 1, 1864, " 1894.....	738,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,534,500 00

*Sinking Fund in Account with Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

To City of Providence Water Bonds.....	\$324,000 00
" Town of Burrilville Bonds.....	22,880 00
" United States 4½ per cent. Bonds.....	199,332 00
" Paid for Rhode Island Bonds, (cancelled).....	31,727 19
" deposited with R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	18,250 35
	<hr/>
	\$596,190 34

*Credit.*

By General Treasurer's checks.....	\$543,000 00
" Interest on Investments.....	52,018 07
" Gold Exchange.....	1,172 27
	<hr/>
	\$596,190 34

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CLARK,

*General Treasurer.*



PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 16.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Pharmacy,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

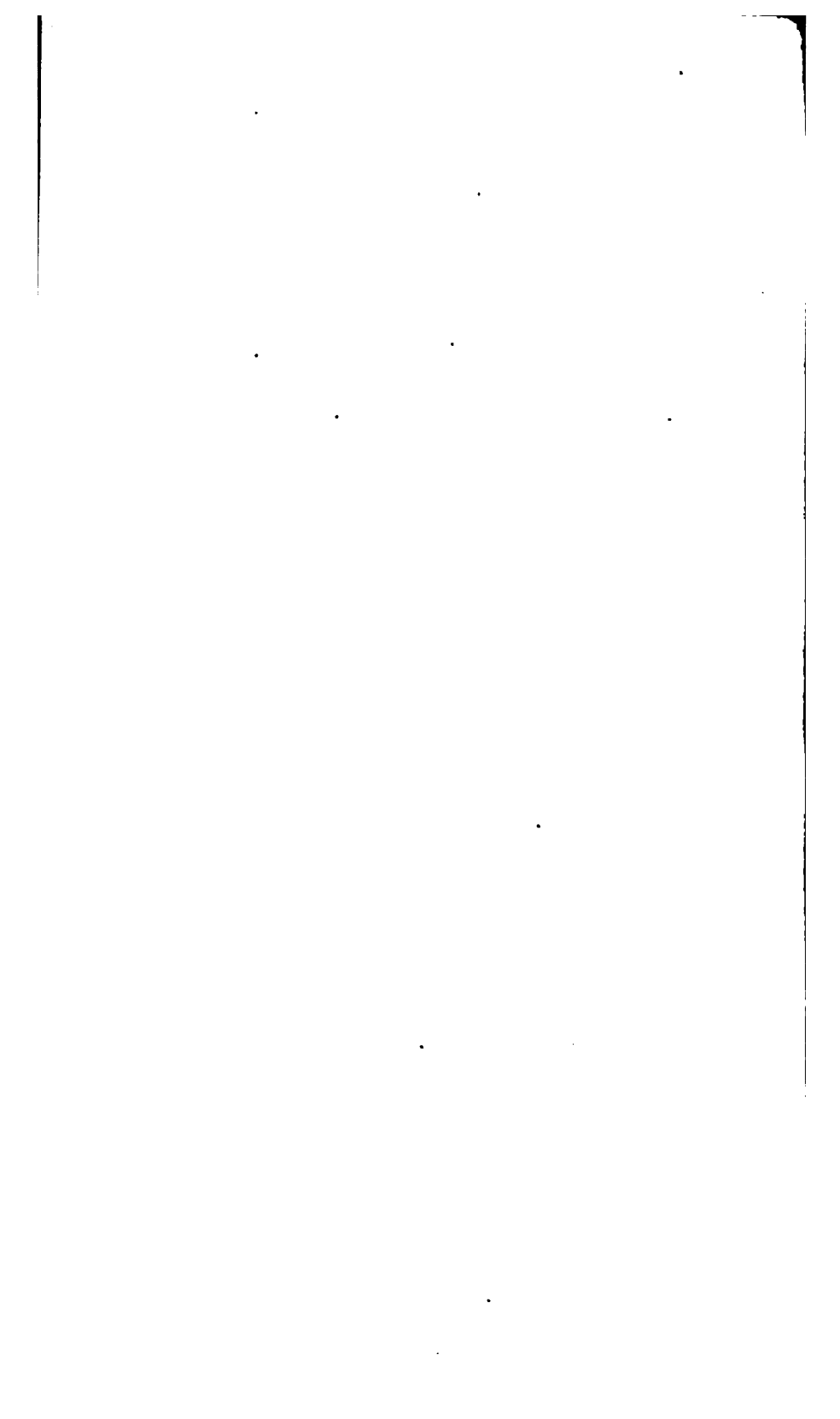
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island  
at its January Session, A. D. 1879:*

The State Board of Pharmacy, in compliance with the act for regulating the sale of medicines and poisons, respectfully present this, their ninth annual report on the condition of pharmacy, together with a list of all persons registered as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists:

Upon the condition of pharmacy, the Board regret to say that they have little of progress or improvement to report. The continued depression in all branches of business, has been severely felt by the pharmacists, and their time and thought have been necessarily occupied at the counter, rather than in study or experiment in the laboratory.

The Board have held their regular monthly meetings at their rooms in Providence, except the July meeting, which was held in Newport, for the convenience of applicants for registration in that part of the State.

Six persons presented themselves at the above meetings for examination and registration as registered pharmacists, only one of whom gave satisfactory evidence of qualifications. They were men who had been in other business, or had wasted their time as assistant pharmacists in States where there was no apprenticeship required by law, and con-

sequently were deficient in the practical knowledge which can only be obtained by study and earnest application during the three years' term of service required by our law.

For assistant pharmacists, there were twenty applicants for registration, fourteen of whom passed a satisfactory examination and were duly registered; the remaining six were remanded to their studies.

It will be seen that a much larger percentage of assistants were registered, than of the pharmacists; this occurs from the fact that all of the first named had served the term of apprenticeship required by law, before examination, and with a knowledge that such examination must be passed before they could legally be trusted with the care of a store.

Six registered assistants applied for registration as pharmacists, and they all having complied with the requirements of the law, were duly registered.

Many of the disappointed applicants for registration and their friends have complained that the examination was too rigid; that too much was required of them. The Board have differed from them in opinion, and believe that they have placed the standard of efficiency where it can be easily attained by a proper use of the term of apprenticeship required by law, and although it is far below that required at the Colleges of Pharmacy, it is such as warrants a safe and competent dispenser of medicines. This fact is recognised by pharmacists of other States having no laws regulating the business, and results in applicants coming from all parts of New England for examination, in order to obtain the certificate of your Board, as evidence of their knowledge and competency. A recent applicant from Connecticut, who passed a very satisfactory examination, stated that his chance of obtaining a first-class position as assistant, on a good salary, depended upon his returning home with the much coveted certificate.

An important move in the right direction was commenced by the Rhode Island Medical Association, in a resolution passed at their last annual meeting, to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, in writing prescriptions, after January 1st, 1880. This was followed by a resolution passed by the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association,

agreeing to coöperate with them in the movement, and the Board of Pharmacy will hereafter require a practical knowledge of the system of all applicants for registration.

The Board have caused all the laws and parts of laws touching upon the subject of pharmacy, to be collected and printed in pamphlet form, and distributed to the registered pharmacists of the State, in order that they may keep themselves informed upon all matters required of them by the laws.

This being the close of the third period of three years since the enactment of the law creating the State Board of Pharmacy, the present Board, in making this, their final report, and summing up the results of the nine years' working of the law, and the indications of its future action, think they have cause to congratulate the people of this State in having a law which insures to them that the important work of compounding and dispensing their medicines and prescriptions, is in more safe and competent hands than could be possible without the aid of the law.

Annexed is a list of registered pharmacists and assistants. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT L. CALDER, *Chairman*.  
WILLIAM B. BLANDING,  
ALBERT J. CONGDON,  
JAMES H. TAYLOR,  
WILLIAM E. CLARKE,  
WALTER E. COLWELL,  
NORMAN N. MASON, *Secretary*.

## NAMES OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

---

Henry J. Alfreds . . . . .	Providence.
A. O. Austin . . . . .	"
B. D. Bailey . . . . .	"
William J. Burton . . . . .	"
Alfred Barth . . . . .	"
William B. Blanding . . . . .	"
D. Bruce, Jr. . . . .	"
C. B. Burrington . . . . .	"
H. H. Burrington . . . . .	"
Albert L. Calder . . . . .	"
E. A. Calder . . . . .	"
G. S. Calder . . . . .	"
J. H. Carpenter . . . . .	"
J. H. Chace . . . . .	"
C. F. Clarke . . . . .	"
William E. Clarke . . . . .	"
George W. Davis . . . . .	"
Thomas E. Eddy . . . . .	"
G. E. B. Fairbanks . . . . .	"
Sherman Follansbee . . . . .	"
Albert Fenner . . . . .	"
James M. Fenner, Jr. . . . .	"
Charles A. Gladding . . . . .	"

Henry C. Goddard .....	Providence.
William H. Greene, Jr.....	"
William Ray Greene.....	"
Thomas J. Griffin.....	"
F. A. Hatch .....	"
William H. Hinds... ..	"
W. W. Handy.....	"
H. I. Leith.....	"
Charles A. P. Mason .....	"
Norman N. Mason.....	"
E. F. Mattison.....	"
John W. Miller.....	"
William E. Morse .....	"
Charles H. Newell.....	"
John F. Oates.....	"
John E. Potter.....	"
F. J. Phillips.....	"
James A. Packard.....	"
William K. Reynolds.....	"
C. A. Ross.....	"
William Russell.....	"
William Francis Ryan.....	"
Andrew J. Smith.....	"
Byron Smith.....	"
Ferdinand Smith .....	"
E. P. Sumner.....	"
George C. Sumner.....	"
Ossian Sumner.....	"
Cyrus T. Thurber.....	"
Isaac W. Turner.....	"
Walter A. Walling.....	"
Horatio J. Watson.....	"
Wayland A. Wheaton.....	"
Mowry P. Arnold.....	Foster Centre.

Thomas A. Barber.....	Ashaway.
Nathan C. Bedell.....	Bristol.
William H. Buffington.....	"
E. H. Burdick.....	Westerly.
George H. Brown.....	Warren.
Otis Bullock.....	"
E. C. Capwell.....	Phenix.
A. P. Carpenter.....	Central Falls.
A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
Walter E. Colwell.....	Pawtucket.
A. J. Congdon.....	East Greenwich.
C. H. Congdon.....	" "
R. E. Congdon.....	" "
William H. Cotton.....	Newport.
F. H. Cundall.....	East Greenwich.
Charles E. Davis.....	Pawtucket.
George T. Dana.....	"
S. H. Farnham.....	Wickford.
S. F. Fiske.....	Pawtucket.
Peter M. Forsyth.....	Kingston.
George E. Greene.....	Hopkinton.
L. C. Greene.....	Centreville.
R. N. Hazard.....	Newport.
F. A. Jackson.....	Woonsocket.
John L. Jones.....	Central Falls.
E. J. Luther.....	Watchemoket.
E. T. Luther.....	Olneyville.
William J. McCaw.....	Warren.
J. Mott, Jr.....	Olneyville.
Edward Sanders.....	Warren.
William D. Smith.....	Valley Falls.
Peter B. Schurman.....	Pawtucket.
William F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
James H. Taytor.....	Newport.



Enoch W. Vars.....	Niantic.
N. G. West.....	Bristol.
Henry A. Whitney.....	Woonsocket.
Mason Bowen Wood.....	East Providence.

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Licensed to sell medicines in conformity with the Pharmacy and  
Poison Act of the State of Rhode Island.

George W. Cutting.....	Scituate.
F. A. Dalton.....	Richmond.
Charles Noyes .....	Hopkinton.

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## REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

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	EMPLOYED BY	IN
Charles G. Abbe.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	Providence.
E. P. Anthony.....	“ “ .....	“
Eleazer W. Barrows.....	Wm. H. Hinds.....	“
William S. Bennett.....	Wm. H. Greene, Jr.....	“
W. F. Bowen.....	H. I. Leith.....	“
A. F. Bosworth.....	F. J. Phillips.....	“
Wm. E. Boutelle.....	.....	“
Wm. C. Calder. ....	Chambers, Calder & Co.....	“
Frederick L. Capwell....	Walter A. Walling.....	“
George H. Childs. ....	Wm. J. Burton.....	“
John H. Collins.....	John F. Oates.....	“

John W. Cone ..	Wm. B. Blanding ..	Providence
John F. Fitzpatrick.....	.....	"
Henry K. Gardner.....	R. I. Hospital.....	"
George H. Havens.....	E. F. Mattison.....	"
Edward B. Hanes.....	F. Smith.....	"
Willis F. Hobbs.....	N. N. Mason.....	"
Arthur W. Howe.....	A. L. Calder ..	"
Frank M. Howe.....	E. A. Calder.....	"
C. J. Luce.....	C. H. Thurber.....	"
Andrew J. Myers.....	Geo. L. Claffin & Co.....	"
John H. Pender....	E. P. Sumner.....	"
Arthur P. Sanborn .....	A. L. Calder.....	"
Edward F. Sanders.....	" .....	"
Samuel A. Slack.....	Mason, Chapin & Co.....	"
Wm. O. Staunton.....	T. E. Eddy.....	"
Walter G. Stewart.....	H. I. Leith.....	"
Walter D. Watson.....	G. L. Claffin & Co.....	"
Wm. R. Wattles .....	H. I. Leith.....	"
F. E. Willis.....	Wm. B. Blanding .....	"
James E. Brennan.....	F. J. Phillips.....	Pawtucket.
Henry A. Brown.....	W. F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
C. I. Collins.....	A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
B. F. Downing.....	Caswell, Hazard & Co.....	Newport.
John Howland.....	J. Mott, Jr.....	Olneyville.
Henry B. Potter.....	.....	East Greenwich.
Walter B. Peck.....	A. P. Carpenter.....	Central Falls.
Frank L. Powell.....	Caswell, Massie & Co.....	Newport.
A. W. Wellington.....	F. A. Jackson.....	Woonsocket.
H. A. Whitney.....	" .....	"
H. C. Whitney.....	Caswell, Hazard & Co.....	Newport.
James T. Wright.....	James H. Taylor.....	"

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON INDEBTEDNESS  
OF THE OLD TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE, ON  
THE ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS OF SCHOOL DIS-  
TRICTS NOS. 6 AND 7, MADE PURSUANT TO CHAP-  
TER 738, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED MARCH 4,  
1879.

[Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, April 10, 1879, and  
ordered printed in the Schedules.]

The commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, by Chapter three hundred and sixty-five of the Public Laws, passed March 27, 1874, and authorized thereby to apportion the indebtedness of the town of North Providence, having been authorized by the General Assembly at its January Session, 1879, to apportion and settle the claims of School Districts numbers six and seven, in said town, against the city of Providence, on account of the school-houses of said districts, which by said act became the property of the city of Providence, having met at the office of C. B. Farnsworth, in said Providence, on the      day of March, 1879, and having notified the said city of Providence, and the said school districts, and the town of North Providence, that they would proceed to consider the matters submitted to them; and thereupon all said parties appeared before them. And the claims of the said school districts were presented, as stated in the paper annexed, marked A.

And the matters presented were stated and argued by counsel, James C. Collins, Esq., appearing for said districts, and for the town of North Providence, and N. Van Slyck, Esq., City Solicitor, for the city of Providence.

And the commissioners aforesaid, were all present and heard the same, and the undersigned, being a majority of them, do determine and award as follows, to wit :

That the trustees or other persons having the legal title to the school-houses and lots of land on which they stand, and of other school property, shall, by such deeds as may be approved by the City Solicitor, and counsel for said districts, convey such legal title to the city of Providence, on or before the fifteenth day of April, instant; and thereupon said city shall pay to, and for the use of, said districts, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600), in full, for all the claims of said districts, this award being made to said districts jointly, at their request. And said districts shall pay the debts of School District number seven, being represented to us to amount, including interest, to about three hundred and fifty dollars. And a claim of School District number six, for about one hundred and ten dollars in the hands of C. L. Holden, now or late its treasurer, shall be paid, when collected, to the city of Providence for its own use.

And the expenses and charges of the commissioners, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, shall be paid, one-third by the said districts, and two-thirds by the city of Providence.

C. B. FARNSWORTH,	} Commissioners.
OBADIAH BROWN,	
WM. T. ADAMS,	
L. BRAYTON,	

APRIL 5, 1879.

## A.

*To the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island to adjudicate upon the claims of School Districts Nos. 6 and 7, in the Town of North Providence, against the City of Providence, caused by the division of the Town of North Providence; in the year A. D. 1874:*

GENTLEMEN:—The committee appointed by the School Districts Nos. 6 and 7, in North Providence, and by the Hon. Town Council of the town of North Providence,—“To provide school facilities for the children in said districts,”—they being deprived of such facilities by the division of said town—respectfully represent: That by the division of the town of North Providence in 1874, certain school property belonging to School Districts Nos. 6 and 7, were taken from the town of North Providence and set over to the city of Providence, to wit:

In District No. 7—A large school-house, with all the outbuildings, lot of land and belongings suitable for an ungraded school, which were of the fair and just value of (\$3,800,) thirty-eight hundred dollars, at the time of its being set over. In which value the remaining portion of said district claims an equity of one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), or in money, (\$1,266,) twelve hundred and sixty-six dollars. Upon this District No. 7, there was resting an indebtedness of (\$350), three hundred and fifty dollars, more or less.

In District No. 6—A school-house of two stories, suitable and used for a graded school, with all buildings and belongings; a lot of land containing 22,000 square feet, located in the most desirable spot in the town of North Providence, and which the district claims was worth at the time of being set off (\$6,000,) six thousand dollars, in which, said district claims an equity of one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), or (\$2,000,) two thousand dollars, as a fair and just amount. That in the treasury of said district there was an unused balance of money amounting to about (\$300) three hundred dollars, more or less; in which balance the district claims one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), as its fair and just equity.

That the sum total claimed by Districts Nos. 6 and 7, in the town of North Providence, is as follows:

In District No. 7, . . . . .	\$1,266 00
In District No. 6, . . . . .	2,100 00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$3,366 00

Thirty-three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

By the said division the two districts were left without any buildings in which to educate their children, and think the aforementioned sum necessary to buy a lot, and build a school-house sufficiently large to accommodate both districts.

Awaiting your decision in the matter, they remain,

Very respectfully,

The Committee of Districts Nos. 6 and 7, and the town of North Providence,

DANIEL W. LYMAN, Chairman.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, March 19, 1879.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUNDS.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at  
its January Session, A. D. 1879 :*

The Board of Commissioners of Sinking Funds respectfully present  
their annual report, viz.:

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

*Receipts.*

Total amount received as per last report.....	\$579,016 53
Received for interest on investments and de- posits, since last report (including \$84.75 gold premium).....	28,021 80
Received from the General Treasurer, Jan'y 15th, 1879.....	100,000 00
Total receipts to date.....	\$707,038 33

*Investments.*

Bonds of the city of Providence,		
5 per cent. Water Loan, par		
value.....	\$300,000 00	
Eight per cent. premium.....	24,000 00—	\$324,000 00
Bonds of the town of Burrill-		
ville, 6 per cent. bonds, par		
value.....	22,000 00	
Four per cent. premium.....	880 00—	22,880 00
Bonds of the United States, 4½		
per cent. bonds, par value..	192,000 00	
Three and three-fourths per		
cent. premium.....	7,200 00	
Interest....	132 80—	199,332 80
Bonds of the State of Rhode		
Island, par value.....	29,000 00	
Interest.....	312 19	
Premium.....	2,415 00—	2,727 19— 31,727 19
Deposit in the R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	129,098 34	
Total amount.....		\$707,038 33

The amount of the outstanding bonds of the State are as follows:

Bonds issued Oct. 1st, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
“ “ Sept. 1st, 1862, “ 1882.....	965,000 00
“ “ April 1st, 1863, “ 1883.....	200,000 00
“ “ July 1st, 1863, “ 1893.....	631,000 00
“ “ Aug. 1st, 1864, “ 1894.....	738,000 00
Total.....	\$2,534,500 00

No investments have been made by the Board since their last report. They are now seeking investments for the balance in their hands.

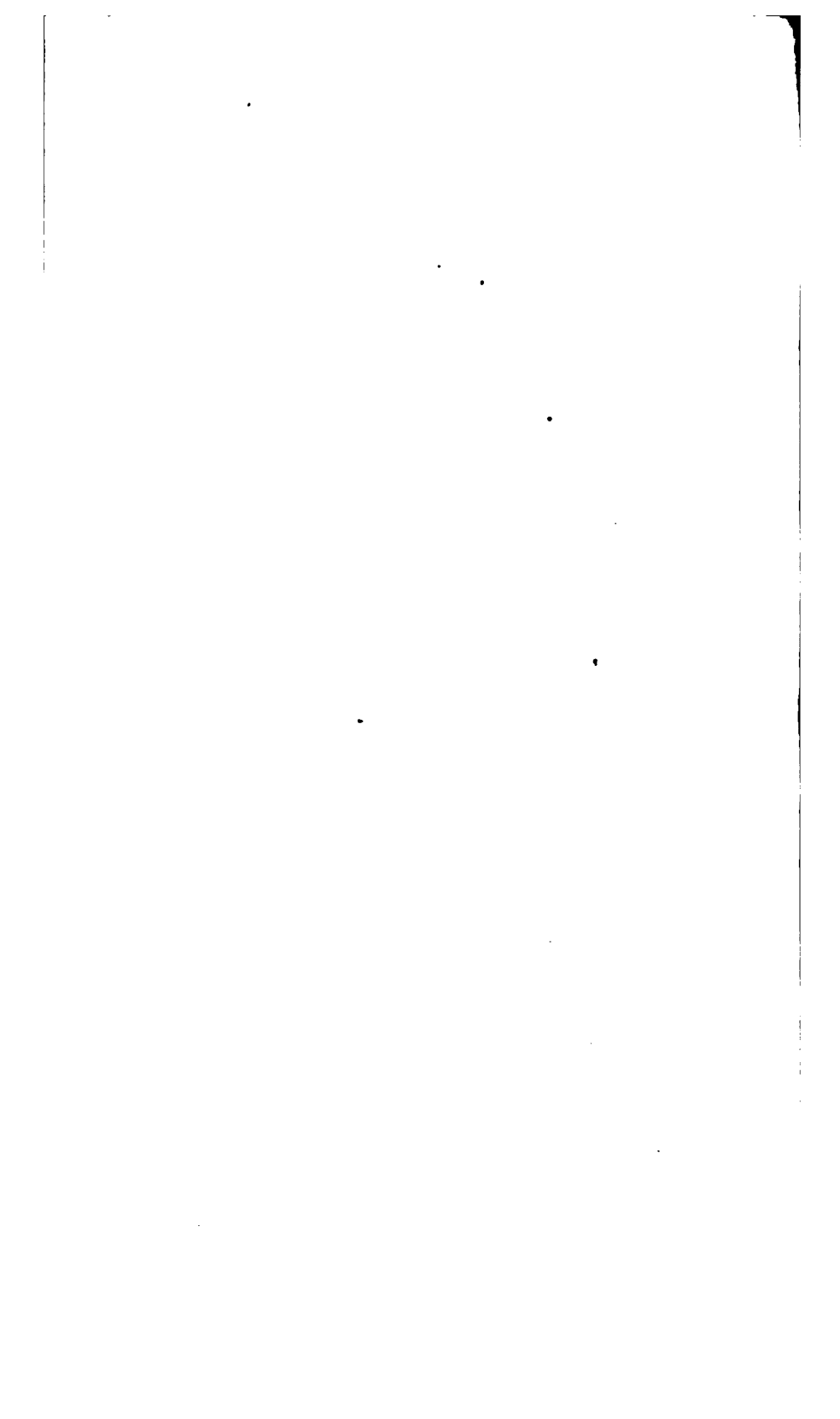


The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company allow two and one-half per cent. interest on the deposit in that institution.

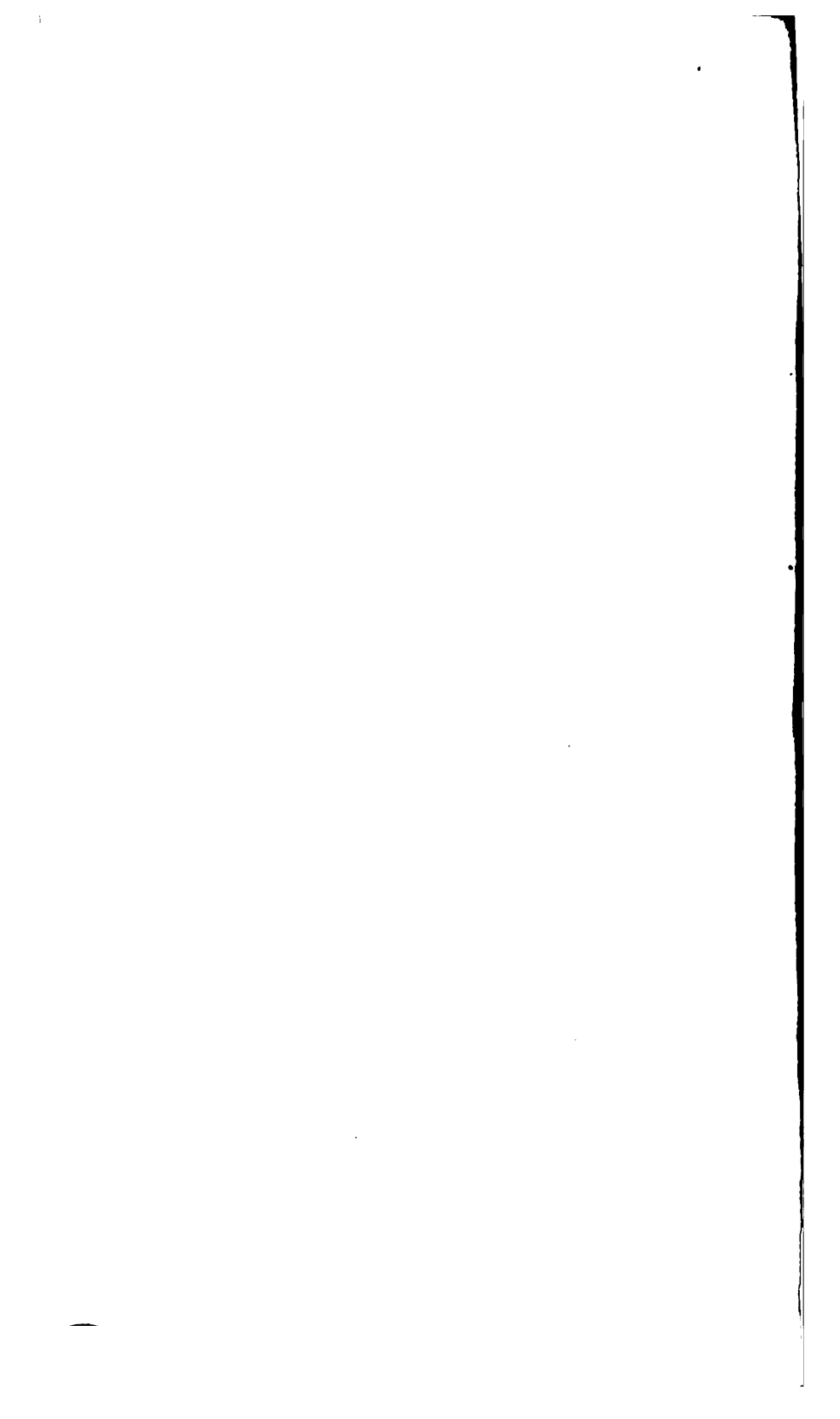
The Commissioners have this day examined the securities in the hands of the General Treasurer, and find them to agree with the statement above described.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,	}	<i>Commissioners of Sinking Funds.</i>
SAMUEL CLARK,		
JOEL M. SPENCER,		
A. O. BOURN,		
GEO. LEWIS COOKE,		
S. S. SPRAGUE,		

PROVIDENCE, March 10, 1879.







## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CITY TREASURER, OF THE TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

*To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport :*

The City Treasurer presents his Annual Report of the Receipts and Payments (of a portion) of the interest of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund for the year ending May 1st, 1878 :

1877.

## RECEIPTS.

May	1.	By balance of old account.....	\$334 05
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## PAYMENTS.

July	1.	To cash paid Keeper's salary.....	\$25 00
	"	" Thos. Galvin.....	12 00
	"	" Wm. K. Covell, Jr.....	80
Aug.	8.	" Mrs. Riley.....	4 00
Oct.	4.	" Wm. F. Wilbour.....	8 12
Nov.	7.	" John S. Tefft.....	20 00
Dec.	5.	" Richard Reynolds.....	80 25
	"	" Keeper's salary.....	25 00
	"	" Geo. S. Slocum.....	75

1878.

Feb'y	7.	" " Newport Gas Light Co.....	27 84
March	7.	" " " " " ".....	5 50
April	4.	" " Geo. C. Barker & Son.....	4 67
	"	" " Treasurer's commissions.....	10 44
		Balance to new account.....	114 68

\$334 05	\$334 05
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## 2 CITY TREASURER'S REPORT, TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

1878.		RECEIPTS.		
May	1.	By balance of old account.....		\$114 68
1879.				
Jan'y	4.	By amount from General Treasurer.....		400 00
1878.		PAYMENTS.		
May	8.	To cash paid A. H. Gilbert.....	\$	75
July	3.	“ “ Joseph Mitchell.....		1 50
		“ “ Keeper's salary, (6 months).....		25 00
Aug.	7.	“ “ Thos. Galvin.....		6 00
Dec.	4.	“ “ Richard Reynolds.....		57 50
		“ “ Keeper's salary, (6 months).....		25 00
		“ “ Treasurer's commissions.....		5 78
Balance.....				393 15
				<hr/>
				\$514 68    \$514 68
				<hr/>
1879.				
Jan'y	6.	Balance..		\$393 15

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. COGGESHALL,

City Treasurer.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan'y 7, 1879.

Received and ordered to be communicated to the Honorable General Assembly.

(Signed)

ALEX. N. BARKER, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan'y 7, 1879.

Concurred in.

(Signed)

WM. G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

### THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1879.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the foregoing is a true copy of the Annual Report of the City Treasurer, "of the Touro Jewish [SEAL.] Synagogue Fund," made to the City Council of Newport.

Witness my hand, and the Seal of the said city of Newport.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

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REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE  
PURCHASE AND ENCLOSURE, AND THE ERECTION  
OF A TABLET IN THE ROYAL INDIAN BURYING  
GROUND.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D.  
1879:*

The Joint Special Committee appointed at the January Session, 1878, to purchase and enclose, and erect a tablet in the "Royal Indian Burying Ground," in the town of Charlestown, beg leave to report, that they purchased in the name of the State, half an acre of land, including the Burial Ground, a part of which—twenty by one hundred feet—they have caused to be fenced with one-inch solid iron rods held in place by iron posts, and painted the same. They have also had prepared and placed within said enclosure, a tablet of Vermont marble, standing on a granite base, the whole being about five feet high, on which they caused to be inscribed the following:

"This tablet is erected, and this spot of ground enclosed, by the State of Rhode Island, to mark the place which Indian tradition identifies as the Royal Burying Ground of the

NARRAGANSETT TRIBE,

and in recognition of the kindness and hospitality of this once powerful nation to the founders of this State."

"Done by order of the General Assembly, at its January Session, A. D. 1878."

2 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROYAL INDIAN BURYING GROUND.

The site of the ground and the tablet is one of the highest points of land on the coast, and in a clear day commands a fine view of Block Island, Montauk Point, and Point Judith Light.

The total cost to the State, is three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty seven cents, as follows:

For fencing and grading ground.....	\$200 00
For land .....	50 00
For tablet and setting same. ....	81 67
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$331 67

The fencing and grading has been paid for by order of the General Assembly at the present session. The deed of land and bill for tablet are herewith submitted.

GEO. CARMICHAEL, JR.,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
SAM'L H. CROSS,		
J. ALONZO BABCOCK,		
STEPHEN C. BROWNING,		



*State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

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# REPORT

OF THE

# STATE AUDITOR,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

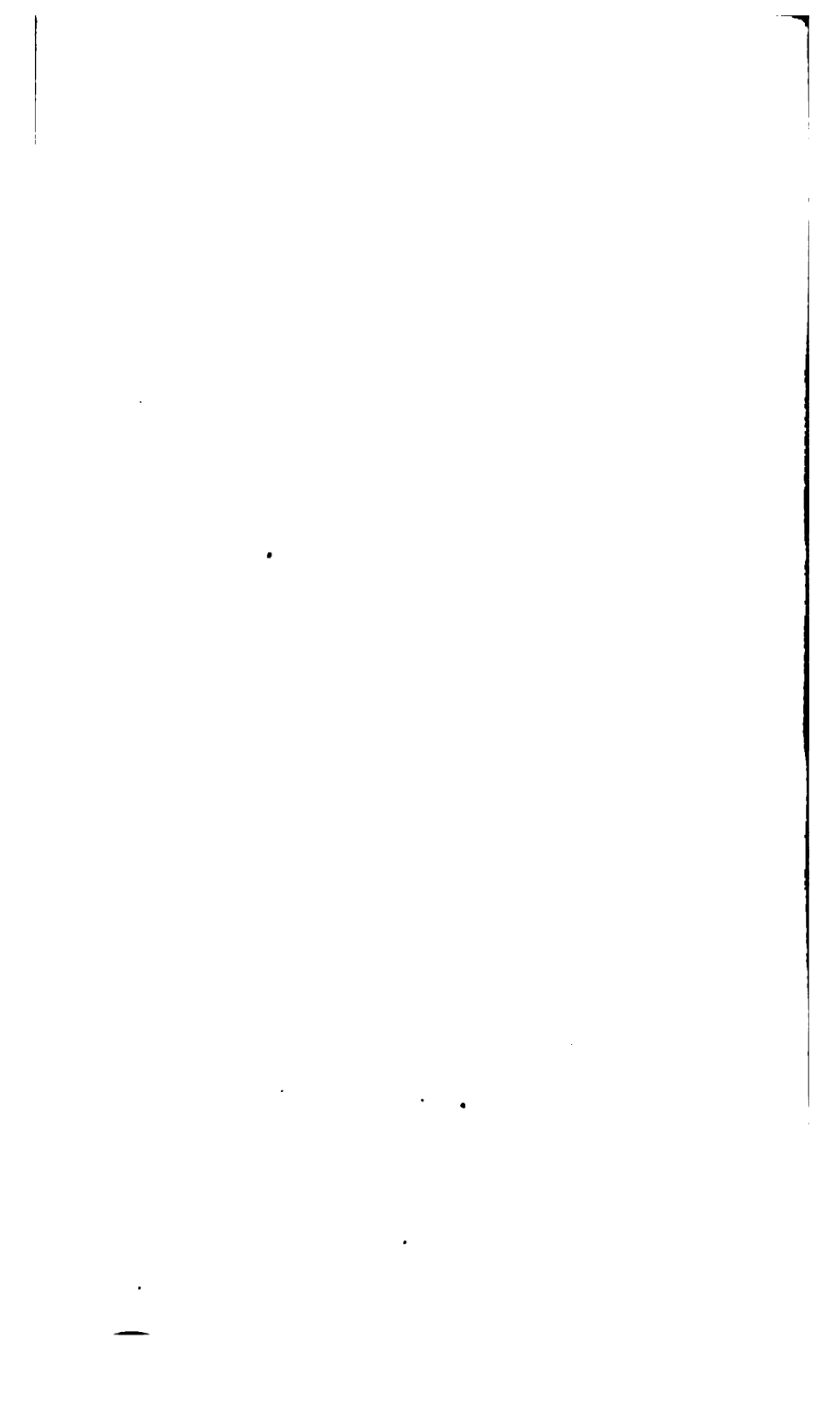
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.



# REPORT.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10, 1879. }

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :*

I respectfully present the following report of the financial condition of the State government on December 31, 1878, with a summary of receipts and expenditures from May 1st, 1878, to said date, being for the term of eight months, the calendar year to be hereafter the fiscal year of the State government, as provided by law, instead of its ending April 30th, according to ancient usage and practice. I also append a transcript of all orders given on the General Treasurer during the said period, with date, amount, to whom made payable and appropriation against which the same was charged. As the result of an examination of the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, I find the proper vouchers for moneys disbursed, showing a balance overdrawn at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of \$102,225.10. The balance in the treasury May 1st, 1878, was \$22,871.15 : the receipts to December 31st, \$372,693.49, making gross receipts, \$395,564.64. The expenditures during the said time, were \$497,789.74, including \$75,360.00, for interest on State Bonds. This seemingly large overdraft was caused by the issuing of orders on the General Treasurer, on December 31st, for payment of moneys due cities and towns on account of Public Schools (\$63,000) and for salaries, and all other claims and bills that I could pay and legitimately charge to the several appropriations, ending or expiring, on said date, the real actual amount of overdraft on commencement of business January 1st, 1879,

being, according to the books of said company, \$6,542.20, which was temporary, the receipts from cities and towns of State tax at once meeting the deficiency.

A summary of receipts and expenditures for the period commencing May 1st, 1868, is also given, showing the same for each fiscal year, also including the eight months ending December 31st, 1878, the first named date being the time when was commenced the practice, in accordance with a law enacted, making it requisite, in order that moneys could be legally paid from the State Treasury, that in addition to the order given on the General Treasurer by the Auditor, that officer should give his check on the bank used as a depository for public moneys, so that no sum could be paid except by the check of the General Treasurer, his voucher being the order given by the Auditor. I find that in spite of all the safeguards thrown around the State Treasury by legislative enactments since that period, together with the watchfulness and care that, as auditing officer of the State, I have aimed to exercise, that moneys have been paid out to the Providence Reform School during that period of time, for board of inmates sentenced by courts of magistrates and justice courts of the city of Providence, in direct contradiction to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1857, and the subsequent revision of our laws known as the General Statutes of 1872. As this subject is now before your honorable body for consideration, I forbear comments or suggestions in any way or manner that might seem to be a desire on my part to influence or indicate what shall be the practice in the future on the part of the State in reference to the Reform School, at the same time, most urgently request that the Statutes should be so amended as to provide the ways and means to carry out what is evidently the intention of those who are law-makers. As auditing officer I deem it to be my duty not to pay any moneys to any person or persons unless the same be authorized by positive law. Because an appropriation has been made and placed in the General Appropriation Bill (which always expires on a certain given date) for the benefit or advantage of any person, persons or interests whatever, no moneys should be paid out and charged

against such appropriation, unless there had been previous legislation in that direction and to the advantage of those for whom the same was subsequently made. I most sincerely regret that the circumstances and occasion requires public censure upon my own official acts and duties, as I feel that it does as well as upon all others who have (unintentionally, I have no doubt) contributed to this state of affairs, and trust also that I shall be pardoned for suggesting that the General Assembly should not appropriate moneys unless there is absolute law in force at the time, for the expenditures to be made, or provide in the appropriation itself how the moneys shall be expended, making it virtually a special appropriation. Allow me to say that I hail and welcome this searching enquiry on the part of the finance committees of your honorable body as to where our money goes and by what authority it is expended, as the harbinger of those days when economy and watchfulness on the part of legislators and guardians of public trusts will be regarded as a great and desirable qualification not easily overestimated. I desire also to suggest that our general appropriation bills for the various fiscal years past have contained appropriations requiring some hard study to find the laws upon which they are based. It seems to me that the present time gives a grand opportunity to investigate these matters.

I would especially call attention to the appropriation for the "Pay and Mileage of Members of the General Assembly," "for the payment of Incidental Expenses of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas," "For Public Printing," "Repairs of Court-Houses and Jails," "Orders of the Governor," and that annually made for "Miscellaneous Expenses," suggesting that there is annually paid out moneys and charged against the appropriations I have named, that have no other force or authority whatever, but that of custom and practice. What our fathers practiced we are doing to-day. The question is not "are we paying out the money of the people for purposes they would not approve?" for I have no doubt but what they would be willing to endorse and sanction all of these payments to which I have made reference, neither do I believe that our State gov-

ernment is financially corrupt and extravagant in any sense the words imply, but I do assert that all of our expenditures and disbursements should have the sanction of law, and our appropriations made accordingly. I will most cheerfully coöperate with and assist to the best of my ability any committee of your honorable body, whom you may charge with the duty of making an investigation, having for its object the accomplishment of results in reference to these matters, that must be of an advantage to our State.

#### STATE BONDS.

The funded debt of the State, previous to the establishment of the Board of Commissioners of Sinking Funds, and adoption of the plan for the redemption of State Bonds was \$2,563,500. The Commissioners have since purchased our own bonds to the amount of \$29,000 making the total amount now outstanding \$2,534,500. The gross receipts of the Board to December 31, 1878, have been \$596,190.34 ; viz : From General Treasurer, \$ 543,000 ; interest, etc., on investments, \$53,190.34. Reference is made to accompanying statement showing receipts and investments, also to a summary of payments on account of the bonded debt with list of coupon bonds and registered certificates, with date of issue and when payable, investments constituting the stock of the School Fund, so called, also the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, including the account of the General Treasurer, as agent.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL M. SPENCER,

*State Auditor.*

## RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$112,407 94
Institutions for Savings.....	127,725 06
State Insurance Companies.....	20,975 78
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	4,210 22
Supreme Court.....	1,325 82
Court of Common Pleas.....	4,331 73
Justice Court, Providence.....	2,166 70
"    "    Newport.....	297 20
"    "    Pawtucket.....	640 10
"    "    Woonsocket.....	419 50
Trial Justices.....	383 50
Jailers.....	106 60
Town Councils.....	45,372 02
Dividends on the School Fund.....	8,154 50
Peddlers Licenses.....	1,875 00
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.....	255 00
Auctioneers.....	1,182 53
Charities and Corrections (State Farm).....	19,418 65
State Prison.....	17,797 25
Charters.....	1,820 00
Civil Commissions.....	1,544 00
General Statutes, Supplements and Schedules.....	132 00
Rhode Island Reports.....	360 15
Colonial Records.....	9 00
Index Acts and Resolves, and Clapp's Index.....	9 50
Envelopes.....	39 00
Proceeds of sale of Desks, Carpets, Barrels, etc.....	143 59
Costs from City of Newport.....	36 15
Continuance fees on Petitions to General Assembly.....	25 50
Total.....	<u>\$372,693 49</u>
Balance in the Treasury, May 1, 1878.....	22,871 15
	<u>395,564 64</u>
Overdrawn at R. I. H. Trust Co.....	102,225 10
	<u>\$497,789 74</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$44,492 79
Expenses of General Assembly.....	3,684 52
Supreme Court.....	13,371 01
Courts of Common Pleas.....	18,730 53
Trial Justices.....	771 25
Officers of Justice Courts.....	2,983 05
Witnesses " ".....	1,735 20

Officers in Criminal Cases.....	\$1,959 63
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
State Normal School.....	5,845 14
"    "    "    mileage.....	686 13
Teachers' Institutes.....	125 00
Reform School.....	17,000 00
State Library.....	86 05
Law Library.....	388 83
Insane and other dependent persons.....	8,407 25
Public Printing.....	7,928 08
Orders of the Governor.....	696 51
Militia and Military affairs.....	3,947 41
Court-Houses and Jails.....	2,009 72
Jails and Jailers.....	1,036 29
Fuel and Gas.....	2,240 35
Rents.....	2,179 17
Narragansett Indians.....	300 00
Care of State House, Providence.....	840 00
"    "    Newport.....	258 33
"    Providence County Court-House.....	2,447 50
"    Elizabeth Building.....	219 87
State Board of Health.....	1,345 90
Interest on State Bonds.....	75,360 00
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	1,512 59
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4,921 78
Support of State Farm.....	40,507 75
"    "    Prison.....	15,237 99
New State Prison.....	67,221 26
Kent County Court-House, (ventilation).....	147 79
Westerly Rifles.....	2,000 00
State House, Newport, (repairs).....	548 26
State Normal School Building.....	39,672 06
Battery B, 1st Light Artillery.....	500 00
Evening Schools.....	940 00
Inland Fisheries.....	27 85
State House, Providence, (repairs).....	467 13
"    "    "    .....	15 00
State Armory, East Greenwich.....	350 00
Repairs of Road, Providence to State Farm.....	9,016 75
State Armory, Woonsocket, (repairs).....	350 48
Bristol County Court-House, (repairs clerk's office).....	200 00
"    "    and Jail, (repair of sidewalk).....	500 00
Newport Jail, (enlargement).....	996 47
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	32 30
Preservation of Portraits, State House, Providence and Newport.....	148 25
Furniture, Justice Court Room, Providence Co. court-house.....	300 00
Total.....	\$497,789 74



*Summary of Receipts and Expenditures.*

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$714,434 66	\$634,165 13
“ “ 30, 1870.....	631,886 98	584,880 12
“ “ 30, 1871.....	703,215 65	742,618 34
“ “ 30, 1872.....	710,476 84	670,177 59
“ “ 30, 1873.....	700,132 59	709,500 55
“ “ 30, 1874.....	821,194 67	688,648 53
“ “ 30, 1875.....	763,276 07	581,731 92
“ “ 30, 1876.....	1,026,612 26	1,106,276 96
“ “ 30, 1877.....	909,355 91	1,021,116 57
“ “ 30, 1878.....	832,980 19	994,533 91
For 8 mos. ending Dec. 31, 1878.....	372,693 49	497,789 74
	<hr/>	
	\$8,086,259 31	\$8,231,439 36
Add amount in Treasury May 1, 1868.....	42,954 95	
	<hr/>	
	\$8,129,214 26	
Overdraft R. I. H. Trust Co.....	102,225 10	
	<hr/>	
	\$8,231,439 36	

*Summary of Payments on account of Bonded Debt of the State.*

	AMOUNT REDEEMED.	INTEREST.
For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$132,000 00	\$182,384 27
“ “ 30, 1870.....	25,000 00	173,209 43
“ “ 30, 1871.....	127,000 00	183,170 54
“ “ 30, 1872.....	73,000 00	164,618 77
“ “ 30, 1873.....	75,000 00	159,249 16
“ “ 30, 1874.....	75,000 00	149,949 47
“ “ 30, 1875.....	.....	160,530 00
“ “ 30, 1876.....	5,000 00	153,960 00
“ “ 30, 1877.....	14,000 00	151,920 00
“ “ 30, 1878.....	10,000 00	151,290 00
	<hr/>	
	\$536,000 00	\$1,630,281 64

Coupon Bonds and Registered Certificates of Indebtedness are payable as follows:

Bonds of October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
“ Sept. 1, 1862, “ 1882.....	965,000 00
“ April 1, 1863, “ 1883.....	200,000 00
“ July 1, 1863, “ 1893.....	631,000 00
“ August 1, 1864, “ 1894.....	738,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,534,500 00

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund, given at cost:

2,000	Shares	Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,000 19
546	"	American " " .....	28,659 12
1,166	"	National Bank of North America, Providence.....	50,229 57
331	"	Mechanics National Bank, " .....	15,600 00
813	"	National Bank of Commerce, " .....	42,935 24
45	"	Rhode Island National Bank, " .....	1,534 35
7	"	Newport National Bank, Newport.....	350 00
			<hr/>
			\$240,376 47

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount reported May, 1878.....	\$21,419 70
Auctioneers' duties for eight months ending Dec. 31, 1878.....	1,182 30
	<hr/>
	\$22,602 30

*Touro Fund in account with Agent.*

To deposited in Savings Bank, Newport.....	\$14,600 00
"        Newport National Bank .....	2,165 15
	<hr/>
	\$16,825 35

*Touro Fund in account with Agent.*

*Cr.*

By balance from old account.....	\$15,609 08
By dividend from Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	48 00
“ “ Newport National Bank, Newport.....	63 00
“ “ Merchants’ “ Providence.....	96 00
“ “ Roger Williams “ “.....	32 50
“ “ Manufacturers “ “.....	240 00
“ “ Blackstone “ “.....	200 00
“ “ Weybosset “ “.....	70 00
“ “ Lime Rock “ “.....	63 00
“ “ Rhode Island “ “.....	25 50
“ “ Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	357 50
	<hr/>
	\$16,825 33

*Investments of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.*

30	Shares	Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
82	"	Merchants " " " .....	1,788 27
20	"	Weybosset " " " .....	1,095 14
10	"	Roger Williams " " " .....	841 50
24	"	Commercial " " " .....	1,301 00
200	"	Blackstone Canal " " " .....	5,106 90
18	"	Lime Rock " " " .....	926 40
51	"	Rhode Island " " " .....	1,806 53
21	"	Newport " " Newport.....	1,291 85
			<hr/>
			\$17,434 84

*Funded Debt of the State.*

Bonds issued October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
" Sept. 1, 1862, " 1882.....	965,000 00
" April 1, 1863, " 1883.....	200,000 00
" July 1, 1863, " 1893.....	631,000 00
" August 1, 1864, " 1894.....	738,000 00
<hr/>	
\$2,534,500 00	

*Sinking Fund in account with Commissioners of Sinking Fund.**Dr.*

To City of Providence Water Bonds.....	\$324,000 00
" Town of Burrillville Bonds.....	22,880 00
" U. S. 4½ per cent. Bonds.....	199,332 80
" Paid for Rhode Island Bonds (cancelled).....	31,727 19
" Deposit in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	18,250 35
<hr/>	
\$596,190 34	

*Cr.*

By General Treasurer's checks.....	\$543,000 00
" Interest on investments.....	52,018 07
" Gold Exchange .....	1,172 27
<hr/>	
\$596,190 34	



## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

ix.

*Summary of Receipts and Expenditures.*

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For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$714,434 66	\$634,165 13
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*Cr.*

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			<hr/>
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*Funded Debt of the State.*

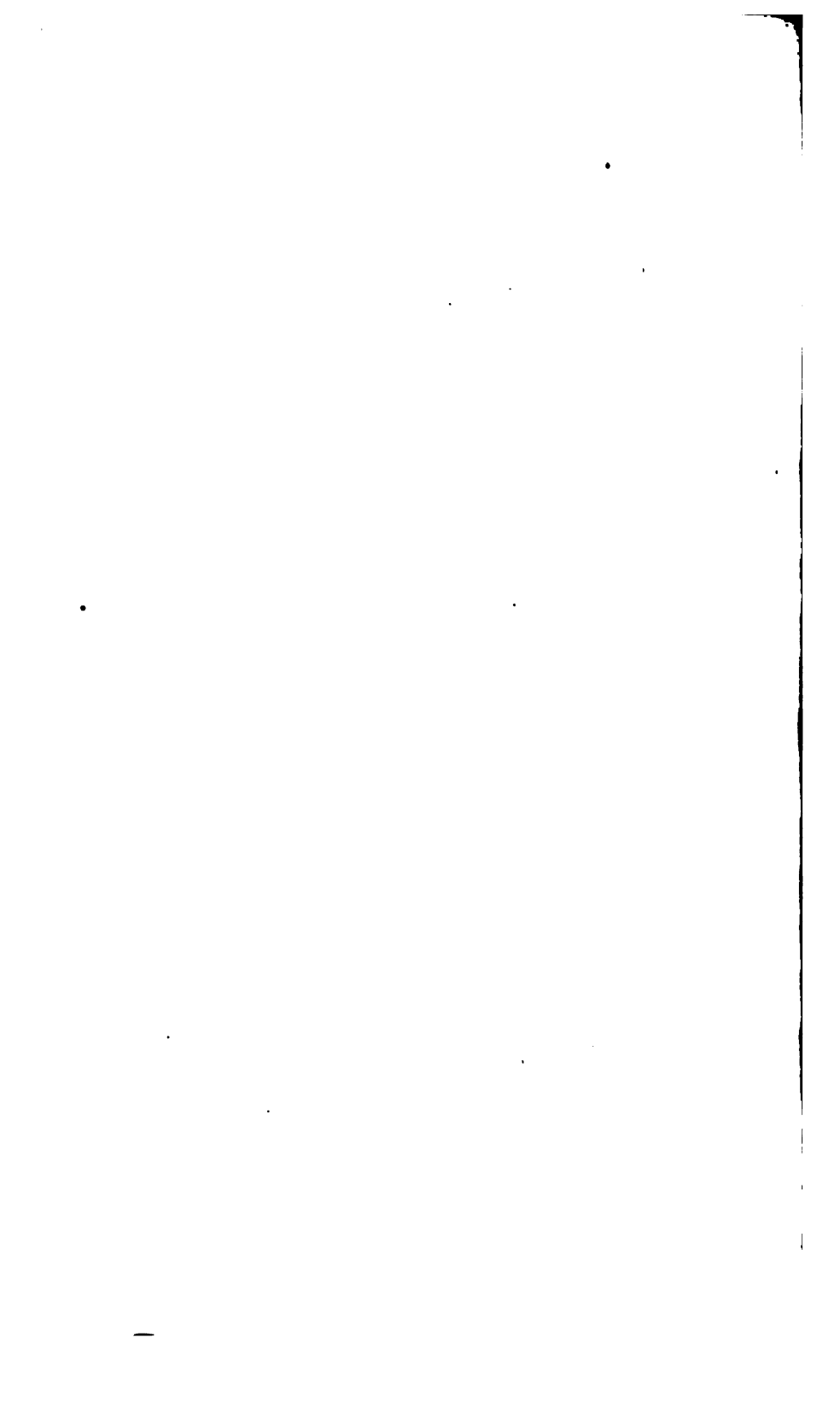
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*Cr.*

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" Interest on investments.....	52,018 07
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<hr/>	
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A TRANSCRIPT OF ORDERS UPON THE GENERAL TREASURER ISSUED BY THE STATE AUDITOR FROM MAY 1, 1878, to DECEMBER 31, 1878, INCLUSIVE, WITH THE AMOUNT, TO WHOM MADE PAYABLE, AND THE APPROPRIATION TO WHICH THE SAME WAS CHARGED.

## SALARIES.

*Governor.*

1878.

July 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	\$166 67
Oct. 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

1878.

July 1.	Albert C. Howard.....	\$83 33
Oct. 1.	Albert C. Howard.....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Albert C. Howard.....	125 00

*Secretary of State.*

1878.

July 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	\$416 67
Oct. 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00

*Attorney General.*

1878.

July 1.	Willard Sayles.....	\$416 67
Oct. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00

*General Treasurer.*

1878.

July 1.	Samuel Clark.....	\$333 33
Oct. 1.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
Dec. 31.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00

## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

*Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1878.		
July 1.	Thomas Durfee.....	\$750 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00

*Associate Justices of Supreme Court.*

1878.		
July 1.	Walter S. Burges.....	\$666 67
	1. Elisha R. Potter.....	666 67
	1. Charles Matteson.....	666 67
	1. John H. Stiness.....	666 67
Oct. 1.	Walter S. Burges.....	1,000 00
	1. Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	1. Charles Matteson.....	1,000 00
	1. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
Dec. 31.	Walter S. Burges.....	1,000 00
	31. Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	31. Charles Matteson.....	1,000 00
	31. John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00

*Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1878.		
July 1.	George R. Brayton.....	\$583 33
Oct. 1.	George R. Brayton.....	875 00
Dec. 31.	George R. Brayton.....	875 00

*State Auditor.*

1878.		
July 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	\$250 00
Oct. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
Dec. 31.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00

*Insurance Commissioner.*

1878.		
July 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	\$166 67
Oct. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00

*Commissioner of Public Schools.*

1878.		
July 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	\$416 67
Oct. 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	625 00

*Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court.*

1878.		
July 1.	Arnold Greene.....	\$133 33
Oct. 1.	Arnold Greene.....	200 00
Dec. 31.	Arnold Greene.....	200 00

*Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.*

1878.

July 1.	James C. Collins.....	\$66 67
1.	George N. Bliss.....	66 67
1.	Thomas Arnold.....	66 67
Oct. 1.	James C. Collins.....	100 00
1.	George N. Bliss.....	100 00
1.	Thomas Arnold.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	James C. Collins.....	100 00
31.	George N. Bliss.....	100 00
31.	Thomas Arnold.....	100 00

*Assistant Attorney General.*

1878.

June 29.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	\$250 00
Oct. 1.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	375 00
Dec. 31.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	375 00

*Clerk of Secretary of State.*

1878.

July 1.	Christopher Rhodes.....	\$200 00
Oct. 1.	Christopher Rhodes.....	300 00
Dec. 31.	Christopher Rhodes.....	300 00

*Clerk to the State Auditor.*

1878.

July 1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	\$133 33
Oct. 1.	Frank S. Spencer....	200 00
Dec. 31.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00

*Sheriff of Newport County.*

1878.

July 1.	George Manchester.....	\$66 67
Oct. 1.	George Manchester.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	George Manchester.....	100 00

*Sheriff of Bristol County.*

1878.

July 1.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	\$66 67
Oct. 1.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Lewis T. Fisher.....	100 00

*Sheriff of Washington County.*

1878.

July 1.	Henry Whipple.....	\$66 67
Oct. 1.	Henry Whipple....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Henry Whipple .....	100 00

*Sheriff of Kent County.*

1878.		
July 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	\$86 67
Oct. 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	100 00

*Railroad Commissioner.*

1878.		
July 1.	Henry Staples.....	\$88 33
Oct. 1.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Henry Staples.....	125 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence County.*

1878.		
July 1.	Charles Blake.....	\$416 67
Oct. 1.	Charles Blake.....	635 00
Dec. 31.	Charles Blake.....	635 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence County.*

1878.		
July 1.	George E. Webster.....	\$416 67
Oct. 1.	George E. Webster.....	635 00
Dec. 31.	George E. Webster.....	635 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Newport County.*

1878.		
July 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	\$216 67
Oct. 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol County.*

1878.		
July 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	\$66 66
Oct. 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Kent County.*

1878.		
July 1.	Thomas M. Holden... ..	\$100 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Washington County.*

1878.		
July 1.	John G. Clarke.....	\$50 00
Oct. 1.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
Dec. 31.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Washington County.*

1878.

July 1.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	\$50 00
Oct. 1.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	75 00
Dec. 31.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	75 00

*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence County.*

1878.

July 1.	Herbert Almy.....	\$200 00
Oct. 1.	Herbert Almy.....	300 00
Dec. 31.	Herbert Almy.....	300 00

*Assistant Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence County.*

1878.

July 1.	Franklin P. Owen.....	\$200 00
Oct. 1.	Franklin P. Owen.....	300 00
Dec. 31.	Franklin P. Owen.....	300 00

*Librarian of Law Library.*

1878.

July 1.	Daniel W. Fink.....	\$88 33
Oct. 1.	Daniel W. Fink.....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Daniel W. Fink.....	125 00

*Trial Justice, Providence.*

1878.

June 29.	James W. Blackwood.....	\$338 33
Oct. 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
Dec. 31.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Providence.*

1878.

July 1.	Ervin T. Case.....	\$250 00
Oct. 1.	Ervin T. Case.....	375 00
Dec. 31.	Ervin T. Case.....	375 00

*Trial Justice, Woonsocket.*

1878.

July 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	\$166 67
Oct. 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

1878.

July 1.	Charles M. Arnold.....	\$133 33
Oct. 1.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00
Oct. 10.	Estate of William H. Jenckes....	26 09
Dec. 31.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00

## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

*Trial Justice, Pawtucket.*

1878.		
July 1.	Isaac Shove.....	\$166 67
Oct. 1.	Isaac Shove.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Isaac Shove.....	250 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

1878.		
July 1.	William H. Clapp.....	\$133 33
Oct. 1.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00
Dec. 31.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00

*Trial Justice, Newport.*

1878.		
July 1.	James G. Topham.....	\$116 67
Oct. 1.	James G. Topham.....	175 00
Dec. 31.	James G. Topham.....	175 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Newport.*

1878.		
July 1.	Henry N. Ward.....	\$133 33
Oct. 1.	Henry N. Ward.....	200 00
Dec. 31.	Henry N. Ward.....	200 00

*Crier of Courts, Providence County.*

1878.		
July 1.	James W. Munroe.....	\$116 67
Oct. 1.	James W. Munroe.....	175 00
Dec. 31.	James W. Munroe.....	175 00

*Adjutant General.*

1878.		
July 1.	Charles H. Barney.....	\$100 00
Oct. 1.	Charles H. Barney.....	150 00
Dec. 31.	Charles H. Barney.....	150 00

*Quartermaster General.*

1878.		
July 1.	Charles R. Dennis.....	\$66 67
Oct. 1.	Charles R. Dennis.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Charles R. Dennis.....	100 00

*Paymaster General.*

1878.		
July 1.	Jabez C. Knight.....	\$33 33
Oct. 1.	Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00
Dec. 31.	Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00

Total.....	\$44,492 79
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## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Pay and Mileage.*

1878.			
June 21.	Thomas G. Allen.....	May Session.....	\$28 32
"	William H. Angell.....	" .....	23 72
"	Augustus O. Bourn.....	" .....	29 00
"	John A. Brown.....	" .....	36 20
"	John F. Chase.....	" .....	26 60
"	Robert S. Chase.....	" .....	30 28
"	Dexter Clark.....	" .....	28 04
"	Elisha P. Clarke.....	" .....	42 44
"	Samuel H. Cross.....	" .....	44 84
"	Edward T. DeBlois.....	" .....	31 40
"	Rodney T. Dyer.....	" .....	23 72
"	Charles H. Fisher.....	" .....	26 60
"	Stanton S. Greene.....	" .....	44 36
"	Charles H. Haddy.....	" .....	26 60
"	Philip W. Hawkins.....	" .....	32 84
"	John L. Kenyon.....	" .....	42 44
"	Horace A. Kimball.....	" .....	32 84
"	Miles B. Lawson.....	" .....	23 24
"	Alfred H. Littlefield .....	" .....	24 20
"	Ray S. Littlefield.....	" .....	41 00
"	Asahel Matteson.....	" .....	28 52
"	Jabez W. Mowry.....	" .....	26 60
"	Charles Nourse.....	" .....	29 96
"	George W. Remington....	" .....	33 80
"	H. H. Richardson.....	" .....	26 60
"	T. Mumford Seabury.....	" .....	29 32
"	Jediah Shaw.....	" .....	35 72
"	Daniel Sherman.....	" .....	38 12
"	John H. Spink.....	" .....	32 84
"	Joseph W. Sweet.....	" .....	24 20
"	Smith Thayer.....	" .....	32 36
"	P. E. Tillinghast.....	" .....	24 20
"	John F. Tobey.....	" .....	22 28
"	Franklin Treat.....	" .....	27 56
"	Thomas C. Watson.....	" .....	29 00
"	James M. Wright.....	" .....	33 80
"	Dexter B. Potter.....	" .....	28 52
"	Daniel O. Angell.....	" .....	25 16
"	Smith Angell.....	" .....	33 32
"	David S. Baker, Jr.....	" .....	32 84
"	John Beattie.....	" .....	24 20
"	I. B. Briggs.....	" .....	28 84
"	Benjamin Buffum.....	" .....	27 56

1878.

June 21.	Clark H. Burdick.....	May Session.....	\$2 22
"	Charles C. Burnham.....	" .....	24 08
"	George H. Burnham.....	" .....	22 12
"	John C. Burrington .....	" .....	26 00
"	George Carmichael, Jr.....	" .....	40 52
"	Charles E. Carpenter.....	" .....	22 12
"	George B. Carpenter.....	" .....	47 56
"	James E. Chace.....	" .....	22 12
"	Charles E. Chickering.....	" .....	24 30
"	Daniel A. Clark.....	" .....	23 88
"	Elisha C. Clarke.....	" .....	36 30
"	James C. Collins.....	" .....	23 72
"	Samuel P. Colt.....	" .....	29 00
"	Andrew Comstock.....	" .....	22 12
"	Joseph W. Congdon.....	" .....	26 54
"	Cyrus F. Cooke.....	" .....	22 04
"	George Lewis Cooke.....	" .....	36 00
"	James Davis.....	" .....	33 08
"	Claudius B. Farnsworth.....	" .....	33 52
"	Henry H. Fay.....	" .....	29 52
"	Nicholas A. Fenner.....	" .....	22 12
"	William Gilpin.....	" .....	26 52
"	John P. Gregory.....	" .....	24 52
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	" .....	33 08
"	Horace A. Jenckes.....	" .....	29 56
"	Albert Johnson.....	" .....	29 00
"	Dan O. King.....	" .....	26 44
"	Billings D. Macomber.....	" .....	37 40
"	Andrew H. Manchester.....	" .....	26 54
"	Thomas McGuire, Jr.....	" .....	27 72
"	Alvord O. Miles.....	" .....	23 24
"	Barzilla D. Mitchell, Jr.....	" .....	41 00
"	Renselaer L. Mowry .....	" .....	22 08
"	William Newell.....	" .....	24 50
"	Charles Edward Paine.....	" .....	22 12
"	Abraham Payne.....	" .....	22 12
"	Thomas H. Peabody.....	" .....	45 16
"	Nathaniel Peckham.....	" .....	29 52
"	James M. Pendleton.....	" .....	45 16
"	John Rathbun.....	" .....	31 24
"	Albert T. Seabury.....	" .....	33 40
"	William P. Sheffield.....	" .....	29 52
"	Amos Sherman.....	" .....	29 56
"	Augustus P. Sherman.....	" .....	29 32
"	Charles A. Smith.....	" .....	30 00
"	Charles Sidney Smith.....	" .....	22 12
"	Henry J. Spooner.....	" .....	22 12



## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

9

1878.

June 29.	William H. Spooner.....	May Session.....	\$29 00
"	Thomas B. Staples.....	" .....	29 96
"	Henry A. Stearns.....	" .....	24 20
"	Simon S. Steere.....	" .....	26 60
"	Walter R. Stiness.....	" .....	22 12
"	William B. Tillinghast....	" .....	41 00
"	Joseph E. Tingley.....	" .....	25 16
"	Edwin L. Tucker.....	" .....	32 68
"	Henry S. Vaughn.....	" .....	30 44
"	Stephen A. Watson.....	" .....	30 28
"	Caleb Westcott .....	" .....	27 56
"	Joseph A. Whipple.....	" .....	27 24
"	Fenner R. White.....	" .....	32 68
"	Stillman White.....	" .....	22 12
"	Henry Whitman.....	" .....	28 40
"	John A. C. Wightman ....	" .....	29 96
"	Andrew Winsor.....	" .....	22 12
"	Herbert B. Wood.....	" .....	28 24
			<hr/>
			\$3,162 96

*Clerks.*

1878.

June 21.	Arthur D. Payne.....	May Session.....	\$85 00
"	N. P. S. Thomas.....	" .....	85 00
"	Henry W. Allen.....	" .....	15 00
June 22.	Geo. Lewis Gower.....	" .....	70 00
			<hr/>
			\$255 00

*Officers.*

1878.

June 21.	George Manchester .....	May Session.....	\$12 00
"	Henry N. Ward.....	" .....	8 00
"	W. D. Lake.....	" .....	8 00
"	Chris. Holden.....	" .....	21 00
"	Lyman Upham.....	" .....	14 00
"	Fred. N. Goff.....	" .....	14 00
			<hr/>
			\$77 00

*Pages.*

1878.

June 21.	B. E. R. Ward.....	May Session.....	\$9 00
"	James Coggeshall.....	" .....	9 00
"	P. S. Raul.....	" .....	9 00
"	Horatio G. Wood .....	" .....	9 00

1878.

June 2.	John O. C. Ellis.....	May Session.....	\$9 00
"	Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	" .....	9 00
"	Clarence A. B. Sherman...	" .....	16 50
"	Hollis D. Holden.....	" .....	16 50
"	Forest O. Goodell.....	" .....	16 50
"	Earl T. Walker.....	" .....	16 50
"	Otto W. Munroe.....	" .....	16 50
"	William I. James.....	" .....	16 50
			<hr/> \$153 00

*Stationery and Stamps.*

1878.

July 9.	Tillinghast & Mason News Co..	May Session.....	\$36 50
Total expense of the General Assembly.....			\$3,684 32

## JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*Jurors.*

1878.

May	3	C. A. Waldron, May Term C. C. P., Bristol.....	\$300 00
	8	Thomas W. Wood, March S. C., Newport.....	195 50
	13	Chas. H. Aldrich, May Term, C. C. P., Washington.....	500 00
	17	Thos. W. Wood, " " Newport.....	400 00
	23	Charles Blake, March Term, S. C., Providence.....	1,500 00
	23	Chas. A. Waldron, " " Bristol.....	200 00
	23	Thomas W. Wood, Special Term C. C. P., Newport.....	33 10
June	7	George E. Webster, June Term " Providence.....	2,000 00
	8	Thomas W. Wood, May Term " Newport.....	2 00
	10	Charles Blake, March Term S. C., Providence.....	87 40
Aug.	17	John G. Clarke, August Term S. C., Newport.....	500 00
	22	Thomas M. Holden " " Kent.....	500 00
Sept.	10	C. A. Waldron, September Term S. C., Bristol...	400 00
	13	Thomas W. Wood, " " Newport.....	800 00
Oct.	1	Charles Blake, Special Term " Providence.....	128 00
	18	Thomas M. Holden, October Term C. C. P., Kent.....	400 00
	18	Charles Blake, " S. C., Providence.....	2,500 00
	25	C. A. Waldron, " C. C. P., Bristol.....	300 00
	31	George E. Webster, September Term " Providence.....	1,220 30
Nov.	7	C. H. Aldrich, November Term " Washington....	500 00
	9	Thomas M. Holden, October Term " Kent.....	100 00
	15	Thomas W. Wood, November Term " Newport.....	400 00
Dec.	2	James G. Topham, November Term C. C. P., 1877, Newport..	5 10
	4	George E. Webster, December Term C. C. P., Providence....	3,500 00
	16	Charles Blake, October Term S. C., Providence.....	1,500 00
			<hr/>
			\$17,971 30

*Officers of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1878.

May	4	Lewis T. Fisher, May Term C. C. P., Bristol .....	\$20 00
	4	C. Holden, March Term S. C., Providence.....	98 00
	4	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	62 00
	4	R. W. Potter, " " " .....	62 00
	4	J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term S. C., " .....	50 00
	4	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	24 00
	4	Charles H. Scott, " " " .....	4 00
	4	C. H. Martin, April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	9 85
	6	Thos. J. Tilley, " " " .....	15 40
	6	Lowell Pitcher, " " " .....	8 00
	6	J. S. Smith, " " " .....	8 00
	16	John R. Rice, " " " .....	5 10
	16	Henry Whipple, May Term " Washington.....	2 90
	16	George Manchester, March Term S. C., Newport.....	41 90
	16	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	20 00
	16	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	20 00
	16	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	16 00
	16	John R. Ward, " " " .....	20 00
	16	Ed. S. Hammond, " " " .....	6 00
	17	W. D. Lake, May Term C. C. P., Newport, (estimate).....	50 00
	18	Lewis T. Fisher, May Term C. C. P., Bristol .....	6 00
	18	H. B. Macomber, " " " .....	4 00
	18	L. B. Bosworth, " " " .....	4 00
	18	James Hoard, Jr., " " " .....	4 00
	18	Geo. T. B. Chaffee, " " " .....	4 00
	21	C. M. Seekell, April Term C. C. P., Kent .....	45 80
	21	P. D. Tucker, " " " .....	8 40
	23	L. B. Bosworth, May Term " Bristol.....	12 95
	23	John Kenyon, " " " .....	5 00
	23	George Manchester, Special Term C. C. P., Newport.....	13 20
	27	J. Aborn Gardiner, paid sundry persons, March Term, S. C., Providence.....	6 40
June	4	Christopher Holden, March Term S. C., Providence.....	78 00
	4	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	52 00
	4	R. W. Potter, " " " .....	52 00
	4	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	52 00
	4	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	52 00
	12	Thomas J. Tilley, " " Kent.....	35 65
	12	J. S. Smith, " " " .....	20 00
	12	Lowell Pitcher, " " " .....	18 00
	12	C. H. Martin, " " " .....	18 00
	12	Ed. S. Hammond, May Term C. C. P., Newport.....	4 00
	13	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term S. C., Bristol.....	24 00
	13	L. B. Bosworth, " " " .....	19 40
	13	H. B. Macomber, " " " .....	16 00
	13	James Hoard, Jr., " " " .....	17 30

1878.

June 13	Geo. T. B. Chaffee, March Term S. C., Bristol.....	\$18 00
13	J. S. Ingraham, " " " .....	1 00
13	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term C. C. P., Providence, (est.)...	900 00
14	Henry Whipple, Nov. Term, 1877, C. C. P., Washington....	101 25
14	C. H. Chapman, " " " .....	8 90
14	Edward Tucker, " " " .....	74 75
14	David Douglas, " " " .....	62 00
14	George W. Greenman, " " " .....	62 00
14	Stephen Gardiner, " " " .....	62 00
14	W. E. Tillinghast, " " " .....	7 30
14	C. W. Wilcox, " " " .....	5 50
22	Henry N. Ward, May Term C. C. P., Newport, .....	10 00
22	John R. Ward, " " " .....	10 00
22	George Manchester, " " " .....	19 25
25	W. D. Lake, " " " .....	10 00
25	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	4 00
25	Edward Tucker, " " Washington.....	4 00
25	David Douglas, " " " .....	4 00
25	George W. Greenman, May Term C. C. P., Washington....	4 00
25	Stephen Gardiner, " " " .....	4 00
25	J. C. Church, " " " .....	3 50
27	Henry Whipple, " " " .....	13 40
27	C. W. Wilcox, " " " .....	3 40
July 5	Christopher Holden, June Term " Providence.....	72 00
5	O. C. Goodell, " " " .....	46 00
5	A. C. Johnson, " " " .....	46 00
5	Charles H. Scott, " " " .....	46 00
5	S. Gano Benedict, " " " .....	46 00
5	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	44 00
9	Henry Whipple, February Term S. C., Washington .....	27 40
9	C. H. Chapman, " " " .....	2 00
9	Thomas J. Tilley, " " " .....	4 70
9	Edward Tucker, " " " .....	31 10
9	David Douglas, " " " .....	16 00
9	George W. Greenman, " " " .....	16 00
9	Stephen Gardiner, " " " .....	16 00
9	John Congdon, " " " .....	3 20
9	N. T. Oatley, " " " .....	2 00
9	C. S. Chappell, " " " .....	1 00
9	John R. Oatley, " " " .....	1 00
29	Christopher Holden, March Term S. C., and June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	129 00
29	W. S. Kent, March Term S. C., Providence.....	70 00
29	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	54 00
29	J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term S. C., Providence.....	18 00
29	R. W. Potter, " " " .....	68 00
29	O. C. Goodell, " " " .....	14 00

1878.			
July	29	A. C. Johnson, March Term S. C., Providence.....	\$14 00
	29	S. Gano Benedict, " " " .....	14 00
	29	C. H. Scott, " " " .....	16 00
Aug.	2	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term C. C. P., Providence, (paid sundry persons).....	50 50
	2	Thomas Dorrie, June Term C. C. P., Providence .....	6 20
	6	Joshua Wells, " " " .....	6 40
	8	S. Gano Benedict, " " " .....	7 80
	24	Thos. J. Tilley, August Term S. C., Kent (estimate) .....	40 00
Sept.	3	J. Aborn Gardiner, Sept. Term C. C. P., Providence (est.).	200 00
	6	Lewis T. Fisher, " S. C., Bristol (estimate). .....	25 00
	13	Wm. D. Lake, September Term S. C., Newport, " .....	50 00
	17	Geo. A. Atwood, December Term, 1877, C. C. P., Providence,	7 50
	21	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term S. C., Bristol.....	15 00
	21	L. B. Bosworth, " " " .....	10 00
	21	James Hoard, Jr., " " " .....	11 30
	21	H. B. Macomber, " " " .....	10 00
	21	Geo. T. B. Chaffee, " " " .....	10 00
	21	John S. Newman, " " " .....	1 00
	30	Christopher Holden, September Term C. C. P., Providence..	69 00
	30	O. C. Goodell, " " " .....	38 00
	30	A. C. Johnson, " " " .....	38 00
	30	Charles H. Scott, " " " .....	32 00
	30	S. Gano Benedict, " " " .....	38 00
	30	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	44 00
	30	Charles H. Scott, Special Session C. C. P., Providence .....	8 00
Oct.	5	Ed. S. Hammond, September Term S. C., Newport .....	2 00
	15	George Manchetter, " " " .....	35 55
	15	Wm. D. Lake, " " " .....	22 00
	15	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	22 00
	15	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	18 00
	15	John R. Ward, " " " .....	22 00
	15	Charles H. Scott, March Term, S. C., Providence.....	13 95
	17	Christopher Holden, " " " .....	3 40
	17	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	2 55
	17	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	2 20
	21	J. C. Potter, September Term C. C. P., Providence .....	7 10
	26	Henry Whipple, August Term S. C., Washington .....	42 60
	26	William E. Whiting, September Term C. C. P., Providence..	1 80
	28	Thomas J. Tilley, October Term " Kent .....	6 80
Nov.	1	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., Providence .....	66 00
	1	W. S. Kent, " " " .....	44 00
	1	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	44 00
	1	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	44 00
	1	C. H. Scott, " " " .....	6 00
	4	Lewis T. Fisher, October Term C. C. P., Bristol .....	6 90
	18	W. D. Lake, November Term C. C. P., Newport (estimate) ..	100 00

1878.

Nov. 19	C. H. Martin, October Term C. C. P., Kent .....	\$23 00
19	L. B. Bosworth, " " Bristol .....	15 00
20	Lewis T. Fisher, " " " .....	9 00
20	H. B. Macomber, " " " .....	6 00
20	James Hoard, Jr., " " " .....	6 00
20	Geo. T. B. Chaffee, " " " .....	6 00
22	Thomas J. Tilley, " " Kent .....	33 00
22	J. S. Smith, " " " .....	22 00
22	S. A. Edmunds, " " " .....	22 00
24	George H. Smith, June Term " Providence .....	1 00
Dec. 2	Thomas J. Tilley, August Term S. C., Kent (paid sundry persons) .....	5 00
2	Henry Whipple, August Term S. C., Washington .....	58 30
2	Charles H. Chapman, " " " .....	10 00
2	Edward Tucker, " " " .....	32 00
2	David Douglass, " " " .....	30 00
2	George W. Greenman, " " " .....	30 00
2	Stephen Gardner, " " " .....	30 00
2	Joseph C. Church, " " " .....	6 00
2	John A. Lanphear, " " " .....	6 00
2	J. B. Wood, November Term C. C. P., Newport.....	4 00
4	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., Providence.....	72 00
4	William S. Kent, " " " .....	48 00
4	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	48 00
4	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	48 00
4	Charles H. Scott, " " " .....	48 00
5	Thomas J. Tilley, October Term C. C. P., Kent.....	3 40
10	George Manchester, November Term C. C. P., Newport....	16 70
10	William D. Lake, " " " .....	10 00
10	Henry N. Ward, " " " .....	10 00
10	John Ward, " " " .....	8 00
10	I. W. Romes, " " " .....	8 00
10	Edward S. Hammond, " " " .....	2 00
16	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term C. C. P., Providence (est.)	200 00
18	Jotham S. Smith, August Term S. C., Kent.....	42 00
18	Thomas J. Tilley, " " " .....	67 45
18	S. A. Edmunds, " " " .....	36 00
19	Charles H. Martin, " " " .....	32 10
19	Henry Whipple, paid sundry persons, November Term C. C. P., Washington.....	168 00
31	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., Providence.....	75 00
31	William S. Kent, " " " .....	50 00
31	Lyman Upham, " " " .....	38 00
31	Charles H. Scott, " " " .....	50 00
31	O. C. Goodell, December Term C. C. P., Providence.....	50 00
31	Christopher Holden, " " " .....	75 00
31	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " .....	50 00

1878.

Dec. 31	Albert C. Johnson, December Term, C. C. P., Providence...	\$50 00
31	S. G. Benedict, " " " .....	50 00
31	Fred. N. Goff, " " " .....	6 00
31	O. A. Inman, " " " .....	4 00
31	James H. Atwood, August Term S. C., Kent.....	6 45
31	Thomas J. Tilley, " " " .....	2 10
Total .....		\$5,574 20

*Witnesses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1878.

May 3	Lewis T. Fisher, May Term, C. C. P., Bristol, (estimate)....	\$60 00
16	Henry Whipple, " " Washington, (paid sundry persons).....	7 80
17	W. D. Lake, May Term C. C. P., Newport, (estimate) ....	100 00
21	Sundry persons, April Term, C. C. P., Kent, (ch'k del. clerk) ...	54 10
21	Norman W. Mason, " " " .....	8 25
27	J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term, 1878, C. C. P., Providence, and S. C., Providence, (paid sundry persons).....	86 10
June 11	A. G. Whidden, December Term, C. C. P., 1877, Providence,	1 60
12	H. W. Vaughn, September Term, 1877, C. C. P., " .....	65
13	L. B. Bosworth, March Term S. C., Bristol.....	55
13	Sundry persons, " " " (cks del. clerk) ...	8 85
13	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term, C. C. P., Providence, (est) ..	1,000 00
14	Henry Whipple, November Term, C. C. P., 1877, Washington,	55
14	Sundry persons, " " " " (checks delivered clerk).....	12 80
19	Joseph Tarbox, March Term S. C., 1878, Kent.....	12 80
25	Sundry persons, May Term, C. C. P., Washington, (cks del. clk.)	8 70
27	A. T. C. Wheeler, December Term, C. C. P., '77, Providence,	1 60
27	Joseph Tarbox, March Term, S. C., 1878, Kent, (per orders)...	3 30
July 1	James Whitman, " " Kent.....	1 85
1	Horace Whitman, " " " .....	1 85
9	Thomas J. Tilley, March Term S. C., Kent.....	85
9	Sundry persons, " " " (delivered clerk)...	15 95
19	Charles M. Gifford, March Term S. C., 1875, Bristol.....	28 00
22	Betsey E. Wood, September Term S. C., 1864, Providence...	2 70
Aug. 2	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term C. C. P., (above estimate) ....	626 45
2	Thomas Doran, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	4 00
2	Michael Callahan, " " " .....	3 20
2	W. H. Bourne, " " " .....	1 60
2	Richard St. John, " " " .....	4 60
2	James Brennan, " " " .....	4 60
2	Francis Kilby, " " " .....	4 60
5	John Ryan, " " " .....	4 60
6	Joshua Wells, " " " .....	3 75
7	Benjamin H. Wood, March Term S. C., Kent, 1878.....	2 35
7	Herbert W. Willard, June Term C. C. P., Providence .....	1 60

1878.

	8	S. Gano Benedict, June Term C. C. P., Prov., as per orders..	\$15 20
	12	Hugh Kelly, March Term S. C., Kent, 1873 .....	2 25
	12	Edna R. Newton, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	4 60
	12	William Burke, " " " .....	4 00
	16	Daniel Brown, Jr., June Term C. C. P., Prov., as per orders..	36 40
	17	Charles Bosworth, " " " .....	6 00
	17	W. R. Perry, " " " .....	2 00
	23	T. T. Arnold, " " " .....	3 20
	24	Thomas J. Tilley, August Term S. C., Kent, (estimate).....	85 00
Sept.	2	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term C. C. P., Prov., (est)...	1,200 00
	6	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term S. C., Bristol, (estimate)...	75 00
	10	A. C. T. Wheeler, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	1 60
	13	S. G. Benedict, " " " .....	2 00
	13	W. D. Lake, September Term S. C., Newport, (estimate)...	100 00
	14	James F. Utton, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	2 00
	18	James O. Whitney, " " " .....	4 00
	21	Sundry persons, September Term S. C., Bristol.....	2 20
	24	J. M. McCann, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	3 10
	28	Geo. M. Commins, " " " .....	2 00
Oct.	8	A. H. Walker, " " " .....	70
	21	J. C. Potter, September Term " " " .....	3 30
	21	M. J. Kean, " " " .....	1 60
	21	W. T. Nicholson, " " " .....	1 60
	21	N. F. Clapp, " " " .....	10 20
	21	A. H. Irons, September Term C. C. P., Prov., self and others..	35 60
	21	John Holland, September Term C. C. P., Providence.....	1 30
	22	Fred. A. Rankin, " " " .....	10 20
	23	Owen McNamee, " " " .....	3 50
	23	Ruel B. Jones, " " " .....	3 60
	23	Bridget R. Brown, " " " .....	12 40
	23	John L. James, " " " .....	3 40
	24	T. T. Arnold, " " " .....	15 60
	24	Allen F. Grant, " " " .....	3 20
	25	Walter Buckley, " " " .....	33 60
	25	James M. McCann, " " " .....	13 00
	25	C. Vannetti, " " " .....	1 60
	26	Benjamin H. Childs, June and Sept. Terms, " .....	15 20
	26	A. D. Swett, September Term C. C. P., " .....	40 13
	26	Stephen F. Blanding, " " " .....	4 80
	26	Peter Mitchell, " " " .....	3 20
	26	Henry Whipple, August Term S. C., Washington, (paid sun- dry persons).....	216 10
	26	W. E. Whitney, September Term C. C. P., Providence.....	1 60
	26	A. C. T. Wheeler, " " " .....	3 20
	28	Thomas J. Tilley, paid at S. C. and C. C. P., Kent.....	37 80
	29	Ellen Clarke, September Term C. C. P., Providence.....	4 80
	29	W. S. Armstrong, " " " .....	1 60



1878,			
Oct.	29	C. Chapman, September Term C. C. P., Providence.....	\$1 60
	30	Samuel A. Waterman, " " " .....	3 40
	30	Herbert A. Horton, " " " .....	3 40
Nov.	2	Charles E. Cole, " " " .....	1 70
	2	N. G. Whidden, " " " .....	3 60
	2	Jeremiah Costine, " " " .....	9 60
	2	Thomas Boyle, " " " .....	1 60
	2	Margaret Armstrong, " " " .....	6 80
	2	Margaret Keegan, " " " .....	1 60
	2	Dennis Perry, " " " .....	3 20
	2	John Hone, " " " .....	1 60
	4	Lewis T. Fisher, October Term C. C. P., Bristol, (sundry persons).....	36 30
	6	Nathan W. Littlefield, September Term C. C. P., Providence,	3 20
	7	F. P. Bullock, March Term, 1877, C. C. P., Providence.....	1 60
	7	James O. Swan, September Term " " " .....	1 60
	9	Francis H. Morton, " " " .....	3 60
	9	Benjamin L. Gammon, " " " .....	3 50
	9	James H. Power, " " " .....	10 20
	15	Horace A. Follett, June Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	4 60
	18	W. D. Lake, November Term " Newport, (estimate).	200 00
	25	W. B. Mathewson, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	75
	26	H. H. Higgins, September Term " " " .....	3 60
	26	Joseph A. Brown, " " " .....	3 40
Dec.	2	Thomas J. Tilley, August Term, S. C., Kent, (pd sund. per.).	21 60
	5	Tilmerick Barnes, September Term C. C. P., Providence ....	1 30
	10	John Bain, November Term " Newport.....	1 10
	10	Patrick O'Hara, " " " .....	70
	11	Samuel W. Brown, September Term " Providence. ....	1 60
	16	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term C. C. P., Prov., (est.)...	2,000 00
	19	Henry Whipple, November Term, C. C. P., Washington, (paid sundry persons).....	770 10
	31	James H. Atwood, August Term, S. C., Kent.....	35
	31	Sundry persons, S. C., Kent, (check delivered clerk).....	19 85
Total.....			\$7,204 95

*Incidental Expenses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1878.			
May	2	Burdick Bros., record boxes, C. C. P., Providence.....	\$27 90
	3	Capron & Campbell, printing dockets, C. C. P., Kent.....	10 00
	6	Thomas M. Holden, stationery, " " .....	1 60
	8	Thomas W. Wood, " S. C., Newport.....	2 53
	9	C. H. Aldrich, " C. C. P., Washington .....	25 97
	11	C. A. Waldron, " " Bristol.....	10 77
	16	John P. Sanborn, printing dockets, S. C., Newport.....	25 00

1878.

May	16	Davis & Pitman, printing blanks, S. C., Newport.....	\$7 75
	16	Manchester & Flynn, " " " .....	3 25
	16	C. E. Hammett, printing books of record, S. C., Newport...	21 35
	18	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, Bristol.....	9 00
	18	L. B. Bosworth, services venire.....	1 70
	18	C. A. Greene, printing dockets, C. C. P., Bristol.....	11 50
	18	E. L. Freeman & Co., record books, C. C. P., Bristol.....	21 00
	27	C. H. Aldrich, printing dockets, C. C. P., Washington.....	10 80
June	6	Thos. M. Holden, printing dockets, and express, S. C., Kent.	12 40
	7	C. A. Waldron, stationery, S. C., Bristol.....	14 98
	8	Thomas W. Wood, postage and telegrams, C. C. P., Newport,	1 50
	10	Akerman & Co., record book, S. C., Kent.....	16 75
	10	Bugbee & Hall, stationery, " " .....	25 50
	13	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, Bristol.....	10 00
	14	Charles A. Chapman, " " Washington.....	8 90
	14	Geo. W. Greenman, " " " .....	1 00
	14	Stephen Gardner, " " " .....	1 00
	14	G. B. and J. H. Utter, printing, S. C., " .....	6 50
	14	S. N. Gardner, stationery, " " .....	15 07
	25	C. E. Hammett, Jr., binding, C. C. P., Newport.....	8 50
	25	James Atkinson, printing dockets, " Newport.....	15 00
	25	D. L. Cummings, seal, " " .....	15 00
July	2	John G. Clarke, stationery, etc., S. C., Washington.....	21 35
Aug.	8	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing docket, etc., C. C. P., Prov...	190 48
	17	Geo. E. Webster, postage stamps, C. C. P., Providence.....	5 50
Aug.	20	John McIvers, repairs, etc., " " .....	22 55
	21	Providence Press Co., printing, " " .....	5 00
Sept.	13	O. C. Goodell, venire services, " " .....	5 30
	18	C. A. Waldron, stationery, S. C., Bristol.....	12 00
	21	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, Bristol.....	8 00
	21	Charles A. Greene, printing dockets, S. C., Bristol.....	15 50
	30	A. C. Johnson, services venire, C. C. P., Providence.....	3 40
Oct.	12	Thomas W. Wood, telegrams, S. C., Newport.....	3 70
	12	John P. Sanborn, printing dockets, S. C., Newport.....	27 00
	12	C. E. Hammett, Jr., blank books, " " .....	30 28
	12	Davis & Pitman, blanks, " " .....	2 75
	12	Marshall & Flynn, " " .....	3 15
	12	William Alderson, lunch for jurors, " " .....	2 75
	14	Angell, Hammett & Co., printing, S. C., Providence.....	126 00
	17	Charles Blake, postage, express, etc. " " .....	32 16
	17	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, etc., S. C., Providence ....	176 66
	17	Akerman & Co., binding, " " .....	17 80
	22	Providence Press Co., printing C. C. P., Providence.....	17 00
	22	Akerman & Co., binding, etc., " " .....	30 25
	28	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, stationery, etc., C. C. P., Prov.	29 92
	30	George E. Webster, rent P. O. box, etc., C. C. P., Providence,	3 50
Nov.	20	Lewis T. Fisher, sundry expenses, " Bristol.....	11 40

1878.

Nov.	20	John W. Sawyer, professional services, C. C. P., Bristol.....	\$20 00
	20	Charles A. Waldron, stationery, etc., " " .....	11 34
	22	John H. Campbell, printing, " Kent.....	13 00
Dec.	2	Thomas W. Wood, telegrams, etc., " Newport. . .	52
	2	John A. Taylor, board of jury, S. C., Washington.....	37 75
	2	John G. Clarke, stationery, " " .....	27 35
	10	C. E. Hammett, " " Newport.....	5 56
	10	James Atkinson, printing, C. C. P., " .....	13 75
	10	Marshall & Flynn, " " .....	3 15
	19	Thos. M. Holden, " " Kent.....	34 95
Total.....			\$1,851 09

*Trial Justices.*

1878.

May	1	George A. Bates.....	\$9 25
	1	George L. Cook, Jr.....	7 20
	4	Horace A. Follett.....	8 15
	9	William Hill.....	3 60
	14	Emor H. Mowry.....	3 95
	15	Thomas Vincent.....	1 80
	15	George F. Crowningshield.....	47 45
	16	Joshua T. Durfee.....	6 45
	18	George S. Tillinghast.....	5 95
	20	George N. Bliss.....	11 15
	21	Caleb Westcott.....	39 40
	22	George H. Reynolds.....	11 60
	24	Ansel Holman.....	1 80
June	10	Thomas Vincent.....	3 85
	13	George H. Reynolds.....	3 85
	13	Stephen D. Weeden.....	3 05
	17	Abel Tanner.....	1 80
	25	Oliver D. Clarke.....	2 85
	25	N. L. Richmond.....	2 05
	26	John Angell.....	4 65
	27	Resolved Harvey.....	10 10
July	9	Thomas S. Wightman.....	2 80
	9	Oliver D. Clarke.....	3 25
	9	John L. Brown.....	6 50
Aug.	2	William Hill.....	16 35
	3	Charles W. Smith.....	1 50
	13	C. W. Farnum.....	2 40
	13	George N. Bliss.....	37 45
	15	Horace A. Follett.....	9 70
	20	Bennett J. Munroe.....	30 70
	20	George F. Crowningshield.....	37 55

1878.			
Aug. 24	W. H. Champlin.....		\$5 15
Sept. 14	Thomas Vincent.....		3 00
21	Bennett J. Munro.....		2 05
Oct. 11	Walter B. Vincent.....		5 85
12	Albert R. Greene.....		6 65
22	N. L. Richmond.....		2 35
31	John Angell.....		1 00
Nov. 4	George L. Cooke, Jr.....		15 90
6	Ansel Holman.....		7 90
6	William Hill.....		19 00
7	Thomas Vincent.....		11 30
7	C. W. Farnum.....		8 70
8	George N. Bliss.....		98 40
8	J. T. Durfee.....		13 30
12	George F. Crowningshield.....		31 25
13	Bennett J. Monroe.....		10 00
18	A. R. Greene.....		17 65
20	Bennett J. Monroe.....		10 20
Dec. 2	N. L. Richmond.....		2 00
4	Mark H. Wood.....		17 75
4	Samuel W. Millard.....		126 30
19	C. H. Aldrich.....		2 80
19	George S. Tillinghast.....		2 05
24	Albert R. Greene.....		3 10
27	Resolved Harvey.....		6 55
Total.....			\$771 35

*Officers of Justice Courts.*

1878.			
May 1	George A. Bates.....		\$6 50
1	George L. Cooke, Jr.....		4 90
3	A. H. Shippee.....		1 50
4	Stephen B. Olney.....		1 00
4	Horace A. Follett.....		19 30
7	W. H. Clapp.....		26 00
9	William Hill.....		5 00
11	Henry N. Ward.....		10 55
11	Edward S. Hammond.....		59 25
11	James G. Albro, Jr.....		9 10
14	A. W. Colvin.....		14 80
14	Horace Lawton.....		1 00
15	Edward Coon.....		1 10
15	George F. Crowningshield.....		60 10
16	J. T. Durfee.....		29 30
16	Green Tripp.....		4 10

1878.

May	20	George N. Bliss.....	\$11 40
	21	Charles M. Arnold.....	44 30
	21	Charles H. Martin.....	14 50
	23	L. B. Bosworth.....	5 00
	23	James Hoard, Jr.....	1 30
	24	Ansel Holman.....	2 40
June	4	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	10	Hiram Mann.....	3 50
	17	Milton P. Saunders.....	1 10
	17	Patrick Parker.....	15 00
	22	Martin Mann.....	2 10
	27	Charles E. Potter.....	11 50
July	1	W. H. Pullen.....	16 00
	10	Simeon C. Arnold.....	7 90
	13	John Collins.....	3 80
Aug.	2	William Hill.....	21 90
	2	W. H. Clapp.....	44 35
	3	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	3	George W. Burlingame.....	5 60
	12	Henry N. Ward.....	91 35
	13	C. W. Farnum.....	1 90
	13	George N. Bliss.....	54 85
	15	Horace A. Follett.....	10 80
	17	Charles M. Arnold.....	29 60
	20	Bennett J. Munro.....	22 40
	20	George F. Crowningshield.....	74 75
Sept.	10	W. E. D. Lawton.....	1 00
	13	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	14	Thomas Vincent.....	3 20
	18	C. H. Martin.....	4 10
Oct.	1	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	3	Ansel Carpenter.....	34 00
	11	E. T. Case.....	45 15
	19	J. W. Tibbetts.....	1 00
	31	B. H. Tallman.....	1 70
Nov.	1	W. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	4	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	9 70
	6	Ansel Holman.....	13 50
	6	William Hill.....	28 10
	7	Thomas Vincent.....	49 80
	7	C. W. Farnum.....	27 50
	8	George N. Bliss.....	100 80
	8	J. T. Durfee.....	28 00
	12	Oliver O. Colvin.....	2 10
	12	George F. Crowningshield.....	54 65
	12	W. H. Clapp.....	69 10
	13	Henry N. Ward.....	101 95

1878.			
Nov. 13	Joshua Wells.....		\$12 00
15	Charles M. Arnold.....		72 90
18	A. R. Greene.....		48 30
19	C. A. Hopkins.....		13 40
19	L. B. Bosworth.....		6 70
Dec. 2	W. H. Pullen.....		16 00
2	D. R. Kenyon.....		15 30
2	Edward Tucker.....		14 40
2	Perry E. Browning.....		2 00
2	LeRoy Dyer.....		1 00
2	S. S. Tucker.....		1 00
4	Mark H. Wood.....		8 00
4	Charles H. Martin.....		1 70
6	Oliver O. Colvin.....		11 00
12	Pardon K. Potter.....		1 30
12	Samuel W. Millard.....		195 20
19	Edward Tucker.....		7 00
31	William H. Pullen.....		18 00
31	Martin Mann.....		1 00
31	Ervin T. Case.....		48 50
31	Israel Andrew.....		4 40
31	Joseph Lavender.....		1 00
31	Wm. H. Ayer, chief of Police, Providence.....		2,066 30
Total.....			\$3,983 65

*Witnesses of Justice Courts.*

1878.			
May 1	George A. Bates.....		\$1 65
1	George L. Cooke, Jr.....		3 30
4	Stephen B. Olney.....		65
4	Horace A. Follett.....		9 30
7	W. H. Clapp.....		3 30
11	Henry N. Ward.....		100 05
11	Ed. S. Hammond.....		2 75
11	H. C. Read.....		12 75
14	.....		1 50
15	George F. Crowningshield.....		47 50
16	Joshua T. Durfee.....		16 00
17	George Washington.....		10 00
20	George N. Bliss.....		5 30
21	Charles M. Arnold.....		26 40
23	R. R. Magee.....		55
24	Ansel Holman.....		1 20
27	Henry T. Searle.....		2 40
27	Abbott Booker.....		2 40
27	James Mattison.....		2 40

1878.			
May 27	Dwight Tourtellott .....	\$2	40
June 10	Hiram Mann .....	2	25
25	J. O. Wescott .....	2	60
Aug. 2	William Hill .....	3	30
2	W. H. Clapp .....	3	85
12	Henry N. Ward .....	29	15
13	George N. Bliss .....	11	90
15	Horace A. Follett .....	9	10
17	Charles M. Arnold .....	16	50
20	Bennett J. Munro .....	19	05
20	George F. Crowningshield .....	29	40
Sep. 10	W. E. D. Lawton .....	1	30
14	Thomas Vincent .....	2	75
Oct. 5	Ed. S. Hammond .....		55
8	A. H. Walker .....		70
11	E. T. Case .....	583	10
Nov. 4	George L. Cooke, Jr. ....	5	80
6	Ansel Holman .....	12	60
6	William Hill .....	8	60
7	Thomas Vincent .....	7	00
7	C. W. Farnum .....	7	95
8	George N. Bliss .....	147	25
8	Joshua T. Durfee .....	13	35
12	George F. Crowningshield .....	19	15
12	William H. Clapp .....	8	50
13	Henry N. Ward .....	56	10
13	Joshua Wells .....	1	00
15	Charles M. Arnold .....	37	95
18	A. R. Greene .....	26	85
30	Royal Ingraham .....	7	60
Dec. 2	William Baton .....	1	30
2	William H. Baton .....	1	40
2	Alexander G. Greene .....	1	30
2	Dennison Kenyon .....		90
2	Oscar Edwards .....		65
6	Charles H. Thurber .....	3	10
12	Pardon K. Potter .....	2	55
12	Russell Matteson .....	2	55
12	Samuel W. Millard .....	69	50
23	Marion W. Eddy .....	4	60
31	Walter I. Angell .....	2	80
31	Ervin T. Case .....	316	90
31	Mary Smith .....		65
Total .....		\$1,785	20

*Officers in Criminal Cases.*

1878.			
May	3	A. H. Shippee.....	\$4 30
	4	C. H. Martin.....	3 50
	7	W. P. Denman .....	6 90
	9	William Hill.....	3 40
	13	O. A. Inman.....	6 10
	15	A. W. Hall.....	2 50
	16	Charles N. Gifford.....	10 95
	23	Edward Coon.....	10 70
	27	John Kenyon.....	1 70
	27	Henry T. Brown.....	2 90
June	5	George Manchester.....	8 10
	8	O. S. Fuller.....	8 30
	8	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
	8	Trow B. Garnett.....	8 10
	8	Randall H. Rice.....	59 30
	12	L. B. Bosworth.....	3 90
	12	Edward S. Hammond.....	16 30
	15	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	17	Milton P. Saunders.....	7 10
	19	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
	21	Edward S. Hammond.....	15 00
	32	Martin Mann.....	6 50
	25	Israel Stott.....	2 10
	25	W. S. Robinson .....	1 30
	25	Christopher Holden.....	16 10
	27	Alexander Steele.....	24 30
	27	Daniel I. Scott.....	8 10
	27	A. J. Patt.....	6 60
	29	Christopher Holden.....	26 10
July	3	Charles H. Hunt.....	263 50
	3	John Kenyon.....	6 80
	3	Alexander Steele .....	16 30
	5	O. T. Fuller.....	4 10
	6	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
	8	Horace M. Pierce.....	25 90
	8	Henry C. Pollard.....	2 90
	10	James H. Atwood.....	3 10
	11	W. P. Denman... ..	8 10
	12	John A. Hazard.....	6 90
	15	Trow B. Garnett.....	6 90
	15	Nelson Coombs.....	3 80
	15	A. J. Patt.....	3 90
	17	James H. Collins.....	8 10
	18	O. C. Goodell.....	5 40
	25	John N. Staples.....	5 30
	25	W. P. Denman.....	8 10



1878.

July 26	L. B. Bosworth .....	\$3 90
26	Earle E. Inman.....	6 10
27	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
27	Daniel Murphy.....	6 10
29	Charles H. Scott....	90
30	W. P. Denman .....	8 10
30	O. A. Inman.....	15 50
Aug. 1	O. A. Inman.....	4 70
1	Edward Coon.....	9 70
1	A. J. Patt.....	3 30
1	Thomas W. Freeborn.....	24 30
2	W. P. Denman.....	13 80
2	John Kenyon.....	3 40
2	Trow B. Garnett.....	8 10
5	Earle E. Inman.....	12 20
5	O. T. Fuller.....	8 20
6	Joseph M. Whipple.....	7 10
7	Daniel Murphy.....	6 10
8	Enoch Lewis.....	18 60
10	W. P. Denman.....	8 10
10	Trow B. Garnett.....	16 20
13	C. A. Hopkins.....	11 40
15	Robert Negus.....	2 90
17	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
17	John A. Hazard.....	6 90
19	Martin L. Curley.....	8 10
19	W. P. Denman.....	8 10
19	Edward S. Hammond.....	16 20
21	O. T. Fuller.....	4 10
21	Earle E. Inman.....	4 70
23	Frank A. Thurber.....	1 90
24	L. B. Bosworth.....	3 90
29	Frank A. Thurber.....	2 10
Sept. 12	Peter Morris.....	2 15
12	Edward Coon.....	21 40
12	Enoch Lewis.....	15 50
12	Horace M. Pierce.....	16 35
12	Trow B. Garnett .....	13 80
12	Edward S. Hammond.....	13 80
12	Daniel I. Scott.....	8 10
12	A. C. Johnson.....	2 10
12	James W. Sunderland.....	7 10
13	Rufus W. Adams.....	1 30
13	O. C. Goodell.....	5 40
13	O. A. Inman.....	21 70
14	Charles H. Hunt.....	157 50
17	George A. Atwood.....	2 70

1878.			
Sept.	18	Jonah Titus.....	\$4 00
	18	W. S. Robinson.....	2 30
	20	L. B. Bosworth.....	7 40
	21	W. C. Dring.....	6 90
	24	Henry Whipple.....	31 10
	24	Edward Tucker.....	2 70
	25	Simon Northrup.....	9 90
	25	Thomas Cunningham.....	6 10
	28	Rufus W. Adams.....	1 80
Oct.	1	Earle E. Inman.....	6 10
	1	John Kenyon.....	3 40
	1	Walter C. Smith.....	6 10
	2	O. A. Inman.....	18 35
	2	Joseph M. Whipple.....	3 30
	2	Henry Whipple.....	6 70
	3	Enoch Lewis.....	12 40
	3	W. S. Robinson.....	2 60
	5	Edward S. Hammond.....	15 60
	5	R. W. Adams.....	2 60
	5	James H. Collins.....	8 10
	7	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	9	John Kenyon.....	5 10
	10	O. T. Fuller.....	13 70
	12	I. Place.....	9 40
	14	O. T. Fuller.....	4 10
	14	John Kenyon.....	3 40
	14	E. S. Grover.....	4 10
	16	Christopher Holden.....	54 45
	17	Frank C. Viall.....	2 10
	17	E. S. Grover.....	4 10
	18	George Dorrance.....	2 50
	19	Alexander Steele.....	6 90
	19	J. W. Tibbitts.....	1 50
	23	Daniel Murphy.....	4 70
	24	Lewis T. Fisher.....	3 90
	31	R. W. Adams.....	1 30
Nov.	1	John A. Staples.....	5 30
	2	Joseph M. Whipple.....	3 30
	6	Frank A. Thurber.....	2 10
	6	William Hill.....	1 70
	6	Randall H. Rice.....	40 70
	8	H. M. Pierce.....	23 50
	8	Thomas J. Tilley.....	3 70
	9	George Dorrance.....	2 70
	15	W. S. Robinson.....	2 90
	18	John A. Maguire.....	6 10
	18	Trow B. Garnett.....	35 70

1878.

Nov. 19	Charles H. Martin.....	\$2 10
21	Frederick L. Deane.....	3 30
22	Fred. N. Goff.....	1 90
26	Stephen G. Chase.....	7 60
27	George Manchester.....	13 80
29	Thomas J. Tilley.....	11 10
29	Horace A. Lawton.....	5 60
Dec. 2	Edwin R. Jones.....	90
3	Earle E. Inman.....	6 10
3	O. A. Inman.....	12 20
4	Israel Stott.....	3 30
5	Charles H. Martin.....	3 80
5	Horace M. Pierce.....	17 80
5	Henry Whipple.....	20 70
5	Charles H. Chapman.....	10 70
5	Edward Tucker.....	15 00
6	Oliver O. Colvin.....	2 70
6	P. H. Cavanaugh.....	3 30
10	George Manchester.....	8 80
12	John Kenyon.....	1 70
16	Daniel Murphy.....	6 10
18	Andrew J. Patt.....	6 60
19	Henry Whipple.....	22 90
23	O. A. Inman.....	12 20
27	Edward S. Hammond.....	6 90
30	Charles H. Martin.....	1 90
30	Wellington Aldrich.....	4 90
30	Charles H. Hunt.....	96 60
30	Martin Mann.....	3 70
30	O. C. Goodell.....	3 60
Total.....		\$1,959 65

*Public Schools.*

1878.

July 15	Town Treasurer, Barrington.....	\$250 58
15	" " Bristol.....	438 51
15	" " Burrillville.....	939 68
15	" " Charlestown.....	501 16
15	" " Coventry.....	1,127 61
15	" " Cranston.....	626 45
15	" " Cumberland.....	939 68
15	" " East Greenwich.....	313 23
15	" " East Providence.....	501 16
15	" " Exeter.....	814 38
15	" " Foster.....	1,127 61

1878.				
	15	Town	Treasurer, Gloucester.....	\$939 00
	15	"	" Hopkinton.....	751 74
	15	"	" Jamestown.....	125 29
	15	"	" Johnston.....	939 00
	15	"	" Lincoln.....	751 74
	15	"	" Little Compton . . . . .	626 45
	15	"	" Middletown.....	313 23
	15	City	" Newport.....	1,440 83
	15	Town	" New Shoreham.....	313 23
	15	"	" North Kingstown.....	1,002 32
	15	"	" North Providence.....	187 93
	15	"	" North Smithfield.....	699 00
	15	"	" Pawtucket.....	501 16
	15	"	" Portsmouth.....	501 16
	15	City	" Providence.....	1,816 70
	15	Town	" Richmond.....	939 00
	15	"	" Scituate.....	1,190 35
	15	"	" Smithfield.....	626 45
	15	"	" South Kingstown.....	1,378 19
	15	"	" Tiverton.....	751 74
	15	"	" Warren.....	375 97
	15	"	" Warwick.....	1,127 61
	15	"	" Westerly....	877 03
	15	"	" West Greenwich.....	688 09
	15	"	" Woonsocket.....	563 81
Dec.	31	"	" Barrington.....	274 75
	31	"	" Bristol.....	1,327 41
	21	"	" Burrillville.....	1,381 21
	31	"	" Charleston.....	292 30
	31	"	" Coventry.....	1,084 94
	31	"	" Cranston.....	1,362 17
	31	"	" Cumberland.....	1,475 55
	31	"	" East Greenwich.....	712 53
	31	"	" Exeter.....	342 62
	31	"	" East Providence.....	1,130 45
	31	"	" Foster.....	316 95
	31	"	" Gloucester.....	465 09
	31	"	" Hopkinton.....	681 09
	31	"	" Jamestown.....	103 45
	31	"	" Johnston.....	1,252 93
	31	"	" Lincoln.....	3,134 81
	31	"	" Little Compton.....	235 86
	31	"	" Middletown.....	227 58
	31	City	" Newport.....	3,381 30
	31	Town	" New Shoreham.....	281 37
	31	"	" North Kingstown.....	810 19
	31	"	" North Smithfield.....	758 88

1878.

Dec. 31	Town Treasurer, North Providence.....	\$314 47
31	“ “ Pawtucket.....	4,732 61
31	“ “ Portsmouth.....	457 64
31	City “ Providence.....	28,406 41
31	Town “ Richmond.....	443 57
31	“ “ Scituate.....	925 22
31	“ “ Smithfield.....	718 33
31	“ “ South Kingtown.....	1,155 28
31	“ “ Tiverton.....	529 64
31	“ “ Warren.....	994 73
31	“ “ Warwick.....	3,003 23
31	“ “ Westerly.....	1,339 00
31	“ “ West Greenwich.....	292 96
31	“ “ Woonsocket.....	3,704 18
Total.....		\$90,000 00

*R. I. State Normal School.*

1878.

May 13	T. Whiting Bancroft.....	\$4 00
June 5	A. C. Barstow.....	500 00
5	Peck & Salisbury.....	25 42
27	James C. Greenough.....	750 00
27	Susan C. B. Tillinghast.....	250 00
27	Mary L. Jewett.....	225 00
27	Sarah Marble.....	200 00
27	Ida M. Gardner.....	175 00
27	Charles H. Gates.....	40 50
27	George P. Hall.....	53 50
27	P. & J. Tierney.....	2 92
27	Akerman & Co.....	2 75
27	H. M. Coombs & Co.....	5 00
27	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	2 25
27	John R. Hague.....	12 00
27	S. C. Glover & Co.....	10 50
27	Hale & Benjamin.....	7 75
27	E. A. Calder.....	2 38
27	James C. Greenough.....	15 26
July 2	B. Westermann & Co.....	1 65
2	E. C. Davis.....	1 80
12	G. B. & J. H. Utter.....	2 00
12	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	12 85
29	C. J. Wheeler.....	26 00
Sept. 6	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	42 38
13	A. C. Barstow.....	500 00
20	George W. Jenckes.....	9 00

1878.		
Sept. 20	A. E. Main.....	\$12 00
20	Darius Baker.....	3 65
20	Joseph Eastman.....	3 50
20	I. F. Cady.....	3 00
Oct. 26	E. D. & H. C. Marsh.....	16 00
Nov. 9	James C. Greenough.....	758 81
9	Susan C B. Tillinghast.....	250 00
9	Susan Marble.....	300 00
9	Ida M. Gardner.....	175 00
9	Anna E. Kenyon.....	100 00
9	Mary J. Briggs.....	75 00
9	Charles H. Gates.....	15 00
9	George P. Hall.....	52 00
9	Providence Press Co.....	4 00
9	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	25 00
9	Henry T. Root.....	8 70
9	John G. Thurber.....	5 65
9	E. A. Calder.....	2 01
9	James W. Queen & Co.....	8 40
9	S. C. Glover & Co.....	3 75
9	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	2 25
27	John McLaughlin.....	14 00
Dec. 3	Benjamin H. Hemenway.....	5 50
3	Peck & Salisbury.....	266 20
3	George W. Lewis.....	8 00
5	A. C. Barstow.....	500 00
10	Ballou, Cram & Markham.....	12 50
14	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
16	Francis J. Sheldon.....	4 75
27	A. A. Gray & Co.....	11 04
27	Anthony, Cowell & Co.....	45 67
27	G. M. Freeborn & Co.....	24 43
27	W. C. Davenport & Co.....	116 83
27	W. Millen.....	27 70
27	B. H. Gladding.....	5 00
27	B. Westermann & Co.....	2 12
31	Wm. Barstow & Co.....	47 00
31	W. S. Hogg.....	11 20
31	A. C. Barstow.....	43 00
31	H. H. Burrington.....	101 67
Total.....		\$7,945 14

*R. I. State Normal School (Milage.)*

1878.		
June 26	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	\$6 13

*Reform School.*

1878.				
June 1	Providence Reform School.....			\$5,684 86
Sept. 3	" " " .....			5,984 00
Dec. 5	" " " .....			5,381 14
Total.....				\$17,000 00

*Teachers Institutes.*

1878.				
Sept. 7	Thomas B. Stockwell.....			\$75 00
Nov. 25	" " " .....			50 00
Total.....				\$125 00

*Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.*

1878.				
June 20	Thomas B. Stockwell.....			\$16 40
Sept. 18	" " " .....			15 90
Total.....				\$32 30

*Evening Schools.*

1878.				
May 3	W. P. Freeborn, Warren.....			\$240 00
27	M. W. Burlingame, Smithfield.....			25 00
June 4	Theodore M. Cook, Woonsocket.....			300 00
Dec. 20	Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....			75 00
23	Amos Sherman, Woonsocket.....			300 00
Total.....				\$940 00

*Insane and Other Dependent Persons.*

1878.				
May 3	Celinda Greene.....			\$25 00
June 14	Home for the Blind, New York City.....			25 00
July 8	J. W. Homer.....			375 00
26	Butler Hospital.....			1,618 90
Aug. 7	Celinda Greene.....			25 00
7	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth ..			143 75
13	Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind.....			3,250 00
Oct. 1	J. L. Kimball & Sons.....			20 00
4	American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....			463 14
10	J. W. Homer.....			125 00
12	Home for Invalid Children.....			36 00
22	Butler Hospital.....			1,615 29

1878.			
Oct. 26	J. W. Homer.....		250 00
31	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth..		54 17
Nov. 8	Celinda Greene.....		25 00
15	Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind.....		20 00
29	J. W. Homer.....		150 00
Dec. 31	Home for Invalid Children.....		36 00
31	J. W. Homer.....		150 00
Total.....			\$8,407 25

*Support of State Farm.*

1878.			
May 6	G. A. Young,	Labor.....	\$16 50
18	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Potash, etc.....	57 78
18	Parsons, Cady & Washburne,	Groceries.....	57 02
18	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	254 99
18	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	130 30
18	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	10 90
18	Mason, Chapin & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	8 00
18	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	101 36
18	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	16 54
June 1	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	{ Pay roll for Superinten- dent, Secretary B. of C. & C. { and others, month of May,	1,328 13
8	I. M. Lincoln,	Beef.....	548 45
8	Trustees H. P. & F. R. R.,	Freight bills.....	139 40
19	George W. Sabre,	Hay and Straw.....	491 06
19	J. F. Patten, Agent,	Flour.....	446 00
19	D. N. Graffan,	Repairing watch, clock, etc.	9 00
25	Lincoln Manufacturing Co.,	Soap.....	24 00
25	Angell & Barney,	Hay.....	76 02
29	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	234 14
29	J. C. Hoxie,	Repairing organ.....	6 00
July 2	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	{ Pay roll of officers, etc., { for month of June.....	1,267 47
3	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	129 31
3	A. Burgess & Co.,	Fish.....	29 35
3	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	9 39
3	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	19 50
3	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	323 86
3	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	162 02
3	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron & Steel.....	30 45
3	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paint, etc.....	50 40
3	Chas. H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	16 82
3	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	56 50
3	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry goods.....	86 70
3	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	45 14



1878,			
July	3	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries..... \$168 90
	3	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries..... 30 03
	3	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 146 37
	3	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 15 57
	8	Thomas J. Tilley,	Beef..... 65 82
	8	George W. Wightman,	{ Services 8 mos., expense and assistance in office, Apr. 1st to July 1st, 1878. 407 84
	8	Charles H. Hunt,	Transportation of Inmates.. 17 00
	9	H., P. & F. Railroad,	Freight Bills, June..... 22 15
	9	A. B. Chadsey,	{ Sundry expenses of travel as member of Board State Charities and Corections.. 18 75
	9	George T. Perry,	Services as Physician..... 75 00
	9	S. S. Rider,	Books..... 4 25
	9	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.,	Magazines, etc..... 34 43
	9	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Coat Patterns..... 2 25
	9	I. M. Lincoln,	Beef..... 362 99
	9	James Campbell,	{ Manure from Apr. 1 to July 1, 1878..... 71 00
	22	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure..... 78 12
	22	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron..... 10 07
	22	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish, etc..... 21 09
	22	D. C. Wood,	Straw Hats..... 23 75
	22	Cleveland Bros.,	Furniture..... 11 50
	22	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 64 75
	22	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery..... 28 48
	22	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain..... 295 12
	22	C. Farnum & Co.,	Harness Leather, etc.,..... 82 84
	22	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc..... 14 02
	22	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes..... 61 55
	22	Winsor & Brown,	Shingles..... 57 00
	22	Henry T. Root,	Tinware, etc..... 12 01
	22	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal..... 101 45
	22	Manchester & Hudson.	Lime, etc..... 12 50
	22	Barden & Keep,	Butter, etc..... 53 33
	22	C. H. George & Co.,	Hardware..... 12 99
	22	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Potash, etc..... 55 20
	22	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 123 95
	22	Bugbee & Hall,	Stationery..... 12 00
	22	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 73 71
	22	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish..... 33 90
	22	Calef Bros.,	Meat..... 11 72
	22	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries..... 84 05
	22	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries..... 52 89
	22	L. Brayton & Co.,	Castings..... 41 00
	26	L. D. Anthony & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 6 45
	26	E. Tourtellott & Co.,	Potatoes..... 9 17

1878.			
July 26	Clapp & King,	Fruit.....	\$10 07
26	William Barstow & Co.,	Carpet.....	21 61
26	J. N. Francis,	Marketing.....	12 31
26	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Farm Tools and Seeds.....	281 51
26	O. L. Baker,	Potatoes.....	35 00
30	Louis W. Clark,	{ Rent of Telephone and re-	
		} pairs.....	27 25
30	Robert Hogg,	Plants.....	5 56
Aug. 1	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll of officers for July,	1,324 51
1	Eayrs & Barney,	Pipe and Hydrants.....	452 62
5	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Sund. small bills & expenses.	26 45
13	H. P. & F. Railroad,	Freight bill, July.....	19 42
17	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Window Blinds, etc.....	63 00
17	Geo. H. Copeland & Co.,	Horse Hair.....	5 00
17	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	231 27
17	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	131 08
17	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	14 02
17	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	59 54
17	Manchester & Hudson.	Lime, etc.....	9 50
17	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	610 00
17	Geo. L. Claffin & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	29 51
17	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	140 18
17	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	171 96
17	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Medicines, etc.,....	68 33
17	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	28 96
17	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	25 90
17	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	12 90
17	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	137 60
17	Barden & Keep,	Butter, etc.,.....	28 10
17	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	102 64
17	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	15 44
17	Fidler Bro. & Fessenden,	Hats.....	7 00
17	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	169 09
17	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes.....	53 34
17	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	19 81
17	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meats.....	449 11
29	A. A. Burdick,	Horse.....	150 00
29	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, August.....	1,244 62
Sept. 6	Francis Read & Son,	House Paper.....	61 54
7	Trustees H., P. & F. Railroad,	Freight Bills, August.....	29 54
12	C. R. Brayton, P. M.,	Postage Stamps... ..	20 00
12	Estate of George B. Earle,	Manure.....	40 35
20	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Medicines, etc.....	82 77
20	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	89 52
20	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	10 89
20	F. Coggeshall,	Stove Linings.....	5 50
20	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	27 37

1878.

Sept. 20	D. O. King,	Medical Services.....	\$10 00
20	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	419 80
20	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	27 60
20	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	485 63
20	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	27 50
20	Thomas J. Tilley,	Meat... ..	100 07
20	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	25 45
20	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	14 48
20	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	166 52
20	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	48 00
20	Angell & Barney,	Hay.....	211 19
20	Chas. H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	86 96
20	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	185 61
20	Brownell & Barrows,	Binding Magazines, etc.....	4 40
20	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	126 97
20	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	306 76
20	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee.....	13 84
20	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	15 80
20	Barden & Keep,	Groceries.....	29 09
20	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	79 82
27	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware, etc.....	167 46
27	Sweet & Arnold,	Potatoes.....	66 75
27	Rice, Draper & Co.,	Paints, Fertilizers, etc.....	154 89
Oct. 1	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, September.....	1,172 65
5	Thomas J. Tilley,	Beef .....	72 00
5	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure.....	78 12
5	Geo. W. Wightman,	{ Removal of Prisoners, etc. and Salary.....	386 04
5	Chas. H. Hunt,	Transportation of Inmates..	17 00
5	H., P. & F. Railroad,	Freight Bills, September....	25 98
5	George T. Perry,	Services as Physician.....	75 00
5	Rose & Sherman,	Leather, etc.....	15 30
5	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef.....	347 22
5	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Crockery, etc.....	60 52
5	Edward D. Pearce,	Ayrshire Cow.....	80 00
15	D. C. Wood,	Hats.....	10 44
15	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour, etc.....	307 57
15	Estate of Geo. B. Earle,	Manure.....	40 25
15	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	112 39
15	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	60 98
15	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	255 17
15	Manchester & Hudson,	Cement, etc., .....	42 35
15	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	25 47
15	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	134 70
15	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	37 19
15	Henry T. Root,	Tinware.....	19 98
15	Calef Bros.,	Meat.....	5 66

1878.

Oct. 15	C. H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	\$14 65
15	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	47 75
15	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Oils, Paints, etc.....	155 21
15	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	196 95
15	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	254 84
15	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Satinets.....	56 00
15	William Barstow & Co.,	Carpets.....	107 52
15	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	32 79
15	W. B. Blanding,	Paints, etc.....	19 81
15	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	19 72
15	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes.....	51 04
15	Moore & Allen,	Hats.....	5 33
15	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	25 13
15	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	13 59
15	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	68 18
15	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	49 59
18	E. M. Thurston, agent,	Stools.....	18 00
15	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	33 82
15	Tillinghast & Mason News Co.,	Magazines, etc.....	5 10
15	F. B. Sanborn,	{ Report of Conference of Charities.....	10 00
15	Stokes & Son,	Beef.....	24 00
18	Isaac & Lewis Walker,	{ On contract of stone build- ing.....	1,500 00
18	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish.....	36 06
18	Geo. L. Claflin & Co.,	Drugs, Medicines, etc.....	64 65
Nov. 2	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, October.....	1,195 83
2	N. Y. and N. E. Railroad,	Freight Bill, October.....	29 06
6	James Campbell,	Manure, and Carriage Horse,	86 50
6	George H. Copeland,	Carriage Hire.....	5 00
6	Henry W. Ellis,	Cart Shafts, etc.....	5 00
8	A. B. Chadsey,	Turnip Seed.....	3 00
9	S. L. Blaisdell,	Traveling Expenses.....	7 62
9	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	364 13
9	Thomas Phillips & Co.,	Repairs.....	130 51
9	Chas. E. Jackson, Cashier,	Cows.....	275 00
18	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	108 98
18	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	26 12
18	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	41 87
18	Angell & Barney,	Feed.....	67 82
18	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	581 33
18	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	69 18
18	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	68 94
18	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	81 45
18	Rice, Draper & Co.,	Paints, etc.....	40 09
18	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	113 57
18	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	196 62

1878.

<b>Nov.</b>	18	Barden & Keep.	Butter and Cheese. ....	\$63 45
	18	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	310 89
	18	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc. ....	12 12
	18	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	11 60
	18	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware, etc.....	32 89
	18	Manchester & Hudson,	Cement, etc.....	46 07
	18	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes, etc.....	49 65
	18	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain, etc.....	200 88
	18	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	18 44
	25	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	849 82
	25	Bristol Co. House of Correction,	Brogans.....	140 50
<b>Dec.</b>	2	Wm. W. Chapin,	Pay-roll, November.....	1,211 15
	10	N. Y. & N. E. Railroad,	Freight Bills, November....	28 40
	10	Davis & Smith,	Plumbing work and material	154 00
	20	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	534 98
	20	Winsor & Brown,	Lumber.....	62 76
	20	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	291 20
	20	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	54 22
	20	Whitford Aldrich & Co.,	Flour.....	34 75
	20	Angell & Barney,	Shorts.....	42 67
	20	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour.....	326 00
	20	Gideon G. Hicks,	Water Tank.....	41 94
	20	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	48 98
	20	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	27 94
	20	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	63 75
	20	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	20 83
	20	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	100 06
	20	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	100 80
	20	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	24 80
	20	Manchester & Hudson,	Lime, etc.....	14 47
	20	Wood & Winsor,	Steam Cocks.....	8 80
	20	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	19 47
	20	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes, etc.....	79 30
	20	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	19 24
	20	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	212 60
	20	Chas. H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	178 06
	20	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	228 04
	20	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	90 50
	21	Job Kenyon,	{ Traveling expenses, mem-	
			{ ber Board of S. C. & C.,	87 10
	21	Thomas Coggeshall,	Traveling expenses "	49 75
	21	Stephen R. Weeden,	" " "	12 60
	21	Lewis B. Smith,	" " "	20 95
	21	Alfred B. Chadsey,	" " "	12 00
	21	James M. Pendleton,	" " "	21 30
	21	Isaac and Lewis Walker,	{ Balance contract building	
			{ stone pavilion.....	2,202 35

1878.

Dec. 21	Clapp & King,	Fruit.....	\$12 55
28	J. B. Sweet,	Granite Steps.....	15 92
28	Field & Cory,	Furniture.....	172 00
28	Christopher Dexter,	Plans and Specifications....	80 00
28	W. H. Fenner & Co.,	Furnace, etc .....	180 77
28	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	1,327 41
28	Cleveland Bros.,	Furniture.....	159 55
28	William W. Chapin,	Sundry Bills and Cash Items	41 50
30	Joseph S. Pitman,	Agricultural Papers.....	5 58
30	Providence Gas Co.,	Pipe Fittings, etc.....	1,073 34
31	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay roll, December.....	1,354 52
Total.....			\$40,507 75

*Support of the State Prison.*

1878.

May 4	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, April, 1878.....	\$916 94
23	Hawes Brothers,	Potatoes.....	43 33
23	S. S. Sweet,	Grain.....	80 40
23	A. Burgess & Co.,	Tongues and Fish.....	11 25
23	W. Congdon & Son,	Hardware.....	9 39
23	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	94 59
23	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs and Medicines.....	17 10
23	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	141 88
23	Cleveland Bros.,	Hair Cloth.....	5 83
23	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	146 13
23	Nelson Viall,	Sundry bills and expenses ..	35 60
June 6	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, May.....	935 54
25	Nelson Viall,	Sundry bills and expenses ..	51 91
25	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Leather.....	14 28
25	T. P. Dodge,	{ Moving piano, decoration { service.....	5 50
25	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Hoops.....	2 34
25	Hopkins. Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	42 50
25	Hawes Brothers,	Vegetables.....	16 60
25	A. C. Eddy & Studley,	Rubber Hose.....	11 25
25	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Paints, etc.....	17 70
25	Thomas H. Mathewson,	Wood.....	19 00
25	Wood & Winsor,	Iron Pipe.....	24 79
25	Rice & Hayward,	Bread.....	8 90
25	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	8 32
25	Akerman & Co.,	Binding.....	10 75
25	N. E. Butt Co.,	Castings.....	31 46
25	Cleveland Brothers,	Cloth, Nails, etc.....	12 56
25	Smith S. Sweet,	Meal, etc.....	50 00
25	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries .....	36 37

1878.

June 25	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	\$183 40
25	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	38 38
July 6	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, June.....	916 94
22	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs, etc.....	17 05
22	Cleveland Brothers,	Supplies.....	18 55
22	Moulton & Ingraham,	Mouldings.....	7 42
22	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	206 69
22	Burroughs & Kenyon,	Lumber, etc.....	44 36
22	W. Congdon & Son,	Hardware.....	15 94
22	C. A. Hull & Co.,	Cartage.....	15 00
22	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Windows.....	5 05
22	Albert Weaver,	Cartage.....	18 00
22	Providence Water Works,	{ Water, quarter ending June	
		{ 17, 1878..	34 47
22	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	5 69
22	Providence Gas Co.,	{ Gas, quarter ending June	
		{ 30, 1878.....	44 80
22	W. B. Blanding,	Medicines.....	31 73
22	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Kerosene Oil.....	1 75
22	Alanson D. Frost,	Shoes.....	1 75
22	Johnson & Whaley,	Straw and Lime.....	4 93
22	Geo. L. Smith,	Oat Straw.....	9 18
22	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	25 66
22	Union Oil Co.,	Soap Stock.....	23 00
22	Wm. H. Mathewson,	Vinegar.....	7 02
22	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	36 00
22	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables.....	1 98
22	J. F. Comstock & Sons,	Beef.....	12 53
22	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish.....	12 75
22	A Burgess & Co.,	Tongues.....	13 25
22	Geo. Hawes & Co.,	Vegetables.....	16 59
22	Hawes Bros. & Co.,	Vegetables.....	49 09
22	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	60 11
22	George R. Viall,	Beef.....	104 67
22	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	140 12
22	J. L. Slocum & Sons,	Lumber.....	32 70
22	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	300 00
22	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged prisoners,	
		{ and sundry expenses....	46 78
Aug. 5	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll for July.....	935 56
17	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	92 59
17	George R. Viall,	Corned Beef.....	110 01
17	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	65 80
17	Hawes Brothers,	Vegetables.....	40 56
17	Rice & Hayward,	Bread.....	15 25
17	H. W. Clark,	Mutton.....	14 35
17	B. Gorton,	Milk.....	37 20

1878.		
17	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal..... \$45 82
17	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Matches, etc..... 5 60
17	Cleveland Brothers,	Horse Hair, etc..... 37 63
17	Morlock & Bayer,	French Veneer..... 12 00
17	Moulton & Ingraham,	Black Walnut Mouldings. . 17 64
17	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware, etc..... 15 54
17	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs, etc..... 14 11
17	Nelson Viall,	Sundry expenses..... 34 05
Sept. 7	W. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, August..... 935 56
19	S. S. Rider,	Books..... 36 90
19	Cleveland Brothers,	Glass, Handles, etc..... 5 35
22	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Window Glass..... 13 00
19	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware..... 17 57
19	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs, etc..... 19 87
19	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Leather and Shoes.... 16 00
19	Hopkins & Pomroy,	Egg Coal..... 46 50
19	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Shoes..... 8 86
19	A. J. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing..... 19 25
19	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods..... 213 43
19	Smith S. Sweet,	Meal, etc.,..... 57 61
19	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 115 66
19	B. Gorton,	Milk..... 37 20
19	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour..... 137 50
19	Hawes Brothers,	Vegetables..... 48 55
19	George R. Viall,	Meat..... 130 25
19	Providence Reform School,	Cane. . . . . 17 10
19	Nelson Viall,	Paid discharged prisoners, etc. 48 37
Oct. 5	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, September..... 905 06
15	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour..... 151 20
15	Providence Gas Co.,	{ Gas, quarter ending Sep- tember 21, 1878..... 28 00
15	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain..... 66 72
15	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries..... 62 43
15	George R. Viall,	Meat..... 117 74
15	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries..... 146 72
15	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Shoes..... 17 10
15	Builders' Iron Foundry,	Kettles and Grates. . . . . 9 51
15	Providence Water Works,	{ Water, June 17th to Sep- tember 16, 1878..... 56 57
15	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware..... 6 10
15	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Medicines, etc..... 3 10
15	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chicory..... 7 00
15	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish..... 14 75
15	Hawes Brothers,	Potatoes..... 24 75
15	Nelson Viall,	Sundry bills and expenses .. 38 91
18	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	{ Suit of clothes, discharged prisoner..... 20 00
18	Wm. B. Blanding,	Drugs, Medicines, etc.... 48 01



1878.

Nov. 2	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, October.....	\$951 58
19	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Seeds.....	5 33
19	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs.....	23 02
19	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	65 51
19	L. A. Stelley,	Vegetables.....	4 80
19	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	23 25
19	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber....	120 22
19	Moulton & Ingraham,	Mouldings.....	15 40
19	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	166 20
19	Cleveland Brothers,	Hair for Mattresses.....	125 03
19	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	51 07
19	Sweet & Arnold,	Potatoes and Turnips.....	16 25
19	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	7 15
19	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish.....	7 75
19	W. S. Fifield, Agent	Wooden Ware.....	4 00
19	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	37 42
19	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	129 52
19	Hawes Brothers,	Vegetables.....	5 33
19	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	99 27
19	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	99 20
19	George Hawes & Sons,	Vegetables.....	65 57
19	Nelson Viall,	Sundry small bills & expenses	28 55
Dec. 5	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll, November.....	1,034 48
10	N. Y. & N. E. Railroad,	Freight.....	6 38
20	A. J. Barnaby,	Clothing.....	13 00
20	Providence Water Works,	Water.....	23 29
20	Hawes Brothers,	Vegetables.....	31 80
20	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	115 77
20	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	92 70
20	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	22 27
20	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	15 31
20	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware.....	7 10
20	P. McManus,	Cartage.....	3 00
20	Billings Brothers,	Carriage Hire.....	9 00
20	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	52 42
20	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Oil.....	3 91
20	Johnson & Whaley,	Lime.....	6 25
20	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Doors.....	3 40
20	F. H. Richmond & Co.,	Thin Manilla.....	4 40
20	Cleveland Brothers,	Hair Cloth, etc.....	8 66
20	Burdick Brothers,	Pans and Cups.....	32 20
20	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	182 86
20	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Shovels, Rakes, etc.....	37 50
20	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	23 73
20	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Molasses.....	65 86
20	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef.....	40 40
20	Charles F. Pope,	Revolvers.....	46 50

1878.			
Dec. 20	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish.....	\$35 50
20	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Straw.....	29 14
20	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	134 78
20	Congdon & Aylesworth,	Brogans .....	35 28
20	L. A. Stelley,	Turnips, etc.....	10 00
20	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	302 40
20	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	64 57
20	Nelson Viall,	Bills and sundry expenses ..	49 00
20	Providence Water Works,	Water, Sept. 16 to date.....	29 00
31	Board of S. C. and C.,	Produce.....	221 25
Total.....			\$15,337 90

*Militia and Military Affairs.*

1878.			
June 6	I. A. Sherman, freight on guns, etc.....		\$11 75
25	Fred. W. Jenckes, cases for packing harnesses.....		6 75
25	Joseph Garner, labor at Woonsocket armory.....		6 12
27	Co. A., 1st Battery Light Artillery, services of horses at special parade, May 29 and 30, 1878.....		138 00
July 2	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of Quartermaster-General's room, two months to June 1st.....		33 33
17	Co. C, 1st Battalion Cavalry, forage and rations, May 30, '78..		24 50
17	Daniel Appleton & Co., fifteen copies Upton's Infantry.....		24 00
20	Albert D. Wheeler, care of horses.....		3 00
20	Str. Frances, transporting Governor and Staff, and 8 horses, July 9, 1878.....		33 00
25	I. A. Sherman, transportation of muskets and cartage.....		48 45
Aug. 5	Freeman & Francis, 4 hacks for Governor and Staff, at review, July 25, 1878.....		16 00
7	First Battalion Cavalry, horses used at parade, May 30, '78....		342 00
Sept. 6	First Batt. Light Artillery, horses, March 1 and May 30, 1878,		216 00
12	Str. Frances, transporting Staff and Band, etc., Aug. 29, 1878.		136 50
12	First Light Infantry Reg't, rations 162 men, Aug. 29, 1878. .		81 00
12	Newport Artillery Co., transportation men and guns, Aug. 29, 1878.....		138 50
Oct. 10	Co. A, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, use of horses, July 4 and September 4, 1878.....		166 00
31	L. A. Tillinghast, rations 582 men, October 9, 1878.....		618 50
	" " 745 " " 15, 1878.....		24 00
41	Freeman & Francis, transport'g Governor and Staff and hacks		74 50
Nov. 14	Chas. R. Dennis, labor and expenses, Q. M. G. and use of tents,		106 00
15	U. S. Cartridge Co., ammunition.....		87 80
15	J. Harry Welch, use of tents, etc., October 9 and 15, 1878. .		32 50
15	George C. Jenckes, labor, etc., " " " ..		6 50
15	J. Lippitt Snow, use of tent, etc., " " " ..		

1878.

15	Frederick Miller, use of tent, Oct. 9—15.....	\$12 00
15	Third Battalion R. I. Militia, use of tents, October 19.....	2 50
15	First Battalion of Infantry, " " 15.....	5 00
15	L. F. Pease, " " 9 and 15..	15 50
15	Benjamin B. Martin, " " 9.....	3 70
15	G. W. Easterbrooks, repairs for Battery B, 1st Lt. Artillery ..	38 30
15	M. Murray, repairs, etc., Co. C, 1st Batt., 2d Brigade.....	139 43
15	Prov. & Wor. R. R. Co., transporting troops, March 1st and October 9, 1878.....	103 65
15	Prov., Warren & Bristol R. R., transporting troops, Oct. 9, '78	33 40
15	Continental Steamboat Co., " " May 23, and October 29, 1878.....	71 00
15	N. Y., Prov. & Boston R. R., transporting troops, Oct. 9, '78.	190 80
19	Co. A, 1st Batt. Lt. Artillery, use of horses, Oct. 5, 1878.....	138 00
20	J. H. and J. B. Sweet, oats for 1st Batt. Cavalry, Oct. 15, '78,	7 99
26	J. A. King, use of horses, Oct. 15th, 1878.....	106 00
26	First Battalion Cavalry, use of horses, Oct. 15, 1878.....	294 00
Dec. 3	J. Harry Welch, silk State flag and trimmings... ..	48 60
20	Chas. F. Pope, ammunition, year ending Dec. 31, 1878, in part,	350 00
27	M. H. Sullivan, repairing guns, Marine Artillery.....	12 75
28	Key Hole Guard Co., repairs " " .....	3 75
28	Battery A, Light Artillery, labor and cleaning harnesses. ....	10 00
Total.....		\$3,947 41

*Public Printing.*

1878.

May 1	Arnold Green, Rhode Island Reports. ....	\$1,947 22
4	Angell, Hammett & Co., R. I. Records, and Acts and Resolves,	73 70
14	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, sundry offices.....	40 55
25	Providence Press Co., advertising " .....	33 27
June 5	Davis & Pitman, committees May Session.....	7 25
6	Providence Press Co., advertising Warwick Railroad hearing.	2 62
6	A. Crawford Greene, Public Laws, May 1877 and Jan. 1878 ..	53 00
7	Daniel C. Kenyon, " " " .....	47 00
21	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, May Session, 1878.....	287 32
22	Davis & Pitman, " " " .....	63 23
22	John P. Sanborn, " Election programmes.....	12 50
24	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	136 21
July 1	A. Crawford Greene, Public Laws in Town and Country ....	66 50
2	E. L. Freeman & Co., election envelopes, etc., Sec. of State..	458 78
9	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, sundry offices.....	194 00
12	G. B. & J. H. Utter, Public Laws, Narragansett Weekly ....	48 00
15	E. L. Freeman & Co., Com. Pub. Schools and Q. M. Gen'l... ..	121 54
15	Davis & Pitman, advertising Gov. Review, Newport News...	5 13
19	G. B. & J. H. Utter, adv. for site, Indus. School, N. Weekly.	8 00

1878.			
	30	Irving Watson, publishing Public Laws, etc., Nar. Herald ...	\$8 00
Aug.	7	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, Secretary of State.....	14 09
	17	D. Gillies, publishing Public Laws in Narragansett Times...	56 50
	21	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising for sundry offices	22 74
	20	E. L. Freeman & Co., Insurance Comissioner's Report, and sundry other offices.....	1,149 69
Sept.	6	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry offices.....	180 34
	12	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Annual Report Ins. Com., etc.	136 52
Oct.	7	M. A. Walsh, Public Laws in Weekly Visitor.....	65 50
	16	Arnold Green, index Decisions Supreme Court.....	217 87
	22	Providence Press Co., advertising Notice to Notaries.....	3 93
	31	Davis & Pitman, advertising General Orders, Newport News,	2 25
Nov.	4	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing sundry offices.....	149 42
	6	W. H. Goffe, publishing Public Laws in Providence Times..	66 50
	7	E. L. Freeman & Co., Public Laws in Weekly Visitor, and printing, sundry offices.....	190 61
	12	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding sundry offices ...	28 95
	14	Geo. H. Coomer & Co., pub. Public Laws, Warren Gazette ..	46 00
	15	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing Public Laws, Sec. of State...	788 27
	22	" " " " sundry offices.....	134 30
	26	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Public Laws.....	332 92
	29	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry offices.....	58 42
Dec.	4	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Public Laws.....	60 00
	12	Providence Press Co., advertising Public Laws.....	66 00
	14	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, Secretary of State.....	381 37
	16	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, sundry offices.....	26 50
	31	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing census blanks.....	62 49
	31	Arnold, Sullivan & Henley, plate of City Hall for Manual...	10 00
	31	Heliotype Printing Co., portrait of Governor for Manual...	35 00
	31	Houghton & Co., binding Statutes, etc., Secretary of State...	27 60
		Total.....	\$7,928 16

*Court Houses and Jails.*

1878.			
May	1.	H. P. Bliss, stencil plate, rope, wicking, etc., Providence Co. court-house.....	\$3 36
	1	Mary Lyons, washing towels, S. H. and E. building, one year to May 1, 1878.....	40 30
	2	Thomas J. Tilley, sundry articles for Kent Co., jail and court house.....	18 01
	2	L. B. Caswell, ladder, Newport jail, and cartage.....	8 70
	4	F. McElroy, nine water filters, at Elizabeth building, and S. H. and Providence county court-house.....	17 21
	6	Moulton & Ingraham, labor and materials, Providence county court-house.....	14 24

1878.

May	6	Potter & Denison, twelve Japanese trays, Prov. county court house.....	\$3 00
	6	John H. Eddy & Co., wooden-ware, Prov. county court-house,	8 39
	6	Chas. H. George & Co., hoes, rings, etc.....	5 08
	6	James C. Jacobs, 2 carpet sweepers, S. H. and Providence county court-house .....	10 00
	6	J. Harry Welch, shades, S. H. and Prov. county court-house,	14 00
	6	Providence Water Works, water to March 19, Providence Co. court-house.....	18 07
	6	Henry T. Root, refrigerator, tub, etc. Prov. county court-house,	2 25
	6	Leonard & Ellis, valvoline for cylinder, " " " " " "	7 00
	16	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from S. H. ....	5 00
	17	Edward D. Jones, sundry articles and expenses, Newport jail,	29 75
	23	Frank Morgan, repairs, Newport court-house.....	15 94
	24	Moulton & Ingraham, labor and materials, Providence county court house.....	29 65
	24	R. I. State Prison, repairing box, in Adjutant General's office, Elizabeth building.....	5 00
June	4	H. P. Bliss, sundry articles & labor, Prov. county court-house,	5 55
	8	Browning & Fitts, matting, etc. for Kent county jail....	43 82
	3	Peckham & Manchester, wooden-ware, Newport county court-house.....	11 82
	12	H. A. Freeman, labor at College street court-rooms.....	3 33
	17	J. M. K. Southwick, rope, staples and pulleys, Newport jail..	3 77
	19	G. & C. P. Hutchins, cuspadores, Kent county court-house...	24 70
	21	D. H. Finley, agent, brackets, etc., Prov. " " " "	26 67
	21	Chas. H. George & Co., call bells, etc. " " " "	11 79
	21	Newport Water Works, use of water at Newport jail, from June 1st, 1878, to June 1st, 1879.....	44 00
	22	Mary Devlin, cleaning windows, etc., S. H., Prov. ....	10 50
	24	Geo. W. Babcock, chemicals for Prov. county court-house...	1 00
	27	Newport Gas Light Co., repairing gas fixtures, Newport court-house.....	3 42
July	28	T. F. Kennedy, repairing locks, keys, etc., Providence county court-house.....	6 50
	28	John B. Greenalgh, 4 shades for State House, Providence ..	16 00
	1	Jotham S. Smith, repairing and whitewashing, Kent Co. jail,	6 40
	1	D. Brainard Blake, repairing clock, in S. H. & E. building...	3 25
	2	Henry T. Root, 1 dozen trays, Providence county court-house,	12 00
	2	D. D. Sweet & Co., 1 grained set for ladies' witness room, Providence county court-house.....	3 75
	2	John H. Eddy & Co., wooden-ware for Prov. county court-house.....	17 46
	2	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co., tube cleaners, for Providence county court-house.....	4 75
	2	Chas. F. Pope, repairing safe, E. building, Adj. Gen'l office..	3 00

1878.	
July 2	Providence Water Works, water, Providence county court-house, College st., March 19, 1878, to June 17, 1878..... \$19 60
2	Morloch & Ranger, altering settees, etc., Providence county court-house ..... 11 07
2	B. Hunt, Jr., linsey, etc., Providence county court-house.... 2 94
2	Thos. J. Tilley, sundry articles, Kent Co. court-house & jail.. 20 74
2	Rice, Draper & Co., " Bristol " " " .. 13 66
5	James Tucker, Jr., crockery for Prov. county court-house.... 31 75
10	Edward W. Lawton, sheeting and mats, Newport jail..... 10 41
15	Chambers, Calder & Co., drugs, etc., Prov. county court-house, 5 36
15	Alexander Grant, glazing, painting, etc., Providence county court-house and Elizabeth building..... 40 50
17	Thomas A. Easton, cleaning carpets, etc., E. building, and Secretary of State..... 16 66
17	G. and C. P. Hutchins, repairing chandeliers, E. building ... 36 50
17	J. B. F. Smith, glazing and painting, labor, etc., Newport S. H. and Jail, July 10th, 1877, to July 18th, 1878.... 94 33
22	I. Draper, labor, Bristol county jail..... 10 04
22	John R. Slade, Jr., labor Bristol county jail ..... 7 42
22	Geo. B. Edwards, " " " ..... 4 50
24	P. O. Connor, labor and materials, S. H., Providence..... 13 52
24	R. I. State Prison, book case for Auditor and Adjutant General and cartage..... 125 50
26	Wm. R. Sharp, lawn mower, and other articles for Kent county court-house ..... 19 35
30	John McIver, labor and material, public buildings, Providence, 302 07
Aug. 2	Edward Lawlor, chestnut plank, Washington Co. jail ..... 3 88
3	Moulton & Ingraham, labor on doors, Prov. county court house, 7 50
5	John Leonard, carting ashes and sand, " " .. 8 30
8	E. G. Carpenter, medical attendance, Kent county jail..... 1 00
8	Edward D. Jones, sundry articles, Newport jail..... 23 35
10	Newport Ice Co., ice, S. H., Newport, April to July inclusive, 11 12
15	P. O. Connor, rubber hose, Prov. county court-house..... 22 00
Sept. 12	Mary Lyons, washing towels, court-house, Prov., to Sept. 11, 9 90
20	James H. Monroe, fees for inspecting boiler, Providence county court-house..... 7 00
23	George W. Babcock, repairing clock, Prov. Co. court-house. 3 10
24	W. R. Taylor, brooms, nails, etc., Bristol county " .. 4 00
24	W. H. Bell, blankets and comforters, Bristol county jail..... 15 95
24	James Fyffe, galvanizing chamber pails, Wash'n county jail.. 6 90
27	Moulton & Ingraham, labor, etc., Prov. county court-house... 15 41
30	R. I. State Prison, wardrobe for office of Board of State Charities and Corrections, chairs, caning, etc.,..... 82 50
Oct. 2	W. A. Spink, sundry articles, Washington county jail..... 8 28
3	Huntton & Gorham, tobacco, Kent county jail..... 9 66
9	Newport Ice Co., ice, Newport S. H., July and September... 7 80
10	John Sherson, labor, cutting grass, etc., S. H. lot, Providence, 35 00

## 1878.

16	Arnold & Main, soap, Providence county court-house.....	\$3 75
16	Providence Water Works, water, College Street court-house, June 11 to Sept. 16.....	14 00
16	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co., Glasser packing, etc., Providence County court-house.....	1 08
16	Oliver Johnson & Co., gold bronze, etc., Prov. Co. court-house,	2 25
16	Chambers, Calder & Co., chemicals, etc., " "	25 45
16	Geo. W. Harris, lettering doors, E. Building, labor, etc., Providence county court-house.....	10 65
16	Manchester & Hudson, brick, etc., Prov. county court-house,	1 50
16	Alexander Grant, glass, office door, Com. Public Schools in E. Building.....	4 25
16	A. C. Eddy & Studley, rubber, Prov. county court-house. . .	50
16	Thomas J. Tilley, sundry articles, jail & court-house, Kent Co.	28 86
16	G. & C. P. Hutchins, portable standard and globe, at Audi- tor's office, E. Building.....	6 00
17	Charles H. George & Co., drop handles, etc., Providence Co. court-house.....	5 05
25	Bristol Gas Lt. Co., repairing fixtures, Bristol Co. court-house,	2 50
25	W. B. Blanding, ammonia, Providence county " "	2 40
25	Geo. L. Clafin & Co., drugs, " "	1 75
25	John H. Eddy & Co., wooden-ware, " "	20 35
28	Horace Vaughn, flag stone, curbing, etc., and labor, Kent Co. court house.....	102 38
28	Joseph Burne, labor and materials, Kent county court-house.	16 60
28	John Bashford, labor and team, " "	7 20
28	People's Concrete Co., 95 yds concrete, " "	35 92
31	J. S. Teft, watering streets around court-house & jail, Newport,	28 00
31	Titus & Freeborn, supplies for court-house and jail, Newport,	88 25
Nov. 1	E. C. Blair, 1 eight-day clock for Newport court-house.....	8 75
Total.....		\$2,009 72

*Fuel and Gas.*

## 1878.

May 2	Rufus Waterman, trustee, heating rooms E. Building, Oct. 1, 1877, to May 8, 1878.....	\$175 00
6	Jonah Andrews, wood, Justice court-room, Woonsocket.....	2 38
25	Horace Barber, 25 bushels charcoal, Kent county jail,....	6 25
June 27	Newport Gas Light Co., gas at State House and Jail, Newport, to May 31.....	39 90
28	C. W. Talcott, heating Justice court room, Woonsocket, '77-'78,	25 00
29	Woodmansee & Howard, wood at jail, and coal at court-house, Washington county.....	8 70
July 13	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, Bristol jail and court-house, quar- ter ending June 30, 1878.....	30 40
17	Providence Gas Co., gas at court-house and public offices, quarter ending June 30, 1878.....	120 40

1878.		
Aug. 1	Joseph Bradford & Co., coal and wood, Newport jail.....	\$95 60
Sept. 9	W. H. Knight, charcoal, Providence county court-house.....	15 00
16	Sherman Brothers, coal, Washington county jail.....	21 44
16	Tucker & Little, coal, Providence county court-house.....	14 62
20	Horace Barber, charcoal for Kent county court-house and jail,	14 75
Oct. 2	Pinniger & Manchester, coal for Newport county court-house.	119 87
2	Providence Gas Co., gas, public offices, 3d quarter, 1878 ....	62 00
25	Bristol Gas Lt. Co., gas, Bristol county court-house, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878.....	27 20
25	Hopkins & Pomroy, coal, court-house and S. H., Providence.	784 35
Nov. 15	Wm. H. Knight, charcoal, Providence county court-house. . .	19 25
26	N. N. Cole, coal and wood, Bristol jail.....	93 93
26	N. C. Peckham, coal, court-house and jail, Wash'n county....	96 00
Dec. 3	A. L. Adderton, coal, court-house, Kent county.....	32 00
12	Wm. P. Salisbury, coal, Kent county jail.....	50 25
21	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., coal, S. H., Providence.....	217 73
21	Newport Gas Lt. Co., gas S. H. and jail, Newport, quarter ending Nov. 30, 1878.....	43 90
30	Providence Gas Co., gas, public offices, quarter ending, Dec. 31st, 1878.....	124 43
Total.....		\$2,240 35

*Jails and Jailers.*

1878.		
May 2	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, Wash'n Co, jail, Jan. 1 to March 30, 1878.....	\$44 88
8	Geo. P. Barnes, professional services, etc., Bristol jail.....	20 85
17	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport jail, quarter ending April 30, 1878.....	165 63
July 1	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, April 1st to June 30, 1878, Kent county jail.....	92 42
15	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, quarter ending June 30th, 1878, Washington county jail.....	33 71
Aug. 8	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, quarter ending July 31st, 1878, Newport county jail.....	129 07
Oct. 2	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878, Kent county jail.....	115 17
2	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, quarter ending, Sept. 30, 1878, Washington county jail.....	127 37
8	Lyman B. Bosworth, board of prisoners and fees, Bristol county jail, April 1 to Sept. 30, 1878 .....	61 75
Nov. 2	E. G. Carpenter, medical attendance, Kent county jail.....	1 50
8	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport county jail, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1878 ....	243 94



*Rents.*

1878.		
May 16	Teston & Ballou, rent of Justice court-room, Woonsocket, Jan. 1 to May 1, 1878.....	\$66 87
2	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent, E. building; April 1, to June 1, 1878.....	450 00
12	Stone & Carpenter, rent of Harbor Commissioners' office, Apr. 1 to June 30, 1878.....	75 00
Sept. 6	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of offices, State Board of Health, quarter ending Aug. 1, 1878.....	75 00
12	Teston & Ballou, rent of Justice court-room, Woonsocket, quarter ending Aug. 1, 1878.....	50 00
16	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of rooms in E. building, quarter ending Aug. 31, 1878.....	625 00
Oct. 24	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of office for Harbor Commissioners, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878.....	50 00
Nov. 2	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of Paymaster-General's office, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1878.....	37 50
Nov. 18	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of offices, State Board of Health, quarter ending Nov. 1st, 1878.....	75 00
Dec. 3	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of offices, E. building, quarter ending Nov. 30, 1878.....	625 00
7	Teston & Ballou, rent of Justice court-room, Woonsocket, quarter ending, Oct. 31, 1878.....	50 00
Total.....		\$2,179 17

*Law Library.*

1878.	
May 2	S. S. Rider, law books. .... \$59 65
6	Baker, Voorhis & Co., law reports. .... 46 25
9	N. Bangs Williams & Co., law reports. .... 12 00
11	Baker, Voorhis & Co., Abbott's Forms, 3 vols. .... 13 00
June 7	George W. Harris, lettering for library. .... 25 00
27	Baker, Voorhis & Co., law reports, etc. .... 53 25
July 3	S. S. Rider, law books. .... 14 50
3	N. Bangs Williams & Co., law books. .... 19 10
27	" "

*Orders of the Governor.*

1878.		
May 17	S. S. Rider.....	\$17 00
23	J. L. and G. A. Hazard.....	30 00
June 4	William M. Bailey.....	200 00

1878.		
June 8	Western Union Telegraph Co.	\$7 07
11	John W. Vernon, cashier.	52 98
21	Christopher Rhodes.	23 00
27	C. E. Hammett.	12 00
July 8	Geo. H. Copeland & Co.	17 25
9	I. W. Romes.	11 50
25	Bradford Rhodes.	5 00
26	S. S. Rider.	8 75
Aug. 5	Hoag, Wade & Co.	10 00
10	C. C. Van Zandt.	200 00
Sept. 12	E. Augustus Taft.	7 00
17	Western Union Telegraph Co.	5 31
26	Joel M. Spencer.	12 00
Oct. 3	Charles R. Dennis.	25 00
3	C. H. Barney.	32 00
22	I. W. Romes.	11 50
Dec. 31	J. Harry Welch.	5 00
31	J. M. Addeman.	4 15
Total.		\$596 61

*Narragansett Indians.*

1878.		
June 7	Samuel H. Cross.	\$75 00
7	Gordon H. Hoxie.	25 00
Aug. 8	George H. Ward.	200 00
Total.		\$300 00

*State Board of Health.*

1878.		
June 1	Charles H. Fisher.	\$12 00
27	C. A. Greene.	8 75
27	C. H. Thurber.	22 47
27	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.	22 00
July 8	Charles H. Fisher.	230 75
17	Capron & Campbell.	13 95
17	S. E. Card.	1 50
20	E. L. Freeman & Co.	92 68
Sept. 6	E. L. Freeman & Co.	37 46
12	Charles H. Fisher.	26 50
12	George H. Copeland & Co.	10 50
12	C. H. Thurber.	28 50
Oct. 2	Charles H. Fisher.	300 00
3	The Sanitarian.	20 00
3	E. L. Freeman & Co.	46 77

1878.

Nov. 18	Providence Press Co.....	24 89
18	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	7 50
18	Robert E. Smith & Co.....	5 50
Dec. 19	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	4 60
19	S. E. Card.....	3 00
19	Charles H. Fisher.....	15 00
31	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	65 84
31	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	45 74
31	Charles H. Fisher.....	300 00
Total.....		\$1,845 90

*Care of State House, Providence.*

1878.

June 4	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
4	John Sherson.....	45 00
July 1	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
1	John Sherson.....	45 00
Aug. 1	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
1	John Sherson.....	45 00
Sept. 3	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
3	John Sherson.....	45 00
Oct. 1	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
1	John Sherson.....	45 00
Nov. 1	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
1	John Sherson.....	45 00
Dec. 2	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
2	John Sherson.....	45 00
31	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00
31	John Sherson.....	45 00
Total.....		\$840 00

*Care of State House, Newport.*

1878.

June 4	I. W. Romes.....	\$58 33
Oct. 1	".....	100 00
Dec. 31	".....	100 00
Total.....		\$258 33

*Care of Providence County Court-House.*

1878.

June 1	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
1	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
1	George F. Sweet.....	65 00

1878.			
June	1	Harlan P. Bliss.....	\$75 00
	1	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00
	6	George W. Babcock.....	12 50
July	1	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
	1	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	1	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00
	1	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	1	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
Aug.	1	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	1	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	1	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	1	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	1	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Sept.	3	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	3	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	3	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	3	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	8	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Sept.	23	George W. Babcock.....	37 50
Oct.	1	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	1	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	1	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	1	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	1	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Nov.	1	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	1	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	1	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	1	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	1	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Dec.	2	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	2	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	2	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	2	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	2	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
	7	George W. Babcock.....	37 50
	31	Harlan P. Bliss.....	75 00
	31	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	31	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	31	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	31	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Total.....			\$2,447 50

*Care of Elizabeth Building.*

1878.			
June	4	John Crook.....	\$27 00
July	1	".....	25 00

1878.			
Aug. 1	John Crook.....		\$27 00
Sept. 3	" .....		27 00
Oct. 1	" .....		25 00
Nov. 1	" .....		30 37
Dec. 1	" .....		29 25
31	" .....		29 25
Total.....			\$219 87

*Interest on State Bonds.*

1878.			
May 29	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	Reg.....\$90 Coupons.....	\$810 \$900 00
June 29	" .....	" .....	210 210 00
July 1	" .....	" .....	90 90 00
8	" .....	" .... 6,450 .....	8,370 14,820 00
12	M. Bolles & Co.,	" .....	180 180 00
Aug. 1	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	" ....1,590 .....	2,280 3,870 00
17	M. Bolles & Co.,	" .....	60 60 00
17	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	" .... 9,240 .....	9,890 18,630 00
Sept. 7	C. E. Fuller & Co.,	" .....	300 300 00
7	R. I. H. Trust Co.,	" .... 3,930 .....	18,750 22,680 00
7	" .....	" .....	840 840 00
30	" .....	" ....300 .....	3,450 3,750 00
Oct. 5	" .....	" .....	90 90 00
Nov. 1	" .....	" ....2,280 .....	5,850 8,130 00
30	" .....	" ....180 .....	420 600 00
Dec. 2	" .....	" .....	60 60 00
31	" .....	" .....90 .....	60 150 00
Total.....			\$75,360 00

*Accounts Allowed by the General Assembly.*

1878.			
May 1	Wm. F. Tucker, fees of sundry persons in Holden case.....		\$70 20
1	Charles Cross, fees of self and others, " .....		16 60
6	George Manchester, services warning members General Assembly, Special Session, May, 1878, Newport county.....		32 50
6	Thomas J. Tilley, services, do., Kent county.....		24 60
7	Lewis T. Fisher, " " Bristol county.....		7 45
6	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " Providence county.....		3 55
6	O. C. Goodell, " " .....		2 30
6	F. N. Goff, " " .....		13 10
6	H. M. Pierce, " " .....		8 25
6	Albert C. Johnson, " " .....		13 25
6	Charles H. Scott, " " .....		11 75
6	O. A. Inman, " " .....		11 35
6	Stephen G. Benedict, " " .....		6 55

1878.		
May 22	Charles H. Chapman, fees summoning witnesses, Holden case,	\$1 40
22	A. P. Greene, witness fees, Holden case.....	5 00
22	Hazard G. Kenyon, witness fees, Holden case.....	5 80
22	John Congdon, " " .....	5 40
27	Augustus A. Law, " " .....	6 60
22	C. J. Healey, " " .....	5 40
22	W. C. Lanphear, " " .....	3 80
22	Thomas A. Greene, " " .....	5 40
22	James N. Kenyon, " " .....	5 40
22	J. H. Griffin, " " .....	7 80
22	Greene Card, " " .....	10 10
22	Timothy A. Money, " " .....	12 80
22	Oliver D. Clark, " " .....	2 80
22	G. C. James, " " .....	5 40
22	George H. Ward, " " .....	5 40
22	John Holden, " " .....	3 80
22	Stephen C. Browning, " " .....	5 80
22	Abel Tanner, " " .....	1 60
22	John A. Wilcox, " " .....	5 40
22	Charles D. Clark, " " .....	2 80
22	Samuel P. Colt, traveling expenses, " .....	12 36
June 5	A. H. Warren, carriage for use of Legislative Committee, Industrial School.....	7 00
5	A. O. Bourn, expenses of Joint Select Committee on Industrial School.....	6 75
5	Newport Light Infantry, services Newport Brass Band, election day.....	100 00
5	Lyman B. Bosworth, services and expenses capturing James Rogers.....	16 07
5	S. B. Cushing, surveys, etc., for beach at Charlestown pond..	93 00
5	Newport Artillery, services and board of American Band, election day .....	335 25
5	Henry Whipple, services warning members General Assembly, April 28th, 1878.....	31 35
5	John F. Tobey, alterations and painting of screen, hall of House of Representatives, S. H., Providence... ..	14 30
6	John F. Tobey, services as secretary of committee to prepare Insolvent Law.....	200 00
21	John S. Kellogg, 115 copies Index Acts and Resolves.. ..	200 00
21	Henry W. Allen, services as Assistant Attorney General, pro tem, Kent County, 1878 .....	30 00
22	A. L. Andrews, three maps of sites for Industrial School ....	56 50
22	George Manchester, services of policemen, election day.....	4 00
22	C. W. Wilcox, expense recapturing Dennis Deegan, escaped prisoner, Washington county jail.....	10 45
22	Thomas M. Holden, overpaid jury at March Term, Supreme Court, Kent county, 1878.....	42 40

1878.

22	Tillinghast & Mason News Co., stationery, stamps, etc., May Session, 1878.....	23 81
	Total.....	\$1,512 59

*Miscellaneous Expenses.*

1878.

May 2	Thomas J. Tilley, services distributing, Cattle Com., \$10, and pay of witnesses, Kent county courts, 1877-78, \$25.....	\$35 00
4	Lewis T. Fisher, services distributing, Cattle Com., \$6, and pay of witnesses Bristol county courts, 1877-78, \$25.....	31 00
6	Charles H. Martin, service tort citation.....	2 20
6	Christopher Holden, services distributing, C. Com., etc., Prov. county, 1877-78.....	75 00
6	George Manchester, services, do. Newport county.....	12 00
6	Henry Whipple, do. Washington county, and pay of witnesses in courts.....	40 00
6	W. D. Lake, services, paying off witnesses in Newport county courts.....	25 00
6	J. Aborn Gardiner, same, Providence county.....	200 00
6	H. O. Houghton & Co., sundry expenses, Secretary of State..	18 83
May 7	C. R. Brayton, P. M., postage stamps, for public offices....	50 00
7	Horatio B. Wood, services as assistant clerk, S. C., Newport county, quarter ending April 30, 1878.....	37 50
7	Thomas W. Wood, Jr., same, Court of Common Pleas .....	37 50
10	W. O. Brown, consultation in case of James O. Donnell, State Prison.....	10 00
11	S. S. Rider, stationery, clerk Justice Court, Providence.....	21 45
13	Ansel Carpenter, services as janitor, Justice Court, Pawtucket, Nov. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878.....	25 00
16	Charles F. James, services of self and assistants to Harbor Commissioners and expenses to April 4, 1878.....	111 16
16	Albert L. Bodwell, services as draughtsman, five days for Harbor Commissioners.....	15 00
16	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising notice for Harbor Commissioners in Providence Journal.....	4 87
16	Charles N. Gifford, service tort citation... ..	2 00
23	J. M. Addeman, sundry books at auction.....	43 16
June 1	Albert L. Bodwell, services as draughtsman, for Harbor Commissioners.....	19 50
10	T. W. Hayward, services, tort citations.....	9 05
12	Frank C. Viall, " " .....	25 30
20	John Eddy, order of Board of Education for benefit of Olneyville Free Library.....	50 00
20	John G. Watson, same, Rogers Free Library of Bristol... ..	125 00
21	Potter, Dennison & Co., desk, chairs, table, etc., for office of State Board of Health.....	113 00

1878.		
June 27	William Sweeney, hat tree, settee, etc, office S. B. of Health,	\$21 00
29	Earle & Prew Express, express, Secretary of State.....	4 20
July 2	Henry T. Root, cuspidores, State Board of Health office.....	6 49
2	Tillinghast & Sherman, carpets, " " ".....	90 51
3	I. A. Sherman, moving safe for B. S. C. & C., E. Building...	12 00
3	Sampson, Davenport & Co., Prov. City Directory, Adjutant General's office.....	3 00
5	Edwin M. Snow, 24 days attendance and meetings, of New State Prison, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1878.....	72 00
5	William D. Brayton, 18 days, same.....	54 00
5	George I. Chase, 16 " ".....	48 00
5	Augustus Woodbury, 37 " ".....	111 00
5	Allen Greene, 48 " ".....	144 00
5	G. M. Freeborn & Co., furnishing and lettering sign for State Board of Health office.....	3 50
10	Tillinghast & Mason News Co, voting envelopes for Secretary of State.....	12 00
15	C. R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. box rents, state officers ..	15 12
17	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Auditor's office, Jan. 15 to June 26, 1878.....	20 60
19	Jedediah Williams, services as Harbor Commissioner, fifty days, April 1 to June 30, 1878.....	150 00
17	N. F. Potter, services as Harbor Commissioner, fifty days, April 1 to June 30, 1878.....	150 00
18	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps, public offices.....	40 00
27	Sarah A. Greene, services as member of Ladies' Board of Visi- tors to charitable institutions.....	5 70
Aug. 2	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, etc., Com. Public Schools, Harbor Commissioners and Secretary of State.....	15 79
2	C. W. Clough, repairing clock, Justice court. Pawtucket....	2 00
7	E. P. Metcalf & Co., Directory, " ".....	2 00
5	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, General Treasurer's office, Oct. 3, 1877 to June 27, 1878.....	17 16
7	W. S. Haines, drawings, etc. for harbor line, for Harbor Com.	4 70
7	W. Means, care of office Harbor Com., 3 mos. to July 1, 1878	13 00
8	Sampson Davenport & Co., Directory, 1878, Commissioner of Public Schools.....	3 00
10	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, etc., Asst. Att'y Gen. office.	37 25
13	Daniel Burton, water pipe and labor.....	9 50
Sept. 4	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps for public offices.....	65 00
12	Frank A. Thurber, tort citation, Providence county jail.....	1 90
12	Susan B. P. Martin, expenses as visitor to State Institutions to Sept. 11, 1878.....	8 00
12	A. J. Ward, stationery, Justicecourt, Newport, November, 1877, to August 13, 1878.....	10 00
17	George A. Atwood, tort citation, Providence county jail....	1 90



1878.

Sept. 18	Davenport & Manchester, pole and copper ball, tide gauge for Harbor Commissioners.....	2 55
18	Dexter, Gorton & Co., tide gauge boxes, for Harbor Com....	10 61
21	Frank C. Viall, service of tort citations.....	11 85
24	Edward Thurber, attendance at Indian meetings, 1878.....	6 00
25	D. M. C. Stedman, benefit of Narragansett Library Association, Wakefield.....	100 00
25	George L. Cooke, Jr., benefit of Warren Public Library.....	125 00
25	S. S. Rider, stationery, Justice court, Providence.....	8 30
26	Joel M. Spencer, express, telegrams, etc.....	6 87
30	Akerman & Co., receipt book for Auditor.....	29 75
Oct. 3	Bugbee & Hall, stationery, etc., Harbor Commissioners, Dec. 30, 1876, to March 1, 1878.....	22 79
3	Ansel Carpenter, services as janitor Justice court, Pawtucket, Mar. 1 to Sept. 30, 1878.....	20 83
5	E. C. Reynolds, surveying, etc., for Harbor Commissioners, east side Providence river.....	43 00
5	S. S. Rider, stationery, Sec. of State, July 19 to Sept. 28, 1878,	11 50
9	Wm. G. Roelker, order of Board of Education, for benefit of East Greenwich Free Library Association.....	125 00
9	George W. Newell, do. Pawtucket Free Library.....	125 00
9	James C. Collins, do. Union Free Library, Centredale.....	75 00
9	C. R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. box rent for public officers.....	15 08
9	Charles F. James, services as Harbor Commissioners, surveying, etc., Crawford street Bridge to Fox Point.....	48 27
9	J. Herbert Shedd, services as Harbor Commissioner, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1878.....	171 00
9	N. F. Potter, 50 days service as Harbor Commissioner.....	150 00
9	Jedediah Williams, 50 days service ".....	150 00
10	W. D. Aldrich, order of Board of Education, for benefit of the Manville Free Library.....	50 00
14	S. S. Rider, stationery, Justice court, Providence, July 6 to Oct. 7, 1878.....	9 25
15	Steamer Massachusetts, express and freight on books for Executive Department.....	3 48
22	Henry Staples & Co., paper, twine, etc., Sec. of State.....	4 75
22	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, etc., July 1, to Sept. 30... ..	16 20
23	Matthew Vance, moving goods from Clerk's office, Justice court, to Providence court-house.....	25 00
23	C. R. Brayton, P. M., postage stamps for public offices.....	60 00
24	Edward R. Crowell, lettering sign, etc., Harbor Com. office..	18 95
28	E. L. Freeman & Co., 1 Arkansas stone, Sec. of State.....	1 38
Nov. 8	A. J. Ward, stationery, Justice court, Newport, to Sept. 24, '78,	1 35
8	Edward D. Jones, service, tort citation.....	1 60
9	Edward C. Reynolds, draughting for Harbor Commissioners.	51 63
13	Alvah Mowry, posting notice to registry voters, town of Bur-rillville.....	5 00

1878.		
Nov. 18	Edward Stanhope, same, East Greenwich.....	\$2 00
18	Henry Staples, etc., manilla paper, Secretary of State.....	1 30
18	Frank C. Viall, service of tort citations.....	17 00
19	Lyman B. Bosworth, com. Esther Cahill to State Asylum...	7 00
27	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, etc. Adj. Gen'l's Office, April 21, 1877, to November 1, 1878.....	74 47
29	Charles F. James, surveys, etc., for Harbor Commissioners...	204 29
29	Henry Smith, care of room, State Board Health, to Nov. 9, '78,	8 50
Dec. 5	Owen McAuliffe, stove, pipe, fittings, office Harbor Com. ...	33 00
5	Edward C. Reynolds, services to Harbor Com. draughting to date.....	44 63
12	Albert C. Johnson, service of tort citations.....	15 20
18	Charles W. Jenckes & Bro., 200 paper rolls for Ins. Com. ....	3 60
12	Henry Smith, one mo. service as janitor, office Harbor Com..	4 00
18	Wm. M. Bailey, Jr., benefit of Library for Union for Christian Work.....	125 00
28	George N. Bliss, expenses of Commissioners of Shell Fisheries July 9 to Dec. 27, 1878.....	30 08
30	J. M. Addeman, express, telegrams, etc., Sec. of State's office, May 24 to Dec. 31, 1878.....	31 28
31	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, adv. harbor lines, etc.....	32 54
31	Charles E. Potter, serving tort citations.....	5 20
31	S. S. Rider, stationery. Justice court, Prov., Nov. 25 to date.	20 62
31	J. Herbert Shedd, 50 days service as Harbor Com. & expenses,	160 95
31	N. F. Potter, 50 " " " ".....	150 00
31	Jedediah Williams 50 " " " ".....	150 00
Total.....		\$4,921 78

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*New State Prison.*

1878.		
May 2	Alfred Stone.....	\$336 65
2	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	2,950 00
8	George Hayes.....	45 00
14	A. R. Whitney.....	3,000 00
15	S. B. Cushing... ..	23 00
21	A. R. Whitney.....	3,794 51
29	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	500 00
June 4	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll)....	419 00
5	Manchester & Hudson.....	16 00
5	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	2,950 00
5	Providence Gas Co.....	1 30
5	William Hall & Co.....	300 00

1878.

	5	M. L. Watson.....	23 40
	5	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co.....	1,200 00
	5	W. A. Robinson & Co.....	2 00
	5	Fuller Iron Works.....	2 50
	5	Alexander B. Springer.....	9 80
	5	James Crawford.....	31 45
	5	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	185 97
	5	Moulton & Ingraham.....	55 44
	5	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	7 68
	6	Providence Gas Co.....	4 49
	7	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
	7	H. W. Clapp.....	72 00
	10	N. W. Eayres.....	1,337 25
July	2	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll).....	529 50
	3	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	65 00
	3	Alexander B. Springer.....	90 00
	9	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	3,000 00
	26	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	800 00
	27	C. & J. A. Robbins.....	460 00
Aug.	3	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co.....	487 46
	3	James H. Tower.....	890 00
	3	Willard F. Inman.....	150 00
	6	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll).....	871 09
	6	W. F. Inman.....	588 23
	10	Manchester & Hudson.....	360 40
	10	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	125 93
	10	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	20 30
	10	Moulton & Ingraham.....	49 88
	10	James McNally.....	1,200 00
	10	Fuller Iron Works.....	27 59
	10	Board of State Charities and Corrections...	83 90
	10	M. L. Watson.....	5 69
	24	William Hull & Co.....	91 51
Sept.	4	A. B. Prentice, (pay roll).....	1,119 85
	4	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
	4	Danforth Locomotive & Machine Co.....	4,000 00
	4	Moulton & Ingraham.....	207 34
	4	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	55 98
	18	Stone & Carpenter.....	70 19
	18	Alexander Grant.....	1,100 00
	25	Builders Iron Foundry.....	1,900 00
	25	Alexander B. Springer.....	1,700 00
Oct.	3	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	400 00
	3	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	32 50
	3	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	72 50
	3	Willard F. Inman.....	1,500 00
	3	Nelson Viall, Warden.....	400 00

1878.			
	3	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll).....	959 46
	8	A. B. Prentice, ".....	106 59
	11	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	2,600 00
	16	Alexander Grant.....	1,100 00
	16	Fuller Iron Works.....	50 30
	16	E. B. Gurney & Co.....	70 42
	16	Moulton & Ingraham.....	11 99
	23	Stillman White.....	24 00
	28	Tingley Marble Co.....	16 00
	23	Alexander B. Springer.....	500 00
	23	H. W. S. Cleveland.....	15 00
Nov.	6	Moens Asphaltic Cement Co.....	2,075 10
	7	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	230 55
	7	M. Golrich & Co.....	90 00
	7	Manchester & Hudson.....	55 99
	12	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll).....	553 00
	13	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	250 00
	13	W. W. Chapin.....	30 02
	13	Warren Foundry and Machine Co.....	482 23
	13	Spicers & Peckham.....	8 25
	13	James Tucker, Jr.....	141 82
	13	Nelson Viall, Warden.....	500 00
	21	Wood & Winsor.....	247 73
	25	Alexander B. Springer.....	1,278 34
	26	George W. Lewis.....	10 00
	26	A. B. Prentice, (pay-roll).....	207 18
	27	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.....	11 05
	27	Tingley Marble Co.....	400 00
	27	Peter McIntyre.....	42 56
	27	James H. Tower.....	500 00
	27	Weaver, Anthony & Co.....	69 00
	27	C. Halstead.....	396 00
	27	Henry Mencke.....	105 00
Dec.	5	John H. Eddy & Co.....	3 63
	5	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.....	7 50
	5	Henry T. Root.....	34 09
	7	Richards & Belden.....	40 50
	18	Anthony & Cowell.....	759 35
	18	R. I. State Prison.....	601 64
	18	Potter & Co.....	515 40
	18	D. D. Sweet & Co.....	438 16
	18	Louis W. Clarke.....	238 50
	18	James Tucker, Jr.....	148 30
	18	Barker, Chadsey & Co.....	64 86
	18	Manchester & Hudson.....	52 50
	18	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	50 00
	18	Stone & Carpenter.....	124 30

1878.

18	Charles H. George & Co.....	59 00
18	Spicers & Peckham.....	26 75
18	James Shaw, 3d.....	16 66
18	Nelson Viall.....	73 00
18	A. R. Whitney.....	44 00
18	James McNally.....	101 00
18	John R. Shirley.....	300 00
18	Alexander Grant.....	1,294 00
20	Thomas Phillips & Co.....	320 34
21	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
21	Rhode Island Concrete Co.....	300 05
24	A. R. Darling & Co.....	5 00
24	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.....	280 00
24	John R. Shirley.....	54 10
31	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	2,012 50
31	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	187 51
31	Samuel Porter.....	69 62
31	Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co.....	1,573 18
31	Rhode Island State Prison.....	49 50
31	Moses L. Watson.....	20 75
31	Allen Greene.....	70 00
31	Shedd & Sawyer.....	134 00

Total.....\$67,221 26

*Kent County Court House, (Ventilation.)*

1878.

May 9	W. H. Fenner & Co.....	\$4 12
15	Charles B. Jones.....	102 10
15	J. S. Byrne.....	9 81
15	Owen & Bennett.....	82 26

Total.....\$147 79

*Westerly Rifles, (Repair of Armory).*

1878.

Nov. 2	Samuel H. Cross.....	\$2,000 00
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*State House, Newport, (Repairs, etc.)*

1878.

Nov. 1	Titus & Freeborn.....	\$179 17
1	Thomas A. Mason.....	197 00
1	Newport Gas Light Co.....	87 87
1	Henry Morgan.....	84 42

Total.....\$548 26

*Newport Jail, (Enlargement.)*

1878.			
Sept. 12	W. P. Peckham.....		\$949 50
12	James Fludder.....		47 47
	Total.....		\$996 97

*Battery B, First Light Artillery, (Repairs of Armory, etc.)*

1878.			
July 2	Trustees Battery B, First Light Artillery ..		\$324 80
Aug. 3	Robert McCloy.....		122 00
22	James A. Brown.....		53 90
	Total.....		\$500 00

*Inland Fisheries.*

1878.			
Dec. 20	George H. Downer.....		\$27 95

*State Normal School Building.*

1878.			
July 2	City Treasurer, Providence.....		\$30,000 00
15	A. C. Morse.....		200 00
Aug. 6	W. C. Davenport & Co.....		1,870 00
Sept. 4	" ".....		2,465 00
Oct. 3	" ".....		1,275 00
30	" ".....		1,530 00
Dec. 7	R. B. Lawton.....		36 25
12	W. C. Davenport & Co.....		2,145 01
12	A. C. Morse.....		150 00
12	Thomas B. Stockwell.....		80
	Total.....		\$39,672 06

*Repairs of State House, Providence.*

1878.			
May 2	Stone & Carpenter.....		\$15 00

*State House, Providence, (Repairs and Alterations.)*

1878.			
Aug. 21	Providence Press Company.....		\$6 88
21	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....		7 50
Dec. 5	D. W. Barney.....		452 75
	Total.....		\$4671 3

*State Armory, East Greenwich, (Repairs.)*

1878.

July 27	Thomas G. Allen & Co.....	\$138 26
27	W. R. Sharpe.....	27 45
27	William E. Brown.....	59 99
27	Lyman Himes.....	58 40
27	William Bodfish.....	9 20
27	J. L. Byrne.....	14 50
27	C. A. Hunt.....	28 20
27	Charles E. Page.....	8 15
27	Francis Read & Son.....	5 85
Total.....		\$350 00

*Repairs of Road, Providence to State Farm.*

1878.

July 30	Gerhard & Dailey.....	\$288 00
Aug. 2	Wiley & Britton.....	1,145 58
2	W. L. Britton.....	38 46
2	James Wiley.....	38 46
17	W. W. Chapin, pay-roll of quarrymen.....	173 75
23	Gerhard & Dailey.....	1,299 00
Sept. 4	Peter Lanman.....	190 40
4	James Conroy.....	190 40
7	W. W. Chapin, pay of quarrymen.....	229 39
12	J. A. Latham.....	84 25
18	W. W. Chapin, pay-roll of quarrymen and others.....	37 97
24	Peter Lanman.....	78 75
24	James Conroy.....	78 75
24	Thomas Conroy.....	78 75
Oct. 9	Peter Lanman.....	60 00
9	James Conroy.....	60 00
9	Thomas Conroy.....	60 00
17	J. A. Latham.....	81 00
22	P. Lanman, James and Thomas Conroy.....	187 56
Nov. 1	Rhode Island Cement and Drain Pipe Co.....	75 00
6	P. Lanman, James and Thomas Conroy.....	120 73
6	J. A. Latham.....	68 60
19	Peter Lanman.....	338 27
19	James Conroy.....	338 27
19	Thomas Conroy.....	338 26
Dec. 2	James Conroy.....	124 00
10	J. A. Latham.....	80 85
20	James Conroy.....	378 00
20	Harris Farm and Mine Co.....	20 00
28	J. A. Latham.....	15 40
30	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	2,718 90
Total.....		\$9,016 75

*State Armory, Woonsocket, (Repairs.)*

1878.			
Aug. 22	Horace A. Jencks.....	\$150	15
22	S. S. Getchell.....	13	86
Sept. 36	C. W. Talcott.....	177	45
	Total.....	\$350	46

*Bristol County Court-House, (Repairs in Clerk's Office.)*

1878.			
Oct. 9	James T. Freeborn .....	\$20	50
9	J. Wing Monroe.....	86	61
9	W. T. C. Wardwell.....	27	71
9	Charles H. Read.....	8	00
9	J. Howard Manchester.....	7	48
9	W. H. Bell.....	16	00
9	M. W. Bayliss.....	33	75
	Total.....	\$200	00

*Bristol County Court-House and Jail, (Repair of Sidewalk.)*

1878.			
July 23	Diamond Hill Granite Co.....	\$84	18
Aug. 5	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	137	64
21	James Doud .....	120	09
Sept. 6	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	47	35
6	Josiah F. Peckham.....	6	00
Oct. 22	W. H. Spooner.....	104	84
	Total.....	\$500	00

*State Library.*

1878.			
May 23	J. M. Addeman.....	\$6	85
July 8	S. S. Rider.....	21	75
25	Bradford Rhodes.....	5	00
Aug. 7	J. Sabin & Sons.....	4	00
Oct. 4	" ".....	4	00
5	S. S. Rider.....	7	70
5	J. A. & R. A. Reid.....	4	00
22	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	1	00
28	E. D. & H. C. Marsh.....	16	00
Nov. 12	H. M. Coombs & Co.....	15	75
	Total.....	\$26	05

*Preservation of Portraits, State House, Providence and Newport.*

1878.			
June 15	Darius Chase.....	\$36	00
Oct. 5	Annie B. Champlin.....	52	25
	Total.....	\$148	25

*Furniture Clerk's Office, Justice Court Providence.*

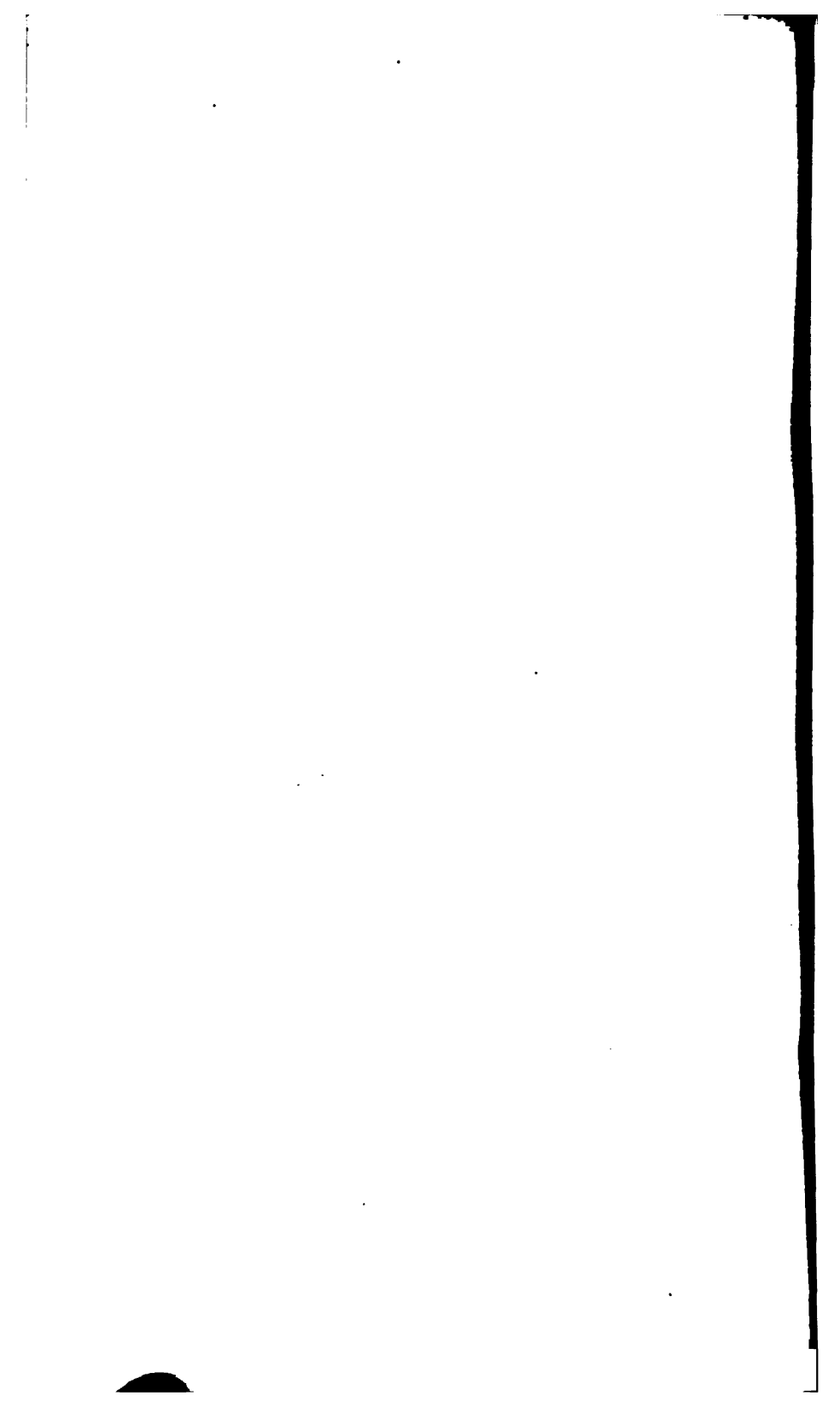
1878.			
Sept. 30	Rhode Island State Prison.....	\$250	00
30	Anthony & Cowell.....	50	00
	Total.....	\$300	00



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
OF THE  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.



PROVIDENCE:  
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1879.



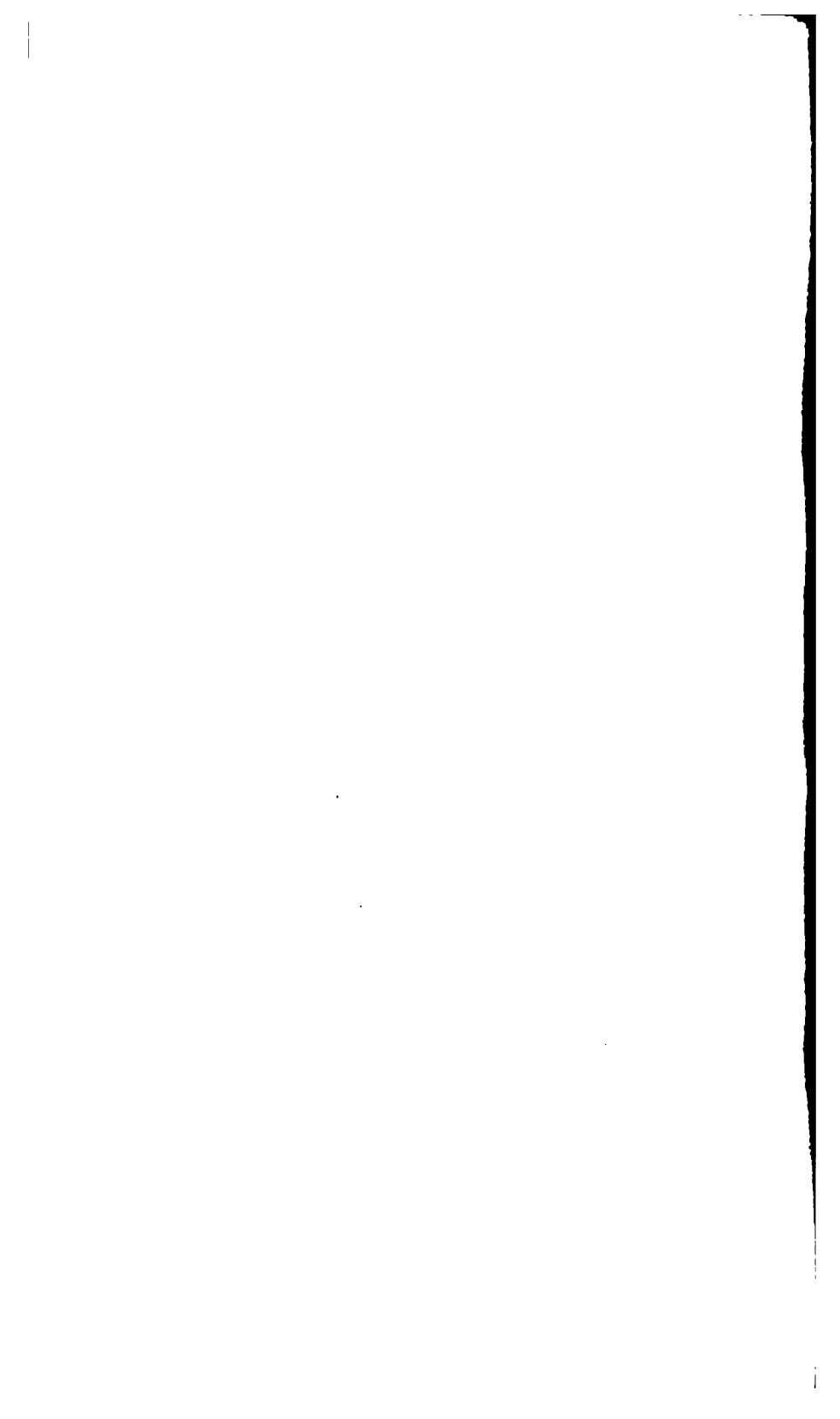
# MEMBERS

OF THE

## RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

WITH P. O. ADDRESS AND TERMS OF SERVICE.

	<i>P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
DAVID KING, M. D.....	Newport.....	1884.
HON. ELISHA DYER, Jr.....	Wakefield .....	1883.
CHARLES H. FISHER, M. D.....	Scituate .....,.....	1882.
GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D.....	Woonsocket .....	1881.
WILLIAM T. C. WARDWELL, Esq....	Bristol.....	1880.
ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D.....	Centreville .....	1879.



*to the Members of the Rhode Island State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—An account of the more important transactions of the Board, and the work of the Secretary, during the eight months ending December 31, 1878, is respectfully presented in the general report herewith submitted.

The organization of a new department of State administration in all cases, necessarily involves the employment of considerable time, in acquiring a full knowledge of the duties of that department, and in the devising of methods of systematic administration. Some part of the work assigned the Secretary of the Board had been previously performed in several diverse departments of the civil government, and, therefore, the labor required, to attain a familiar acquaintance with all the details of these different forms of service, and to discharge the duties appertaining thereto, together with the new duties imposed by the Act establishing the Board, has given quite full occupation to the time of your Secretary since his appointment to the office.

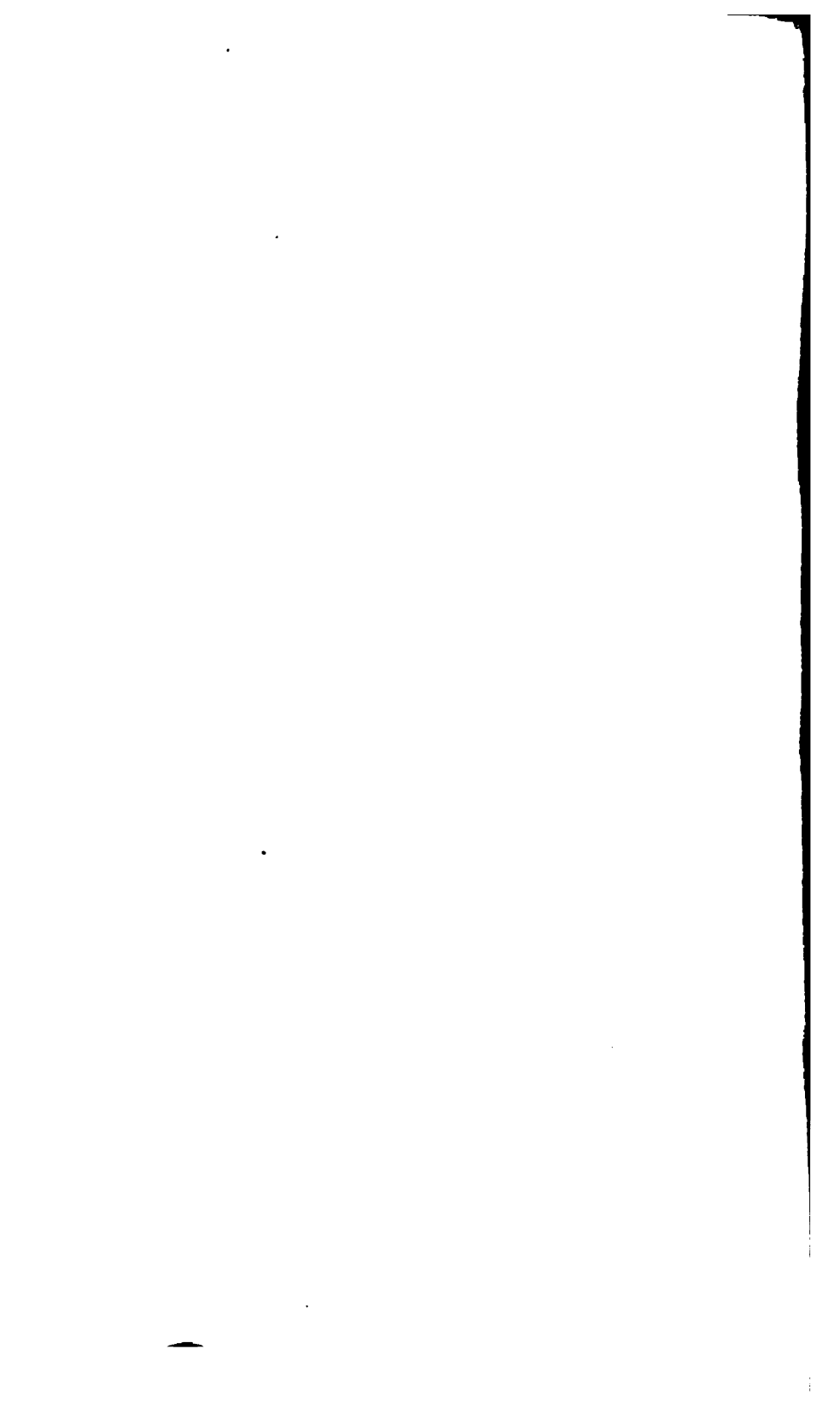
The work has been performed in three departments of labor, which, though having many points and objects in common, have still, in several respects, distinctly separate purposes and modes of procedure. And though there is a unity in the whole, in regard to the objects to be attained, there must continue to be the same general division. The three departments comprise the investigation of the causes of disease, the superintendence of the collection, classification and tabulation of vital statistics, and the work of the Cattle Commission.

In the report will be found suggestions and remarks in regard to the several departments of labor, and the plans with which the work is designed to be prosecuted, and which seem to promise the best results.

The several papers, which are added to the report, are all of a practical character, and the information they will furnish, on all the subjects treated, will be of substantial value to all who study them.

CHARLES H. FISHER, *Secretary.*

PROVIDENCE, January 19, 1879.



PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 22, 1879.

*to the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:*

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 680, of the Public Laws, the State Board of Health herewith respectfully presents the accompanying report of the Secretary, and appended papers, as the annual Report of the Board, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878.

DAVID KING, *Chairman.*

CHARLES H. FISHER, *Secretary.*

# CONTENTS.

---

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

METRIC SYSTEM.

TREATMENT OF THE DROWNED.

HYGIENE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WALL PAPERS, DANGERS FROM.

POISONOUS CARDS AND LABELS.

PREVENTION OF KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

KEROSENE.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF RHODE ISLAND.

DIPHThERIA.

CAUSES OF ILL HEALTH AMONG WOMEN.

DIETETIC VALUE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

CAUSATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

APPENDIX.

INDEX.



## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

I have the honor herewith to present my first Annual Report, as Secretary of the Rhode Island State Board of Health.

As an introductory to a clerical report of the doings of the Board, and the work of the Secretary, a brief history of the inception, and progress of the movement, which resulted in the Act of the General Assembly, establishing a State Board of Health, will be quite pertinent.

### ORIGIN OF THE BOARD.

On the last day of the May session of the General Assembly for the year 1877, a bill to establish a State Board of Health, was introduced in the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The framing of the bill was the result of a sudden impulse to bring the question squarely before the public, during the recess previous to the January session of the year 1878. There was no expectation that the bill would go through the hands of the committees of both houses, and be put on its final passage in both on that day, but that it would go over to the next session as unfinished business.

The provisions of the bill, framed without access to any legislation of like character, were few, but the desired object was quite as well accomplished. At the January session of the General Assembly for the year 1878, the bill came up as unfinished business, and was transferred from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, in whose docket it then was, to the House Committee on State Charities and Corrections. That committee, in conference with Dr. E. M. Snow, Superintendent of Health, of the City of Providence, a Committee of the Providence Medical Association, and the Senator who presented the original bill, framed a new bill, which was reported to the House by them, as a substitute for the bill referred to them.

Previous, however, to any active movement by the Committee on State Charities and Corrections, in the direction of framing a new bill, the Governor had received a communication from the Secretary of the International Medical Congress of 1876, enclosing a resolution of that body directed to the Governors of all the States, earnestly requesting them to recommend to their respective legislatures the enactment of laws establishing State boards of health, whenever such boards of health had not already been established. This communication was presented, and referred by the Governor to the Joint Committee on Executive Communications. That committee made the following Report.

## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Honorable General Assembly :*

The joint committee on executive communications, to whom was referred a "Circular and Resolutions of the International Medical Congress in relation to the establishment of State Boards of Health," respectfully report that they requested Dr. Charles H. Fisher, a member of said committee to prepare a paper on the general subject of State Boards of Health, which is herewith submitted and is as follows :

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee :*

In compliance with your request, I herewith submit some suggestions, touching the questions involved in the communication of his excellency, the Governor, of a circular and resolution of the International Medical Congress, in relation to the establishment of State boards of health.

The first question which naturally presents itself, is the one of practical utility,

### IS A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH NEEDED ?

If answered in the affirmative, then follows the question: what are the reasons for so believing ! In order to intelligently consider the question, it is necessary, first to make a statement of facts, appertaining to the general public, in relation to health and life, and their influences, social, civil and political. The value of public health can scarcely be overestimated. It is the absolutely indispensable foundation, of a vigorous and prosperous state.

### PUBLIC HEALTH IS PUBLIC WEALTH,

said the statesman and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin.

What is public wealth ?

By whatever name we may express the units and constituents of wealth, it is in the aggregate almost wholly the product of labor. Labor to be effective, must depend on good health, and so indirectly, *health is wealth*, or its chief factor.

## INVALIDISM IS A PUBLIC AS WELL AS PRIVATE CALAMITY.

Every individual disabled wholly or in part, by sickness, is to that extent and degree of disablement, not only a burden and loss to self and family, but also a burden and loss in various ways to the community and the State.

Invalids not only lose their own time for productive labor, but compel to a greater or less extent, the loss of time of others in their care, and also sustain pecuniary losses, to recover which, entails still further personal loss of time, and therefore loss to public productiveness.

Setting aside for the present all moral and humanitarian aspects of the question, suppose it to be examined solely on the business and pecuniary side, in the light of dollars and cents.

Assuming there are only 250,000 persons residing in the State, would it be unreasonable to assert that on an average there are 12,500 persons of all ages sick, or one in every twenty of the whole, i. e. five per cent., and that the requisite attention to the sick would require the time of somewhat above half as many more, say 7,500, or three per cent., making 20,000 in all, or eight per cent. Now if the labor of the whole population will average seventy-five cents per day, the scale running from nought to \$20 or more, here is a clear loss of \$15,000 a day to private and public wealth, during the continuance of the sickness, to say nothing of the loss thereafter; \$15,000 a day for 300 days makes the large sum of \$4,500,000.

That this estimate is not too high, may be inferred from the report of the Superintendent of the Census of 1875. On page 151 it is stated that the average wages in the whole State, for the woollen manufacture, was for all ages \$1.17½. In this as well as in cotton and other employments, are children of ten years of age. On page 152 it is stated that in the cotton manufacture the average wages per diem are higher. These employments are referred to because they are supposed to afford the minimum wages of all occupations. In the professional, commercial and mechanical employments the average wages are considerably in excess of the manufactures alluded to.

It is believed that a very considerable part of the sickness that afflicts humanity is preventable. This belief is founded on what seems to be positive evidence, afforded by results of measures taken in some localities for the prevention and restriction of various diseases. Health boards have been in operation in many parts of England for more than thirty years, and the results of their labors have been so satisfactory as to lead the general government to establish them in almost every

borough of the kingdom. The reports *show conclusively that the sickness and mortality of those localities have been very materially reduced.* Suppose in Rhode Island by means of proper measures, the sickness could be diminished five per cent., which certainly is a low estimate. we should, on the calculation above, have a daily saving of \$750, or a yearly saving of \$236,000. This seems like a large saving for a small expenditure of money, but the conclusion is justified by facts !

We have another item of loss in the death of individuals. It may be assumed that the average individual at twenty years of age is worth in prospective availability, the average cost of support during the period of dependence, including food, clothing, education, care when young and in sickness, expenses of sickness, and every item, directly and indirectly. Suppose the average sum be estimated at \$100 per annum. then the average individual would have, at twenty years of age, a personal value of \$2,000 at least, (as no interest on cost is added,) as an investment of the public, and capable of adding to the public wealth a fair dividend, say five per cent., or \$100 per annum.

Now according to life and annuity tables, such person would have an expectation of fifty-two years of life, and an average of forty-five years of effective and productive value. It will be seen that the amount at the end of forty-five years, would be a very considerable sum. But if the individual should be stricken down by death, at that age, then the whole would be lost, and so would a proportionate loss be sustained by the death of an individual at any time, during the period of development or effectiveness.

In regard to this estimate, it may be stated that on page 158 of the Report of the Census of 1875, the total products of the State, for the year ending June 1st, 1875, were \$133,025,291; equal to \$515.12 for each person, of all ages in the State; or an average of about \$1.72 per day for every man, woman and child, allowing fifteen days each for lost time per annum. Now, with the previous estimate of the average of 75 cents per diem for individuals of all ages, sick or well. from infancy up, the amount of wages for labor for 300 days would be \$58,101,750, leaving about \$75,000,000 profit. This would leave, also, nearly \$300 per annum for every person of all ages and conditions in the State, as an addition to the public wealth, instead of \$100, the previous estimate.

The mortuary tables of the registration report for 1876, show the decease of 4,116 individuals during that year. Of these, at least 3,500 were in the effective, or expectantly effective period of life. Suppose the average public value of these persons be estimated—not at \$2,000,

the average value at twenty years of age, but at one quarter that sum—\$500, the loss to the public would then amount to the large sum of \$1,750,000. Now if by State action, five per cent. of these lives could have been saved, and that cannot be called a high estimate, we shall find the number of lives which might have been saved to be 175, and the amount of prospective public wealth preserved, the sum of \$87,500. If to this sum we add the \$236,000, the moderate estimate of the annual amount saved by the prevention of sickness, we have then the very large sum of \$323,800, which it is believed might be annually saved the State, by such measures as could be put in effective operation by a judicious board of health. Of course, there are many minor items of loss, public and private, which are the inseparable concomitants of sickness and death, not now to be taken into account, the purpose of this paper not contemplating the aggregation of minor details. The foregoing simply presents a summary exhibit of the coarser financial features of the question, on the dollar side.

If we now take into consideration the moral aspect of the question, we are met at the threshold with a multitude of facts, more abhorrent and appalling, than can be presented from any other view. It would be impossible, within the proper limits of this paper, to portray, except in the most cursory manner, the immense amount of degradation, vice and crime, that directly or indirectly have their origin in sickness of the body. They seem to be mutually causative the one of the other, and mutually convertible. Sickness in some, benumbs the moral nature, clouds the judgment, induces nervous irritability that intensifies the animal propensities, and these lasting longer than the return of bodily strength, through perversion of moral sense, plunge the unhappy victims into dissipation and degradation. But for sickness, many slums of vice would be depopulated.

How sickness of body taxes the resources of the State can be readily traced through various down hill grades, to the alms houses, jails, and penitentiaries. The civil and political aspects of the question, are so intimately involved in the brief considerations above, that they need no separate discussion.

By these statements we find the State a great loser by reason of sickness and death. Suffering financially, suffering socially and morally. The foundations of public and private virtue sapped, its future prosperity and existence endangered. What then? Can anything be done to stay the moral and physical death? The laws of nature are beneficent, rightly observed, but violated, are a two-edged sword. Though absolute, they are not tyrannical, they recognize the sacredness of

human life, and the blessedness of human health. The great fear of human mortals should be less the servile fear of human authority and human opinion, and more the fear of Divine authority, as declared and administered through the laws of nature. But when natural laws are recklessly or ignorantly violated by masses of citizens, it is the *duty* as well as the right of the State to interpose, and while seeking diligently to enlighten its people, should also affix a just penalty for violation of its own laws, enacted for the better observance of the laws of nature. It does seem as if the time has come when the State *cannot justifiably* withhold its authority in the devising and maintaining of proper measures for the protection of life and health, by instituting such inquiries in regard to the influence of locations, occupations, habits, customs and indulgences, as humanity requires, and by such interference in the removal of causes of sickness and death as common justice demands.

#### ECONOMY OF EARLY SANITARY ACTION.

The towns of Rhode Island are, with very few exceptions, in process of steady growth in population. Within some of them are conditions limited to small areas which, if allowed to remain, will, at no very distant day, become sources of disease, entailing great pecuniary loss, private and public. In most of them, these sources of future danger can be removed or remedied at very small cost, during these earlier periods of their growth, and thus stamped out, much suffering and expense prevented. But, by reason of delay, may be so hidden by the so-called march of improvement, that their existence is lost sight of and forgotten, until the outburst of some terrible epidemic reveals the perilous and portentous fact. And also, by reason of delay, some of these fountains of death may become so incorporated with large pecuniary investments, and thereby acquire the title of "vested rights" of individuals, that, though the right of eminent domain should be unlimited in the interests of public health, there would still remain the probability of costly litigation, and heavy damages. The attention of the general public, under direction of recognized authority, would readily detect many of these future sources of disease, and so be easily and cheaply preëmpted in the interests of humanity and public health.

For the purposes suggested above, of the prevention of disease and the protection of life, and thereby the enhancing of the interests of individuals and the State, it cannot be reasonably denied that

## A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH IS NEEDED.

Because there is no other agency to effect the desired objects, or put in operation the desired measures. It is true that all intelligent and well educated physicians are regarded as the established conservators of the public health, and it is their duty to observe and study diseases in all their relations, to collect facts in regard to circumstances surrounding, as well as conditions personal to, and inhering in, the suffering individual, but they cannot, without going outside the daily routine of professional work, and at pecuniary loss, enter upon the wider labor of a comprehensive survey of the entire broad field of morbid phenomena, as affecting a large area of communities. This work, it is *the policy as well as the duty* of the State to put in operation. The question may be asked, how can a board of health accomplish the desired objects?

## BY POPULARIZING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEANS OF AVOIDING DISEASES.

The dissemination among the masses of the people, of information in regard to the prevention of disease, emanating from acknowledged authority, would without question be respected, and its suggestions be largely observed. Such information, widely diffused, need not necessarily be attended with much expense. Tracts of one, two, or more pages of printed matter, at insignificant cost, can be scattered among the families of the State where they would be of value. Such distribution might be easily accomplished through town superintendents of public schools, and many other agencies. Then again, doubtless, the public press, at intervals, would admit short articles of a half column or so, without any expense to the State, on the policy of furnishing to its readers matter of public interest and value. In this way great numbers of the people, otherwise ignorant, thoughtless or indifferent, would have their attention effectively called to sources of danger and the means of defence. Notwithstanding the fact, that so many

" Know the right and approve it too,  
But know the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue,"

and the known perversity and carelessness, characteristic of human kind, it must be admitted that popular hygienic information and instruction, so diffused, must inevitably largely influence the public mind and perceptibly decrease the percentage of sickness and the death rate. Among the common causes of preventable disease, about which the masses of the people need more positive knowledge, may

be mentioned vitiated air, absence of light, morbid emanations from cess-pools, sink drains, decomposing garbage; haze and dusts holding animal, vegetable or inorganic irritants and poisons, special morbid products derived from diseased bodies of men or animals, exhaustion of physical and mental vitality, by too prolonged or excessive labor of body or mind, loss of sleep; violent anger, grief or joy, and long immersion in cold and humid atmospheres. It will be seen that a State board is needed

#### TO GIVE UNITY OF PURPOSE AND EFFECTIVENESS

to diffusion of sanitary knowledge, and to direct investigation in a systematic manner:

1. The first, and the continued leading object of a State board of health should be (a) the general enlightenment of the people in sanitary knowledge, (b) so that they may have a clear understanding of the rights, duties and responsibilities of all persons in relation to public as well as to personal health; and (c) to perceive the necessity of the earnest observance and enforcement of good sanitary laws and regulations, as the foundation of success, in the promotion of health and longevity.

2. To act as a central board in giving enlightened direction to all labors of a sanitary character, that may be instituted in different sections of the State; first, by suggesting systematic and uniform methods of inquiry and investigation; second, by suggesting the best modes of applying general sanitary laws to special or local circumstances; and third, by suggesting to local authorities the presumably best means of securing popular support to local sanitary administration; and fourth, by encouragement and promotion of formation of village health clubs, who will look after the performance of the sanitary duties of their respective localities, under the superintendence of the central board.

3. In reference to the above remarks, it need hardly be observed that the inference is clear that every person, family, community, town and city, have each certain individual and local, as well as general, duties and responsibilities in regard to the prevention of disease and loss of life, and while more widely spread and general causes of peril to life and health exist, requiring a central sanitary organization, such central organization can most fully accomplish its purpose by giving unity of purpose, counsel and aid to local organizations.



4. Such local organizations, by observation and inquiry, can collect a mass of facts, not otherwise so well attainable. These facts singly, may seem and be of little value; but, reported from many points, over a considerable extent of territory, and under a great variety of circumstances, will, when properly arranged and classified, and subjected to a reasonably inductive method of study, become a valuable basis for generalizations and logical conclusions, and also valuable as affording great aid in the observation and detection of new facts. Sanitary observations must necessarily extend over a considerable territorial area, comprising cities, towns and villages, neither of which alone can furnish all the facts absolutely needed for full generalization. What is true of a city, may not be true of a country town or village, any more in sanitary matters than in morals, habits or customs. Consequently, the jurisdiction of the central board, should comprise supervision, not only of important, but also such as at first thought, might be regarded as unimportant localities.

There has been in contemplation, for a number of years, the establishment at the national capital of a national health bureau, or a public health commission for the United States. Such a bureau like the signal service office, must be in regular correspondence with responsible bodies in all the several States; bodies having defined duties and authorities, such as are conferred on State boards of health. At this time there are three departments of the national government doing all their limited authority will allow, in the way of collecting an accurate knowledge of, and in the restriction and prevention of diseases, mostly of an epidemic character. They are the surgeon general's bureau of the army, the medical department of the navy, and the marine hospital service. Compared with what might be accomplished by a bureau established for the specific purpose of promoting the national health, their work is very limited. When all the States, or nearly all, (and the time is near at hand, nearly one-half already) have established boards of health, then the knowledge acquired in the several States can be utilized by a national board, to the great advantage of the nation. Without question, in a majority of cases, the inception and development of pestilences can be detected at the outset, the course of the epidemics, and the spread of the contagion arrested, and their existence stamped out.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, having passed the House of Representatives with such unanimity as to give good assurance of its becoming a national statute, to aid State and municipal authorities in excluding from the country contagious and

infectious diseases. It requires weekly reports from Consuls of the sanitary condition of foreign ports, and oftener by telegraph if at hand, if needful to announce the departure of suspected vessels or persons, and requires all needful information to be distributed to the local State and municipal authorities, by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service. It alludes to State organization of boards of health in such a way as to lead to the inevitable inference that the general government expects that state boards of health will be soon universally established throughout the country.

The limited time allotted me forbids a more extended consideration of the subject at the present time; but such suggestions as have been made are simply skirmishing on legitimate ground, for the more the field of sanitary observation, presenting prospective benefits from systematic legal supervision, is surveyed, the wider its borders extend. There is to-day in all the broad world no material agency of any kind whatsoever, that is working out so many, promisingly beneficent results to mankind, as that which is involved in the universal application of the laws of sanitary science. They are demonstrating that health and longevity are the natural inheritance of mankind; that disease is abnormal, and death accidental, except from natural decline of age; and that both are largely preventable by human agencies.

CHARLES H. FISHER,

For the Committee on Executive Communications.

The above report of the Joint Committee on Executive Communications, was presented in the Senate simultaneously with the introduction in the House, by the Committee on State Charities and Corrections of the new bill for the establishment of a State Board of Health. This bill after reference to another committee of the House, and after various delays, verbal alterations and amendments in both houses, was finally passed and became a law as follows :

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the State Board of Health. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well educated physicians and members

of some medical society incorporated by this State. The Governor may remove any member for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the Board.

SEC. 2. The six persons first appointed, shall be appointed for one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, and hereafter, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one member of the Board annually, for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the State, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the General Assembly, or by the Governor when the General Assembly is not in session.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals, and perform all the duties which have been delegated to the Board of Cattle Commissioners in Chapter 76, of the General Statutes of the State.

SEC. 5. Section 3, of Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the Board of Cattle Commissioners heretofore constituted under authority of said section, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 6. In every section of Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, where the word "commissioners" occurs, it shall be construed to mean State Board of Health.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall receive the returns of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, and shall prepare the annual report upon the registration of the same as now required by law, but after the report is prepared, the returns shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, to be bound and indexed by him as heretofore.

SEC. 8. Wherever the words "Secretary of State" occur in sections 1, 2, 3, 16 and 19, of Chapter 77, of the General Statutes, they shall be construed to mean Secretary of the State Board of Health, and in the sixth line of section 2, of said chapter, the word "he" shall be construed to mean Secretary of State. Section 17, of Chapter 77, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The Board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the Board, except the Secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the Board, shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 10. The Board shall elect a well qualified physician as their Secretary.

SEC. 11. The Secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this law and such other duties as the Board may require, and he shall receive such salary, not in excess of twelve hundred dollars per annum, as the Board may determine. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Board, but may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members thereof.

SEC. 12. The Governor shall provide a suitable office for the Board, in the city of Providence, and the actual expenses of the Board and of the members thereof, when certified by the Chairman and approved by the Governor, shall be paid from the treasury of the State.

SEC. 13. The Board shall make a report in print, to the General Assembly, annually in the month of January, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the State as they shall deem important.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. The several town councils and boards of aldermen shall still be *ex-officio* boards of health in their respective towns, as is now by law provided; *provided, however*, that the city council of any city may appoint a board of health for such city, which shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of aldermen as a board of health.

In accordance with the provision of the law, requiring the "Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate," to appoint the six persons who together should constitute the Board, His Excellency at a proper time presented to the Senate, the following persons in the order named, with the county represented, and the terms of service respectively, viz :

DAVID KING, M. D., Newport County.....	six years.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Washington County.....	five "
CHAS. H. FISHER, M. D., Providence County.....	four "
GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D., " " .....	three "
WM. T. C. WARDWELL, Bristol " .....	two "
ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D., Kent " .....	one "

The appointees were unanimously confirmed by the Senate:

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Ten days after the rising of the General Assembly, to wit: the 22d day of April, the members elect were called together at the State House in the city of Providence, by David King, M. D., of Newport, in obedience to the order of the Governor. Upon the assembling of the members, the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, and after calling the meeting to order, Dr. King made the following remarks :

*Gentlemen of the State Board of Health:*

By order of the Governor of the State, it has become my duty as your senior member, to call together the members of the Board. The objects of our investigation are of the highest importance to the welfare of the State. Within the department of public health, improvements and reforms, inaugurated by us, will be beneficial in their tendency, and permanent in their influence. We cannot but engage in the respectable, I may say, high duties, assigned us by the government of the State, with the pleasing and assured prospect of accomplishing much good in our midst.

It will be our duty to take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State, to make investigations into the causes of disease, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and to faithfully do all in our power to ascertain the causes, and the best means for the prevention of diseases of all kinds in the State. And not of men alone, but to investigate also, the subject of diseases among cattle and other animals.

The field of our duties and labors is therefore wide, embracing every circumstance and agency that can affect animal life, or man, regarded as a physical being, or as a physical being endowed with an intellectual and moral nature.

A distinguished writer of acknowledged authority has declared, "that public or State medicine has for its primary object the prevention of disease; the surrounding the sick with conditions most favorable to recovery; and the diminution in a marked manner of the death roll of the people; that the ultimate object of State medicine is the improvement of the races of men to their highest possible degree of perfection." This may be regarded as a fair and comprehensive statement of the aims and purposes of the State Board of Health.

In the consideration and investigation of subjects having a practical bearing on public health, I trust that we shall deliberate and act with a due sense of the responsibility placed upon us by the Governor and General Assembly, and with the spirit and energy of men entrusted with these most important interests of the State.

Among the subjects especially demanding our attention, may be mentioned:

1. Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.
2. Sewerage and Drainage.
3. Food, Drinks, and Water-Supply.
4. Buildings—Public and Private; including Ventilation, Heating, etc.
5. Climate—General and by Season of Year; and as related to Age of Inhabitants.
6. Disposal of Excreta and Decomposing Organic Matter.
7. Poisons, Explosives, Chemicals, Accidents, and Special Sources of Danger to Life and Health.
8. Occupations and Recreations.
9. Education: the Relation of Schools to Health, the kind and methods of instruction in use, and methods to be proposed.
10. Geology and Topography: Influence on health, of Forests and their removal, Shade Trees near Dwellings, etc.
11. The Death-Rate as influenced by Age, Climate, and Social Condition.
12. Legislation in the Interests of Public Health.
13. Finance.
14. Mental Hygiene.

A temporary organization was then formed, and upon the calling of the roll, the following members were found present, viz:

DAVID KING, M. D.....	Newport.
Hon. ELISHA DYER, Jr.....	Wickford.
GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D.....	Woonsocket.
CHARLES H. FISHER, M. D. ....	Scituate,
ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D.....	Warwick.

Upon motion, Dr. David King was unanimously elected permanent Chairman, and Charles H. Fisher, permanent Secretary.

#### WORK OF THE BOARD.

Under this head, it is not designed to report all the transactions that are put on the record of the various meetings of the Board, but such only as will give a general outline of the plans and purposes governing its action, in laying out work for itself and the Secretary.

At the meeting for organization, and following the election of officers, considerable informal discussion of various topics relating to the public health ensued. The subject of the prevalence of glanders and farcy among horses, was considered at greater length than any other, and the necessity of immediate action for its restriction was apparent. A set of regulations having particular reference to glanders and farcy in horses was adopted, and the Secretary was authorized to publish the same in the newspapers of such counties or districts, as were found by inquiry to have horses affected with the said disease. The advertisement was as follows:

#### RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

##### GLANDERS IN HORSES.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health held Monday, April 22, 1878, the following regulations were adopted and ordered to be published:

1. The owners of, or any person having the care of any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall keep such horse or other animal apart and separate from all other horses or animals.
2. The owner, or any person having the care of any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall not lead, nor drive, nor permit such horse or other animal to go in or over any public street, road, lane or highway in this State.
3. Any veterinary surgeon or other person who shall have knowledge of any horse or other animal that has the disease called glanders or farcy, shall report

the existence and location of such case of disease to some member of the State Board of Health within twenty-four hours after receiving knowledge of the same.

The penalty for failure to comply with the above regulations, as fixed by Section 8, Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The first section of the same chapter provides that any person who shall knowingly expose a horse or other animal having any infectious or contagious disease to other horses or animals not infected with such disease, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 7 provides that any person who shall sell or offer to sell any horse or other domestic animal known to him to be infected with any contagious disease, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

All persons are urgently requested to give immediate information to some members of the State Board of Health of any known or suspected case of glanders or farcy that may come to their knowledge, and such cases will be immediately investigated and measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The names and post office address of the members of the State Board of Health are as follows: David King, Newport; Elisha Dyer, Jr., Wickford or Providence; Charles H. Fisher, North Scituate; George W. Jenckes, Woonsocket; William T. C. Wardwell, Bristol; Albert G. Sprague, Centreville.

By order of the State Board of Health.

DAVID KING, Chairman.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, April 24, 1878.

These regulations had been previously adopted and published by the preceding Cattle Commission. The Secretary was also authorized to employ, the same means and agencies heretofore employed by the Board of Cattle Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence, and for the restriction and suppression of glanders and farcy, or any other highly contagious and dangerous diseases, among horses or other domestic animals. (*See Cattle Commission page 11.*)

At the same meeting a committee was appointed to draft a code of By-Laws for the government of the Board. Dr. George W. Jenckes, chairman of that committee, reported at the next subsequent meeting, a code recommended by the committee. The several sections of the reported code were taken up in order, considered, and severally adopted. They are as follows:

## BY-LAWS.

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SECTION 1. This body shall be known as the Rhode Island State Board of Health.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Auditor, to be chosen annually at the meeting in July.

SEC. 3. The duties of the chairman shall be to preside at the meetings of the Board, to put all votes, to decide questions of order, and to appoint all committees when not otherwise voted by the Board. He shall certify all audited bills to the Governor for payment.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall perform all duties prescribed in the act establishing this Board, shall keep a record of the proceedings, shall do all acts usually incident to the office, and shall notify the members of all regular meetings, and by the advice of the Chairman, shall call all special meetings.

The Secretary shall have an office in the city of Providence, which he shall keep open between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., upon all business days.

SEC. 5. The auditor shall examine all bills and vouchers, and if correct shall certify the same to the Chairman of the Board.

SEC. 6. A majority of members shall constitute a quorum to transact business but any member may adjourn.

SEC. 7. The regular meetings of this Board shall be holden at its office in the city of Providence, on the first Wednesday of July, October, January and April respectively, at such hour as the Board may by vote determine from time to time.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

No department of the work of the State Board of Health is of more importance than that which relates to the collection and registration of births, marriages and deaths. Twenty-five years ago, many collectors of returns of births and deaths, were met with censure, and even with resistance, from some persons who occupied respectable positions in society. The law, and the work of carrying out its provisions, were denounced as a scheme concocted mainly for partisan and political purposes. All feeling of that kind has now no existence except among the lowest and most ignorant class of our population. The value of such registration in relation to the legal rights of individuals, is now too clear to be disputed, but there are many minds still clouded, in regard to the value of the registration of births, and of full returns of the attendant conditions and circumstances of



leath, as a basis of sanitary and social and political economy. These clouds, however, must at no distant day disappear, when their importance, properly classified, arranged and compared, for sanitary study is better known, as have those which a few years since obscured some ordinary minds in regard to the value of registration, in relation to descent and inheritance.

The opposition to the collection of statistics alluded to above, does not apply solely to this State. The measures taken to obtain such facts as were called for in the United States Census of 1790 were violently opposed by the people in some of the States as an invasion of private rights.

It required several years to satisfy large masses of citizens, that the movement would promote a large public interest, that the country would not know itself, but for the facts elicited and spread before the people by each decennial Census.

The enumeration of the peoples, of the products, and of the properties of all kinds, shows us what we are, what we have in possession, how we progress. By this enumeration the government learns its military and financial strength. By it is ascertained what will best promote the prosperity of sections, and what, that of the country at large.

The enumeration of births, marriages and deaths in the United States Census, has been found quite as important as that of any other class of statistics. It indicates the bodily vigor, the moral tone, the relative longevity, and consequently the status of the public health, in the various divisions of the country, its augmentation or its decline. Upon public health depends the strength and stability of the government, and therefore by these statistics it may learn its probable prosperity or adversity.

#### RETURNS OF BIRTHS.

The Statutes provide that the town clerk of any town, or some person appointed by the town council, or board of aldermen of a city, shall obtain all information concerning births, occurring during the previous year among the inhabitants of their respective towns, and on or before the first Monday in March annually, to make certified returns thereof to the State Board of Health. This mode is doubtless as effectual for accurate returns, as any that can at present be devised. It is especially useful in obtaining the full names of children born, early in the preceding year, which could not be done soon after birth. It is, however, defective in that it fails to enumerate

in many towns, all the births that have occurred in those towns. The frequent removals of families from one town to another; the occupation of the same tenement by several families during the year; therefore, births occurring in these migratory families are not returned, because few or no facts can be ascertained in regard to them in the towns where they occurred, and they cannot be registered in the towns where they are found, during the months of January and February of the ensuing year. Some births also fail to be returned because of the death of the child in early infancy, and forgetfulness or indifference on the part of parents and neighbors.

Different methods of collecting birth statistics have been adopted, since the first registration law was enacted. It was at one time obligatory on the part of the parents to make return to the town clerk within ten days after the occurrence of the birth of any child.

Physicians were also required by law to make returns of births occurring in their practice, and a small fee to be paid out of the town treasury was allowed therefor. But the present mode has been far more efficient than any other heretofore tried. It might be suggested that amendments to the present law be made, requiring the collector of birth returns, when he ascertains that a birth had occurred in another town, in any family living in the town which he is canvassing, he shall make a separate return of such birth, which he shall transmit to the town clerk of the town in which such birth occurred, and receive therefor, from the town to which such return was made, a fee double the usual amount.

The form of Returns of Births have varied somewhat since the passage of the Registration Act of 1854. The form now in use is as follows :

## RETURN OF A BIRTH.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1.	Date of Birth ?.....	.....
2.	Full name of the Child?.....	.....
3.	Sex?.....	.....
4.	Color?.....	.....
5.	No. of Child of Mother?.....	.....
6.	Place of Birth?.....	.....
7.	Father's Name?.....	.....
8.	Father's Age?.....	.....
9.	Father's Occupation?.....	.....
10.	Father's Birthplace?.....	.....
11.	Mother's Name?.....	.....
12.	Mother's Maiden Name?.....	.....
13.	Mother's Age?.....	.....
14.	Mother's Birthplace?..	.....
15.	Color of Parents?.....	Fa..... Mo.....
16.	Remarks.....	.....

## INFORMANT.

N. B.—At No. 2, give the full name of the child, and be *particular to get middle name in full*. At No. 4, state whether the child is white, black, or mulatto. At No. 5, state whether it is the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. child of the mother. At No. 6, give the street and number, if in the city, the town and State, if elsewhere. At Nos. 8 and 13, give the age at last birthday. At Nos. 10 and 14 give the town and State, if in this country.

If the child was still-born, or has died since its birth, state the facts at No. 16, *with any other facts of interest*.

In case of twins or triplets, a separate blank is to be filled for each child.

## RETURNS OF MARRIAGES.

The returns of marriages in the State of Rhode Island, are without question more full and accurate than those of births and deaths. The popular impression of their importance to the public at large, as well as to the individuals immediately interested, is much stronger, and the feeling of responsibility on the part of those who perform the ceremony, is clearer and more imperative. The returns of marriages for the whole State, for the year 1877, were 2,282, as against 2,253 for the year 1876, showing that the prevailing hard times, have not prevented a partial return toward the number registered in previous years. For the year 1873 there were returned for the whole State 2,630. The form of return now in use is as follows:

[FACE.]

## RETURN OF A MARRIAGE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1. Full name of GROOM?....	.....
2. Place of Residence?....	.....
3. Age in years?.....	.....
4. Occupation?.....	.....
5. Place of Birth?.....	.....
6. Father's Name?.....	.....
7. Mother's Maiden Name?..	.....
Parents' Birthplace?...	Fa.....Mo.....
Parents' Occupation?..	Fa.....Mo.....
8. Full name of BRIDE?....	.....
(Maiden name if a widow?)	.....
9. Place of Residence?.....	.....
10. Age in years?.....	.....
11. Place of Birth?.....	.....
12. Father's Name?.....	.....
13. Mother's Maiden Name?..	.....
Parents' Birthplace?...	Fa.....Mo.....
Parents' Occupation?..	Fa.....Mo.....
14. No. of Marriage?.....	Of Groom?.....Of Bride?....
15. Color of the Parties?....	.....

N. B.—At No. 15, state whether white, black or mulatto. At No. 14, state whether this marriage is the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., marriage of each. Give middle names in full.

.....18

We, the Groom and Bride named in the above certificate, hereby certify that the information given is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....GROOM.

.....BRIDE.

Signed in presence of.....

and.....

N. B.—The above blanks must be filled, and the certificate must be signed by both Groom and Bride, and must be given to the person about to solemnize the marriage, *before* the marriage can be legally solemnized in the State of Rhode Island.

[REVERSE.]

## CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That.....and  
 .....were joined in Marriage by me, in accordance  
 with the laws of the State of Rhode Island, in the town of.....  
 this.....day of.....A. D. 18

ATTEST.....

Witnesses to the Marriage.....  
 .....

N. B.—The Clergyman or other person solemnizing the marriage is required to sign this certificate, and return it to the Clerk or Registrar of the town or city in which the marriage takes place, on or before the second Monday of the month succeeding the date of the marriage.  
 The laws of Rhode Island require at least two witnesses to be present at a marriage, in addition to the parties and the Clergyman officiating. Give the names of two who were present.

## RETURNS OF DEATHS.

The mortuary records of the State, can be made to furnish a vast amount of valuable information, when the physicians' certificates, make definite replies to specific questions, touching the phases and characteristics of fatal diseases, and the conditions and circumstances under which the deaths occur. It is, however, too much to expect, that returns bordering on completeness in that respect can at any early day be available.

The general professional mind must first be imbued with a deeper feeling of regard for the best welfare of its patrons beyond the period of immediate sickness, and also of responsibility to the great public and the State. "To make investigations into the causes of disease, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health," as the law directs, must of necessity demand more extended interrogatories in the physicians' certificate, than have heretofore, or are now made in the returns of death. The town Registration Record of deaths, need not be changed for such additional questions, but the summarized Reports to be transmitted to the State Board of Health, must have spaces and columns to correspond with all the questions on the returns. Such blank Reports will be forwarded to all the town clerks in time for tabulation of the returns for the year 1879. Recognizing the great importance of *accurate* and *complete* returns of deaths for purposes of sanitary study, and desiring to ascertain how fully the provisions of the law were complied with, in regard to death returns, I sent the following circular (letter B) to the town clerks of all the towns in the State:

## (CIRCULAR B.)

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE R. I. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*To the Town Clerk of*

1. How many undertakers in your city, or town?
2. How many make returns as provided in Sec. 8, Chap. 77, of the General Statutes, and as amended by Sec. 3, Chap. 488, of the Public Laws?
3. What proportion have physicians' certificates appended?
4. Have delinquents ever been notified, that complaint would be made for neglect of duty, as provided in Sec. 11, Chap. 77, of the General Statutes?
5. If deaths are not reported by undertakers, how are they ascertained for the Annual Returns?

6. Has your town a Board of Health acting separately from the Town Council?
7. How many Health Officers are appointed by the Town Council or otherwise?

N. B.—Please reply by the numbers on the Postal Card, corresponding to the number of the questions.

C. H. FISHER, Secretary.

#### STATEMENTS OF TOWN CLERKS IN REPLY TO CIRCULAR B.

In answer to question Number 2, the clerks of thirty towns in the State, replied that few or no returns were made by undertakers, as provided by law, but in reply to question Number 5, that the returns of deaths were collected by the town clerk or some other authorized person during the months of January and February, in the year succeeding that in which the deaths occurred. It is easy to see how imperfect the collection of returns of the deaths in those towns for the whole preceding year must be.

In some cases the decedents are merely visitors or sojourners in the town, and if the facts of the case are not ascertained at the time of death, they can never be afterward. Again, many families in which deaths have occurred, have removed before the end of the year into another town, or out of the State, and therefore no account, or no correct account of such decedents can be obtained. In all of these cases the record of death is lost, for if the family in which a death has occurred in one town, is called upon by the collector of death returns in another town where they then reside, and statement is made to him of such death, it is of no account to him, as he is not required or expected to obtain returns of deaths that have occurred in another town.

In reply to question Number 3, twelve towns were reported, where no physicians' certificates whatever were appended to returns of deaths. In other towns the proportion having physicians' certificates attached, were given as one-eighth, one-quarter, &c., up to all where a physician was in attendance.

In relation to notifying delinquents, thirty-one towns answered in the negative to question Number 4, and twenty-eight towns replied no and none to questions 6 and 7.

It is needless to comment on the unreliable character of death returns for sanitary study, in which the causes of death are given by persons having very little knowledge of disease, and many times, a year after the occurrence of death.



By statute law, it is made the duty of the physician in attendance, to report every case of death at the time of its occurrence.

This is the only right time, because then, the character of the disease and all the attendant circumstances are fresh in his mind. Efforts will be made during the ensuing year to bring about a more prompt compliance with the Statutes, in relation to physicians' certificates of deaths, as well as to undertakers' returns. In furtherance of that object, the following circular (letter C,) was sent to all the town councils and town clerks in the State:

### (CIRCULAR C.)

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE, December 2, 1878.

*To the Honorable the Town Council and the Town Clerk of the*

*Town of*

GENTLEMEN:—You are already aware that by the Act of the General Assembly establishing a State Board of Health, the manner of making the Annual Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths, has been changed. The returns will now be made to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and all blanks for that purpose can be obtained from him. It is expected every town clerk will comply with the law, as provided in Section 1, Chap. 77 of the Revised Statutes, especially when duly certified returns are made "accompanying the same, with a list of those individuals, required by law to make returns to him, who have neglected the same."

It is hardly necessary in this connection, to call your attention to the great value of correct registration, of the births, marriages and deaths in your town. In their civil relations, affording definite evidence as to legal consanguinity, and rights of inheritance or entailments, rights and claims for pensions, insurance, or hereditary annuities. In their social relations, as a record and evidence of the public spirit, the moral tone and the disposition for associated interest, manifested at different periods of time. In their sanitary relations, though usually less apprehended they are no less important. Indeed, without them sanitary improvement would be greatly impeded. Without a record of births and deaths, the bodily vigor, the relative longevity, the average healthfulness, the tendency to particular diseases in any community, could scarcely be determined.

By such record, a clue to the laws of life and health is furnished. Such statistics afford the sanitarian, standing ground for observing the effects of localities, conditions, employments and circumstances of life, as causations of disease and sources of mortality. But, for *exact conclusions* there *must be correct returns*. False premises lead to defective and deceptive deductions. Incorrect returns lead astray. An investigation of the methods by which the registration returns

of this State have been obtained, and an examination and comparison of the returns so obtained, show that in some towns they are very inaccurate. The number of births returned from a town, have been less than the number attended by one practitioner of medicine in the town. Great negligence has also been practiced by undertakers and physicians, in regard to the returns of deaths. Attention is called to Sec. 12 of Chap. 77 of the Statutes, with the hope that every town council will require a record of the names of all the classes therein named, and give due notice to the same, that their duties as set forth in Sec. 4, Sec. 6 and Sec. 8 of Chap. 77, must be promptly performed.

The supply of blank returns of deaths, in the office of the Secretary of State have been exhausted. I have therefore ordered a sufficient number printed for present use, which will soon be ready at this office, for meeting the orders of Town Clerks and others therefor. In ordering the new blank death returns I have taken occasion to add, on the back of the same, additional sections of the law, in relation to making returns, and also a notice, that the Secretary of the State Board of Health, had been instructed to make complaint of violations of the law. I have also for greater accuracy and definiteness, particularly in the physicians' certificate, added more interrogatories. There is an important end to be gained by full replies to the questions, and it is very desirable that all engaged in filling out the returns, should feel a deep interest in making them as valuable as possible.

The necessity of vaccination, should also receive the attention of the Town Councils, as a means of stamping out one of the greatest scourges of the human race. The way of performing the operation in the school houses of the country towns, as it is usually practiced, hardly meets all the requirements of the case. In some instances not more than two or three are ready for the operation, while there may be five times that number in the district wholly unprotected by adequate vaccination, and the same proportion holding for larger numbers. It is important that some more effectual way should be devised. Town ordinances could be enacted to meet the difficulty.

Let no child go into the public schools, who cannot show proof of thorough vaccination, by physician's certificate, or otherwise. When the agent of the town canvasses for the School Census, as provided in Chap. 693 of Public Laws, or for returns of births, a very slight additional labor, would determine how many persons in the town were unvaccinated, and such knowledge would aid in devising means for the more effectual performance of the work. The *spirit* as well as the *letter* of the last four sections of Chap. 74 of the Statutes, should be thoroughly carried out. The present facilities for obtaining bovine virus fresh from the udders of the cow, obviates all objection heretofore urged against vaccination, as a possible means of the transmission of morbid humors, from one person to another.

It is suggested as a matter of importance, that in those towns where it is not already accomplished, one or more competent physicians should be appointed to act as the local or town board of health, subject to the authority, and in place of the town council.

Professional men whose training, and whose experience, have especially fitted them to be competent judges of what is prejudicial to the public health, can surely be more safely relied on for judicious application of the sanitary laws of the State, than those having no such knowledge.

All matters coming within the jurisdiction of the first six chapters of Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes, and all additions and amendments thereto, should therefore have professional administration.

It is hoped, and believed, as well as earnestly desired, that the local boards of health of the several towns, however constituted, will cordially coöperate with the State Board of Health, in the work of investigating the causes of disease, whether general or local, and thus secure within a reasonable period of time the prevention of a considerable amount of dangerous sickness, in the various communities, and a perceptible decrease, in the tables of mortality.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

Since the above circular was sent to the town councils of the different towns, it has been noticed in the reports of the proceedings of several of those bodies, that they have ordered notice to be given to all parties concerned, that they must comply with the statutes, in relation to the returns of marriages and deaths.

Such measures should be taken by every town council in the State, for it is incumbent upon them to make the duties set forth in the laws of vital registration, obligatory on the part of those of its citizens who assume positions described therein.

The interrogatories added to the last issue of blank returns of deaths will find no column for them in the record of death returns, which is retained by the town for its own use, nor would the record of those sanitary questions be of value to the town were these blank records furnished for the purpose. They are of great interest and value, however, to investigators of the causes of disease, and the State Board of Health hope to have the returns properly filled, and as neither the town record, nor the record heretofore transmitted to the Secretary of State, have blank columns corresponding to all the questions, the Secretary of the Board, as heretofore suggested, will furnish blank records of smaller size for those additional questions, to the town clerks of all the towns, previous to the time when they will be needed.

It may be observed that the questions in the blank returns of deaths used for two or three years past, have not all had blank spaces for their separate entry on the town and State general records, and have therefore been of no increased value for sanitary study.

The form of returns of deaths just issued, will be found on the following pages:

[FACE.]

## RETURN OF A DEATH.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1.	Date of Death.....	.....	187
2.	Name in FULL?.....	.....	
3.	Age?.....	Years..... Months..... Days.....	
4.	Place of Death?.....	.....	
5.	Street and No?.....	.....	
6.	Sex?.....	.....	
7.	Color? .....	.....	
8.	Condition?.....	.....	
9.	Occupation?.....	.....	
10.	Place of Birth?.....	.....	
11.	Father's Name?.....	.....	
12.	Mother's Name?.....	.....	
13.	Parent's Birthplace? Fa..... Mo.....	.....	
14.	Where Buried .....	.....	

## INFORMANT.

N. B.—At No. 4, give city or town and village. At No. 5, if no street, state what part of school district. At No. 8, state whether married or single, widow or widower. At No. 13, state the country in which each parent was born.

## PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

1.	Name?.....	.....
2.	Date of Death? .....	187
3.	Disease? Primary.....	
4.	“ Secondary.....	
5.	Immediate Cause of Death?.....	
6.	Sanitary Surroundings: Good?..... Bad?..... Average? .....	
7.	Duration of Disease? Primary..... Secondary.....	

## PHYSICIAN.

N. B.—At No. 5, state whether from exhaustion, paralysis, suffocation or what. At No. 6, state yes or no to the questions. For out doors make sign, + over reply. For out and in both make sign, --.

*I certify that the above is a true return, to the best of my belief.*

UNDERTAKER.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 77 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF 1872, "OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES," AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 488, PASSED MAY SESSION, 1875.

SECTION 2. Section 6 of said Chapter 77 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this State, it shall be the duty of the physician attending at such bringing forth or last sickness, if any physician so attended, within forty-eight hours after such death or bringing forth, to leave with the family, if any, or person having the care of the deceased or the person bringing forth such still-born child, or to give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating, in case of a death, the name of the deceased, the date of the death and the disease or cause of the death, and in case of the bringing forth of a still-born child, the date and the cause of such child being brought forth still-born."

SEC. 3. Section 8 of said chapter is amended so as to read as follows: "The undertaker, or the person who shall conduct a funeral, or who shall bury or deposit in a tomb, or who shall remove from this State or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person or still-born child, shall first obtain the physician's certificate required by Section 6 of this chapter, if a physician was in attendance upon such person who has deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, and shall return the same, together with his own certificate of the facts required by Section 3, as hereby amended, on or before the second Monday of the next succeeding month to the clerk of the town where such death or bringing forth took place."

SEC. 11. If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other persons, shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on, or required of him, by this chapter, he shall, at the discretion of the court trying the cause, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the use of the person who shall complain of the same.

SEC. 12. In order that it may be more surely ascertained, that no clergyman, physician, undertaker, coroner, or clerk of the Society of Friends, neglects to make the returns specified in this chapter, each of the said parties shall cause his name and residence to be recorded, in the clerk's office of the town where he resides.

N. B.—For the purpose of securing more correct registration of deaths, the Secretary of the State Board of Health is instructed to make complaint of any violation of the law in relation thereto. Incomplete returns will be returned for correction, unless the reason therefor is given on the return.

How best to secure complete returns of all the deaths in the State, and obtain accurate accounts of the causes of death, and the circumstances surrounding all cases of preventable diseases, is the great question for solution.

It seems, however, very evident that at least one additional provision can be made to our vital registration laws, which will go very far toward remedying the evil of neglect in the return of deaths, and especially of cases not attended by a responsible physician or buried by an undertaker.

And that is the requirement of a burial permit before interment, in every case of death, or a removal permit if such is desired, in all the towns in the State, the same that is required in the cities and some of the more thickly settled towns.

These permits might be granted by town clerks, and all members of town councils, all health officers of a town, and if in the judgment of the town council, thought advisable for convenience, the trustees of school districts, all of whom should be required to make report of the same.

#### PLANS OF WORK.

It is the design of the Secretary of the Board to endeavor to obtain from physicians and clerks of local boards of health in all the towns in the State, a MONTHLY STATEMENT of the diseases most prevalent in their respective localities, during the month, together with the general degree of severity, and the comparative mortality; the rainfall; the condition of the soil in regard to moisture or aridity, during the month, and different weeks in the month; the average temperature of the atmosphere, whether the weather has been subject to sudden changes, and the degree of change, the condition of vegetation (if in the warm season) as to luxuriance or feebleness; the fruit, potato, cereal and grass crops in particular, as to mildew, mould, rust, smut or blight; the prevalence of any unusual kind of sickness, with its characteristics and rate of mortality; the relative amount of general or particular sickness, with proportionate death rate, compared with the average of the corresponding month of previous years; the noted absence of ordinarily prevalent diseases of the month, together with statements of facts regarding the prevalence of contagious diseases occasioned by communicability, and suggestions as to the causes of general or particular diseases, and especially those causes of disease

which are believed to be removable. Such statements of facts as are suggested above, from a single small area of observation would, as elsewhere remarked, be of little value, but reported from many locations, and comprising all the towns in the State, will, when properly classified and arranged, become a valuable basis for sanitary study and generalization, and afford great aid in the suggestion of other and better methods, for the observation and detection of new facts.

Sanitary observations must necessarily extend over a considerable territorial area, comprising cities, towns, and villages, neither of which alone can furnish all the facts absolutely needed for full generalization.

In order to secure the coöperation of intelligent observers in different sections of the State, and especially such as by professional culture and experience, are better fitted for sanitary observation, the following circular (letter A) was sent to a considerable number of the medical profession, of prominence in their respective localities, and embracing all the towns of the State:

### (CIRCULAR A.)

#### OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

17 COLLEGE STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEAR SIR:—The Rhode Island State Board of Health, desires reliable correspondents among practitioners of medicine, in all the sections and localities of the State. The work required of correspondents, will be replies to such circulars of inquiry, as may be sent to them, and statements of facts concerning the presence, and presumable causes of disease, which have come to their knowledge. It is especially desired, that the prevalence in any locality of severe forms of zymotic diseases, and any suspected cause or causes of such diseases, endemic or epidemic, should be promptly reported, and at least semi-monthly reports continued, during the prevalence of such diseases, to the Secretary of the Board.

It is the intention of the Secretary, to prepare a *Sanitary Map* of the State, which will show not only the chorographical outlines of towns and school districts, but also the topographical and geological features and characteristics, of sections of cities, and school districts. It is desirable to learn the location, in all sub sections, of the natural ponds, drainable reservoirs, swamps, marshes, streams of water of any considerable size, etc., etc. Correspondents may therefore be called upon for a description of their section of territory. Envelopes and blanks will be furnished, and all postage expenses defrayed by the Secretary. Abstracts of such replies, statements, and reports, will form a part of the basis of the annual reports of the Board.

Correspondents who are unwilling their names should be used as contributors, should so state at the bottom of every report or reply, which they desire should be confidential.

In return, correspondents will receive all the Annual Reports of the Board, the Annual Registration Reports, and all circulars for popular dissemination of sanitary knowledge. They will also, thereby, discharge a just duty to their patrons and the State.

If, therefore, you feel disposed to aid the Board in the work of investigating the causes of disease, and acquiring a knowledge of the means of prevention, and are willing to be placed on the list of regular correspondents, of the State Board, you will please write your name and P. O. address on the enclosed postal card, and transmit to the Secretary by mail.

CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

In response to the above circular, about sixty members of the medical profession signified their willingness to act as regular correspondents of the Board. Every one of these individuals, is a person of responsibility and high intelligence, many of them occupying positions of trust and honor, in their respective towns, and together they represent every section of the State. Upon them great reliance will be placed, in regard to the reports and statements, which it is expected they will make from time to time to the Secretary of the Board.

#### REGISTRATION OF DISEASE.

The *registration of disease* from carefully recorded returns, must, in the not far future, become a valuable help in ascertaining the laws of life, of health and disease. Notwithstanding, such registration has not hitherto been successfully accomplished, or indeed very earnestly attempted, it must, in the nature of things, be of especial value, when properly performed; *i. e.*, with careful statement in the returns, all the attendant circumstances of constitution and condition of soil, where disease occurs, the surrounding circumstances in regard to the presence or absence of filth, the house, surface, and soil drainage, the source and quality of the drinking water, the internal condition of the dwelling and cellar, including the means of ventilation, lighting and warming, the arefaction of bedding, clothing, walls and floors; whether dwelling of brick, wood or stone; habits of family, habits of invalid; occupation of invalid and condition of place of labor; diathetic condition of invalid and connection with previous diseases.



## SANITARY OBSERVATION.

Sanitary observation and inquiry with a record of the same for report, as suggested above, will, without question, in the not far future, enter more largely into the daily practice, of the intelligent and qualified practitioner of medicine, as a means of ascertaining the cause and nature of the diseases with which he is contending. A report of the facts obtained by such inquiry and observation from a large number of intelligent practitioners, classified and tabulated, would afford a valuable means of comparison, and help dispel the mists and darkness that have hitherto hung over so many obscure maladies. It may seem like groping in the dark, but it must be remembered, that much of what is positively known, as scientific knowledge, has been reached, only by groping blindly through many devious ways, and over many stumbling-blocks. In the discovery of the causes of many diseases, we are, and shall hereafter be obliged, to proceed from the known to the unknown; by comparison of known facts, we come in possession of definite propositions, and reasonable premises for the deduction of logical inferences, just as the astronomer, by the perturbations of some celestial body, infers the existence of some other body of like character in its immediate vicinity, and thus, moved by his reasoning, makes persistent search, and is rewarded by the discovery of the previously unknown or unseen body.

It is a common observation among physicians, that locations vary greatly in the peculiar characteristics they give the diseases occurring in them, not the endemic alone, but frequently, distinctive characteristics among the manifold types and grades of common diseases, which, if not apparent, are reasonably believed to be dependent on some local cause unknown. These characteristics in many cases, make all the difference between life and death. Will it be said the causes of such characteristics cannot be discovered? or if found cannot be removed?

It has seemed to me, that in order to determine with any fair degree of exactitude, the influence of local conditions upon the production or virulence of disease, especially such as might be dependent on the natural features of any location, that there should be a sanitary survey of the State, chorographical, topographical and geological. Such a survey would result in the production of a set of

## SANITARY MAPS OR CHARTS

of every township in the State. Each township should be divided topographically into sections; wards in cities, and school districts in towns where they exist would answer very well. On these maps should be shown the geographical features, the boundaries of sea-coast and tide-water, when existing; the course of rivers, the ponds, the ranges of hills and their altitude and direction, the large plains, the deeper valleys, the low wet lands and swamps, the forests and wooded lands. The topographical features should show the location of villages, the location, size and kind of manufacturing establishments, the boundaries of wards in the cities and school districts in the towns.

With a township map, say two by three feet in dimensions, having the foregoing specifications for a basis, the geological formations may be designated by various transparent colors, and with dots, or lines with different inclinations to distinguish surface soil, subsoil or underlying rock. Arbitrary characters, letters and figures, may be used to denote the average humidity or aridity of the soil, the source and kind of water supply, the facilities of surface or sewer drainage, the location of special deposits of vegetable and animal refuse and excreta, and such industrial establishments as are believed to be detrimental to the health of the public in their immediate vicinity.

Reports from physicians of disease or death, with a few facts connected therewith, stating what part or location in any certain town section, school district, village or ward the disease or death occurred and received by some officer appointed for that purpose, and with the map before him, could be easily classified and compared, in connection with the geological formations and conditions, and the local surroundings. By such an arrangement the physician would be relieved of a very considerable amount of irksome labor, and could with very little time and attention, report every month upon the back of a postal card having upon it printed questions for the purpose, the said postal to be furnished by the State free of expense. The summing up of the facts, derived from such reports for a series of years, must certainly furnish very reliable data, for deducing conclusions in regard to many of the vexing problems, now presented the profession for solution.

By reports like those alluded to above, and by returns of deaths and causes of deaths as now and may be hereafter required by law, the physician can serve beneficently the State, and meet one of its just claims, and also serve humanity.

## DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

It is the purpose of the Board to "publish and circulate from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the State, in such form as shall be least expensive, and reach the largest number of citizens. In pursuance of the same, there was prepared and published in the month of June, ten thousand copies of a four page tract, which was as follows:

## OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## PRACTICAL SANITARY HINTS.

## PUBLIC HEALTH TRACT No. 1.

The advancing heat of summer warns us to take reasonable precautions against the advent of those destructive diseases of the season, that every year carry so many into untimely graves.

These diseases: Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Typhoid Fever, etc., are almost wholly affections of some portion of the intestinal canal. Such being the facts, the natural inference would be, that they were caused by some errors of diet and regimen. While it is true these play a very important part in the production of disease, there are other morbid materials, which, absorbed into the body by the lungs or skin, or taken into the stomach, become equally active agents directly or indirectly, in the causation of disease. Among them are the noxious gases, gaseous poisons and disease germs or particles, that float in the atmosphere or in the water we drink. Now, whether disease arises from the inception of minute living germs, or poisonous inorganic particles, or poisonous gaseous fluids, it is known beyond question, that whatever the agents are, they may and do emanate from fermenting and putrifying decomposition of animal and vegetable refuse.

## FILTH,

wherever found, on the surface or in sewers, soil pipes, sink drains, cesspools, privies, pigsties, house yards, courts, alleys or cellars, is a prolific head source of much of the suffering and disease that affects humanity. The destructive influences of the effluvia of decomposing filth, have been far too little known, and therefore too little regarded, by the general public. While from their baneful effects none are exempt, their direct influences are visited upon those of least vital resistance, namely, children and invalids. The heat of summer greatly favors decomposition of all refuse matter, and many a child and invalid, will be laid away in the graveyard, during the present heated period of the year, the victim of summer disease caused wholly or in part by the gases of putrifying filth. We rush to the rescue of drowning men, we intercept the blind walking toward the

edge of a wharf or precipice; why neglect to rescue the multitude from death little less certain, and much more painful and lingering?

In the cities with compact population great care must be taken to ~~remove~~ *wholly* all manner of decaying rubbish, garbage or vegetable refuse to places where it may be out of harm's way, or be utilized or reduced to ashes. Removal is far better than disinfection, which is quite uncertain, and deodorization, which is in most cases more or less incomplete. Heating or burning is the most absolutely effectual appliance. Where high degrees of heat cannot be applied, and frequent removal is impossible, then deodorizers and disinfectants must be freely employed, every three or four or more days as occasion may demand.

#### USE OF DEODORIZERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

A few only of these agents need be named. For privies, cesspools and open sink drains, one pound of Sulphate of Iron (green vitriol or copperas) to one gallon of hot water should be freely applied to every inch of surface, with a whisk broom or sprinkler, or a coating of wood ashes, or sifted hard coal ashes, perfectly dry from time of burning, should be as frequently applied as suggested above. These articles are nearly, and perhaps quite as effectual as any others, and have the advantages of extreme cheapness, perfect safety in use, freedom from odor, and convenience of obtainment everywhere. One pint of Liquor Chloride of Zinc in two gallons water, in one pail, and one pound of Chloride of Lime in another pail full of water, applied as above, the second immediately after the first, will very nearly if not effectually destroy all the odors of putrefaction. One pound of crude Carbolie Acid (sold in pound cans) to twenty gallons water, used in the same way, will produce like results. The Carbolie Acid solution just mentioned, one gallon added to the Sulphate of Iron solution two gallons, will make a very effectual application. And so also the Chloride of Lime solution followed by the Sulphate of Iron solution. The Liquor Chloride of Zinc, having no odor of itself, makes a very agreeable as well as effectual wash for deodorizing sinks, sink spouts and closed sink drains; should be used, one pint to three or four gallons of water.

Most of the solutions above named will corrode tin vessels, if kept in them long, destroy colors of cloths or paints upon which they remain in contact, and the copperas will spot white and colored cloths, and white colors generally, all of which may be avoided by care. Earthen or unpainted wooden vessels should be employed for large or long use.

#### VENTILATION OF SOIL AND SEWER PIPES.

All closed cesspools, sink or soil drains and sewer pipes, should be ventilated outside the house, by ventilating tubes or pipes opening above the eaves. Water traps of every kind have been found insufficient, in any kind of unventilated pipe or sewer, to prevent the inflow of poisonous gases, by permeation through the fluid of the traps, from the expansive force of the gas, and the lighter air of heated rooms.

Outside the cities and more compact and larger villages, the dangers from the effluvia of cesspools, privies and other out-door decaying filth, are commonly supposed to be less, because more widely separated, and more largely diffused

and dissipated in the common air; but if these were facts, they by no means imply the absence of danger, or exemption from the necessity of the employment of the same measures recommended above; because, while the effluvia of filth may be so diluted by large volumes of pure air as to be practically less observable and perhaps less harmful, except when in its immediate current, there is another danger, less suspected but not less deadly in its noxious effects.

#### CONTAMINATED WELL WATER.

There is death in the well. Subtle poisons may lurk in the well water, unperceivable to sight, smell or taste. Wells, it must be borne in mind, drain an area of surface around them, in ordinary soils, of a distance equal to their entire depth, and may drain directly from sources of pollution a distance of many times their depth, by strata of rock or clay, inclining toward them, though the surface drainage or inclination may be away from them. It will be evident that the danger will be very considerable, from privies, cesspools and all other collections of putrifying filth within a distance at least equal to the depth of the well, which are either upon the surface, or nothing but openings or holes or depressions in the soil, subjected to the heats of summer, and leached day after day by rainfalls and the usual fluids, the resulting polluted and pestiferous lye, percolating through the underlying earth down to the bottom of the well. While soils are to some extent the natural filterers and purifiers of water, some are but slightly such, and none can wholly filter out the subtle poisons that result from putrefactive decomposition of accumulated filth. For such accumulations, until better arrangements can be made, prompt and frequent removal and complete disinfection while remaining, are imperatively demanded for safety to life. On premises where no abundant water supply is obtainable, with free drainage by sewerage, by which all night soil, house refuse and filth may be completely conveyed beyond harm, all privy vaults, cesspools and other receptacles of filth should have free ventilation and be water tight, their contents kept from fermentation by dry earth, dry unleached ashes or copperas, or carbolic acid solution, and their contents promptly removed. Barrels that are strong and tight may be cut in two in the middle, and each half used, slid beneath or hung inside of privy vaults, or water-tight boxes of size requiring frequent removal, used in the same way. If the contents are to be used for fertilization, the carbolic acid solution should be omitted.

#### UNCLEANLY CELLARS.

There is another source of danger to life in the cellars. Death has come through the cellar to slay thousands upon thousands. Cellars with soil bottom must of necessity be damp, because like wells they drain the earth around them. Cellars that retain water for some weeks and are muddy a considerable part of the year, are among the most hazardous of household dangers. There is a kind of exhalation from the earthy bottom of such cellars, independent of any filth, called ground air, which is very detrimental to human health and especially promotive of pulmonary consumption. All cellars should be kept dry as possible by thorough drainage. But the warmth and moisture of all cellars, however well drained or cemented or both, favors the decomposition of the refuse of storage

vegetables, and whatever droppings there may be of meats, butter, lard, cheese, or other animal products, and which emit gases dangerous to life. A prominent physician reports the occurrence in the north part of the State of twenty-seven cases of severe typhoid fever, some of them fatal, the direct result of the unhealthy influences of a damp and uncleanly cellar.

To prevent the emission of ground air or soil moisture from the cellar bottom or sides, the sides must be laid in good hydraulic or asphaltic cement, and the bottom in the same, or in alternate layers of asphaltic cement and felt saturated with bitumen. Good ventilation, however, will greatly obviate the necessity of cementing, but absolute cleanliness is indispensable. As the warm season approaches, sweep up and remove every particle of refuse, let in plenty of light and air, wash the walls with a solution of copperas, (one pound to a pailful of boiling water,) first with a stiff broom and then with a mop, and finish with a thorough whitewash of lime.

#### NEGLECTED PROVISION CLOSETS.

Disease is also sometimes caused by half cleaned or neglected cupboards, closets, pantries, or provision rooms, where bits and crumbs are left to decay.

It is not necessary, however, that contaminated water, or the effluvia of surface or pooled filth, or uncleanly cellars or pantries, should be sufficiently poisonous, to produce *directly* and obviously the common diseases of summer, to be sources of danger; for other derangements of the human economy, varying with the constitutional peculiarities of individuals, may be as easily induced by the same causes; and in the absence of any or all acute diseases, it is quite probable that very many of the obscure ailments of numerous persons, not immediately dangerous, have the same origin, and are consequently so perpetuated; making the victim's life almost intolerable with aches and pains, and functional disturbances of the nervous system, the stomach, bowels, kidneys and other organs, almost endless.

The great, the indispensable remedy is cleanliness, and not only of inanimate but of animate bodies also, for filth is the same disease-producing agent, whether upon the surface of the earth, or in or about the habitations of man, or incrustated upon the surface of human bodies.

#### HEAT AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.

Among other agents directly promotive of summer diseases, notwithstanding the apparent exceptions, high degrees of atmospheric heat hold an important place. The sudden advent or a long continued high degree of heat debilitates the nervous system and digestive organs of susceptible persons, and persons reduced by fatigue or other causes, consequently, indulgence in the same quality and quantity of food, ordinarily taken with impunity, would be oftener followed by indigestion and some form of derangement of the stomach and bowels, resulting in congestion or inflammation of a higher or lesser degree. The preventive is obviously a sparer, more nourishing and more easily digestible diet. Of the diseases of summer, Cholera Infantum is the one most fatal and most intractable. This disease seemingly holds a very steady and definite relation to high degrees, or sudden alternations of heat. The greatest care must be taken to adapt the

quantity and quality of the food of young children, to the varying conditions of the atmosphere. Instead of waiting until serious illness occurs to call the family physician, let him be called early, to prescribe, not drugs, but modes of management of diet, exercise, exposure, clothing, and personal cleanliness to meet the varying changes of the season; and among, and not the least of the duties of the physician, will be the sanitary inspection of the dwelling, the water used, and the surrounding premises. It seems hardly necessary to allude to the dangers of eating unripe fruits and vegetables, the drinking largely of iced beverages, exposure to damp and cool evening air thinly clad, or lying on the ground in cool places, and especially sleeping with insufficient covering in open rooms, subjected to the frequent sudden cooling of the night air. An ounce of prevention is better and far cheaper than a pound of cure.

This tract was circulated freely in every portion of the State, and by reason of the influx of summer visitors, at the numerous places of resort by the seaside, and on Narragansett Bay, found its way into distant States and cities, and many letters of commendation were received by the Secretary from parties in the middle and western States.

Several applications for packages of from fifty to one thousand, were received with tender of payment, but none could be furnished, as they had been distributed in the State. Leave was given in one instance to republish, to a party in one of the smaller cities of New York.

In November, the Secretary was authorized to prepare the manuscript of another four page tract. This was done, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, the Secretary was ordered to procure the printing of ten thousand copies for popular distribution. This tract was as follows:

#### FROM THE OFFICE OF THE R. I. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, SMALL POX, AND OTHER INFEC- TIOUS DISEASES.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH TRACT NO. 2.

*Good personal health*, is the foundation of individual enterprise and success. Individual health in the aggregate, is public health.

*Good public health*, is the essentially solid basis of national energy and prosperity.

*A nation of invalids is already in its decline.* A nation of universally able-bodied citizens, in the fullness of physical and mental health may defy adversity.

*How to prevent the occurrence of disease, and acquire, and preserve good health, is one of the most important studies of modern times. It is not only engaging the attention of the Medical Profession, but also that of advanced and thoughtful minds in every community.*

Fortunately it is one, in which every intelligent individual can readily engage, and also one, which every person is under imperative moral obligations to pursue.

*No person can rightfully allow himself, his family, or his neighbor to become sick, when such sickness can be prevented by reasonable precautions.*

*The design of this tract is to show in what way, many cases of contagious disease, may be prevented from spreading through a whole community, or lighting up the disease at some future time or in some distant place, by restricting the infection to the original cases.*

*The directions given will have particular reference to Scarlet Fever. This disease is also popularly known under the different other names of Canker Rash, Scarlet Rash, Putrid Sore Throat, Scarlatina, etc., all and singular of which are produced by one and the same poison, and are capable of reproducing the same, and consequently infecting other persons with the same disease.*

It is not a long time since prominent physicians had doubts of the contagiousness of Scarlet Fever. The proofs of communicability, have however so multiplied in a few years of close observation and investigation, that the question seems now to be definitely settled.

*Scarlet Fever is caused by the introduction within the body through the lungs, stomach or skin, of specific poisonous particles of matter, or organic germs. Individuals vary greatly in their readiness to receptivity of the disease germs, and their susceptibility to the effects of the inceptive action. But whatever the degree of the disease, the same poisonous germs are reproduced, with equal power to produce the disease in other persons.*

*The excretions or waste material from the bowels, kidneys, skin, lungs, mouth, and nostrils, contain and carry out of, and away from the body, these particles or germs of the disease, which are so exceedingly minute in size, that they have never yet been detected by microscopic observation, and so light, as to float in the air for long periods of time, and for long distances, without having their poisonous qualities or vitality destroyed, by the moisture or dryness, the heat or cold, or the ordinary gases of the atmosphere.*

*These germs, by their exceeding lightness, may separate from any of the emanations from the body, either after having been thrown out upon the surface of the ground, and rising therefrom to be wafted away in the currents of the air, to infect some other person or persons, weeks or months afterwards, and scores of miles away, or, separating immediately in the sick chamber from the breath, perspiration, scaling off, or other discharges from the body, may rise and floating about in the room, infect some unwary caller, or find lodgment in some nook or crevice, or on some shelf, moulding, sash, ornament, curtain, drapery or other clothing, to be again dislodged from their resting places weeks, months or years afterwards, to affect some casual visitor or new occupant, or be carried away in articles of furniture, ornament, or wearing apparel, to spread infection and carry dismay to other persons, and in other localities.*



*Scarlet fever is one of the most fatal of contagious diseases.*

By the census of the United States for 1870, the mortality from this disease for the previous twenty years, is stated to average about one to every twenty from all other causes.

But it is needless to go to statistics, to prove the necessity of all reasonable attempts to check the progress of the malady.

When, therefore, it is ascertained, that a member of the family is affected with the disease, let the following directions be observed and carried out, as far as circumstances will permit, under the supervision, and modification, when needed, of the physician in attendance.

A close observance of them will be attended with considerable labor and inconvenience, but it must not be forgotten, that no person has a right to injure his own family, his neighbor, or his fellow man anywhere, by willful or indolent neglect of known duties.

1. *Entire separation of the sick from all other persons*, except such as are absolutely required for attendance and nursing. Nothing can compensate for this precaution, for the restriction of the disease, and the welfare of the patient.

2. *The patient should be taken to a dry, well ventilated, and properly prepared apartment.* An upper room is dryer, and safer as well as more airy than one near the ground. The thermometer should be kept between 68° and 72° F., as nearly as possible during the heated stage, and about 76° thereafter.

All furniture not really needed, all ornaments, pictures, books and maps, all valuable carpets, drapery or other cloth material that might be damaged by fumigation or disinfection, and all furniture upholstered with cloth, should be entirely removed.

All large furniture not removable except with great difficulty, may, however, be covered with paper, and the paper covered with cloth, all which can be carefully removed and destroyed after the termination of the sickness.

Pieces of carpet and old rugs may be used to cover the naked floor and disposed of as above, or disinfected by fumigation or heat. Fresh air should have free access to the room, special care being taken to protect the patient from currents or drafts, or sudden introduction of large volumes of air of lower temperature than that of the room.

3. *The bed provided should be elastic and cool.* Soft feather beds, or any into which the body of the patient sinks, are entirely inadmissible. Rubber sheets or other covering of firm material, laid over the bedding, drawn tight, and securely fastened to the sides of the bedstead, to prevent sinking down of the body, should be used when mattresses cannot be obtained. Rubber sheeting, properly applied, is a very effectual protection of the under bedding.

4. *Attention to cleanliness and disinfection is indispensable.* The body and bed linen, and all larger clothes, should be frequently changed and immediately on removal, immersed in vessels containing a disinfecting solution, (Liquor Sódæ Chlorinatæ one quart, water four gallons,) which should be kept in or near the room for the purpose of retaining soiled clothes until opportunity occurs for thoroughly boiling for at least one hour.

*Heat above the boiling point, whether by boiling or baking, is a powerful disinfectant, and effectually destructive of contagion germs.* The clothing of nurses and attendants should also be disinfected before coming in contact with persons liable to infection, and the above precautions should be continued until the period of peeling or scaling of crumbled scurf skin has ceased. *These fine branny or mealy scales are especially dangerous as carriers of the contagium of Scarlet Fever.*

Cotton clothing is much better than woolen for use in the sick room, being less likely to entangle and hold the scales or germs of contagion, and also more easily disinfected.

The hands should be washed with Carbolic Acid Soap, or in diluted Chlorine Water, (one ounce to half pint of water,) or diluted Bromo Chloralum, (one ounce to half pint of water). The last is free from any odor. The body of the patient should be bathed at least once in twenty-four hours in the solution (Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ one-half ounce, water one pint,) until cessation of peeling.

5. *All the larger discharges from the nose or mouth, and all the stools and passages of water, should fall into vessels containing at least a half pint of a solution of green copperas, (one pound copperas to one gallon of hot water,) and carried at once to some distance from the house and covered if possible with a light coating of dry earth. Keep out of streams of water, and away from the vicinity of wells. If water closets or privies must be used, let them be frequently and thoroughly disinfected. (See Public Health Tract No. 1.)*

*Good napkins and handkerchiefs should not be used for the smaller discharges from the mouth and nose, but instead small pieces of cotton cloths, which may be burned immediately after use.*

*While good ventilation is indispensable in the sick room, some benefit may doubtless be derived from the diffusion therein, of some disinfecting gas like chlorine or ozone. Saucers partly filled with Chloride of Lime may be set in different places in the room upon which a teaspoonful or two of good sharp vinegar may be turned every three or four hours. The Lime should be renewed when it ceases to give off the gas. Cloths may be wet with Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ (one part to three of water,) or if Chlorine gas is very offensive to the patient or attendants, the cloths may be wet with the Bromo Chloralum, which is without odor, (one part to four of water,) and hung up in different parts of the apartment.*

6. *After the complete termination of the disease, all the contents of the sick chamber, all the material of every kind whatever, used during the sickness and remaining in the room unprotected, and the floor, walls, windows and ceiling of the room should be thoroughly disinfected by washing, fumigation or heat. Whatever is of small value had better be burned. The rooms should be washed thoroughly in every part with the following solution: (Sulphate Zinc, half a pound, crude Carbolic Acid one ounce, hot water, two gallons.) When practicable, the walls and ceilings, should be lime washed or kalsomined.*

To fumigate a room with Sulphurous Acid gas, the contents must be so arranged that the fumes may come in contact with the entire surfaces of all the articles to be disinfected, as well as sides of the apartment.

Across a tub partly filled with water, place a pair of tongs or other support, for an iron basin or skillet, or thick earthen pan. Put in the basin or pan, a layer of ashes one inch thick, then a few bright live coals, upon which scatter at least one pound of powdered or crushed sulphur. Close the apartment tight, and leave for twenty-four hours. Then ventilate freely.

To disinfect with heat alone, large ovens must be used, and the temperature carried up to a degree, at which bread would be rapidly baked, and continued for one hour.

*In case of death, the body should be wrapped in large cloths, thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of Chloride of Lime or Soda and placed in a coffin as soon as possible.*

*Funerals of persons dying of contagious diseases, had better be held elsewhere, than at the residences of the deceased, and an open coffin should never be allowed.*

Whenever a virulent contagious disease occurs in any community, it is the duty of all citizens to coöperate with the afflicted family, in repelling the attack of the invader, and confining the disease to the first cases.

*To avoid attacks of infectious diseases, the directions suggested in Public Health Tract No. 1 should be strictly observed. Breathing air containing sewer gas, or any gases of decay, or exhalations from any form of filth, in cesspools, water closets, sinks, foul cellars, or uncleansed animal bodies, or repeatedly re-breathing one's own breath, or the breath of others in closed rooms, especially in closed bed-rooms through the night, are unfailing sources of deterioration of general health, and whatever impairs general health, lessens the natural vigor of the individual, lessens the power of resisting the attacks of any disease, and especially predisposes to attacks of infectious maladies, like Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and also greatly increases the liability of death.*

While the above suggestions have particular reference to Scarlet Fever, many of them will apply equally well to other forms of contagious diseases. Small Pox preëminently, requires the same management.

Paragraphs numbered one, two and three, are applicable to nearly all forms of dangerous maladies, while the first section of paragraph 5 has especial applicability to typhoid fever, and nearly all will apply equally well to diphtheria.

Doubtless some will question the necessity of such sweeping precautions, but it may be suggested that to the neglect of such precautions, may be due in a great measure, the continued existence of infectious diseases, whether in isolated or in epidemic visitations, and if preventable diseases are ever to be stamped out of existence, it can be accomplished only by such vigorous measures, as will effect the destruction of the disease producing germs, in their infancy.

The word "germ" was used in the above tract, as being probably the best, to convey to the mind of the average reader, the idea of a

minute material particle or atom, which is the individual contagium, whether organic or inorganic, that causes the disease, and not as a *vital organism* whose existence has been demonstrated.

This tract will doubtless challenge criticism. It is hoped it will excite sufficient interest to lead to extended investigation. It was written with deliberation, with consultation of Reports of the Medical Officers of the Privy Council of England, and of many of the leading medical authorities of Europe and America. It will stand.

Other tracts may follow from time to time, and information will also be given by circulars or otherwise, to such parties as may seem, on account of official position, to need specific instructions.

## CATTLE COMMISSION.

Upon the organization of the State Board of Health, the duties that had previously devolved on that special board, known as the Cattle Commission, seemed to demand the most immediate attention. The alarming increase of that utterly incurable, and highly contagious disease called glanders or farcy, among the horses of the State, for the previous year or two, had called for prompt and stringent measures for its extirpation or restriction, and the former Cattle Commission, through several agencies, had been moving actively in that direction.

As elsewhere reported, the Board of Health resolved to continue the same agencies until further consideration, and the regulations adopted by the former Commission, were also adopted by the new Board as of their own.

These regulations were ordered to be advertised in several of the newspapers of the State, as had previously been done, and the advertisement was as follows:

## RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## GLANDERS IN HORSES.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health held Monday, April 22, 1878, the following regulations were adopted and ordered to be published:

1. The owners of, or any person having the care of any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall keep such horse or other animal apart and separate from all other horses or animals.

2. The owner, or any person having the care of any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy shall not lead, nor drive, nor permit such horse or other animal to go in or over any public street, road, lane or highway in this State.

3. Any veterinary surgeon or other person who shall have knowledge of any horse or other animal that has the disease called glanders or farcy, shall report the existence and location of such case of disease, to some member of the State Board of Health within twenty-four hours after receiving knowledge of the same.

The penalty for failure to comply with the above regulations, as fixed by Section 8, Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The first section of the same chapter provides that any person who shall knowingly expose a horse or other animal having any infectious or contagious disease

to other horses or animals not infected with such disease, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 7 provides that any person who shall sell or offer to sell any horse or other domestic animal known to him to be infected with any contagious disease, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Subsequently, the cost of advertising was found to be assuming such large proportions, that some other and more economical way of bringing to the notice of the public at large, the regulations adopted by the Board, seemed to be advisable. At a meeting in which the subject came up for consideration, the suggestion was made that placards, posted in public places, like post offices, stores, livery-stables and repair-shops of various kinds, would be a quite permanent form of advertising, and less expensive than advertising through the newspapers, and the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, "That the Secretary of the Board be requested to present for the consideration of the Board, at its next meeting, suitable suggestions as to the duties and purposes of the Board, for the information of the people of the State, and also condensed regulations in regard to contagious diseases dangerous to life among animals, to be printed on posters; also, to present samples and styles of posters most suitable for the purpose together with the prices of the same."

At a meeting of the Board on the week following, the Secretary presented a report as directed, and it was voted "that the regulations be adopted, and that they, together with the suggestions to the public in regard to the duties and purposes of the board, be printed, on posters as per samples presented by the Secretary, 500 on plain paper, 500 on cloth and 500 on card-board."

The order was carried out by the Secretary, and the posters read as follows:

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*In order that there may be no misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the purposes of this department of State government, attention is called to the following sections of the Act establishing the Board:*

SECTION 3. The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascer-

tain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the State, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the General Assembly, or by the Governor when the General Assembly is not in session.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals, and perform all the duties which have been delegated to the Board of Cattle Commissioners in Chapter 76, of the General Statutes of the State.

The work proposed is large in scope and will require extended inquiry and observation. Large immediately beneficial results cannot reasonably be expected. The Board will, however, prosecute the work with all possible diligence. For the accomplishment of its purposes the Board will need the hearty coöperation, not only of physicians, but of intelligent citizens also, in every community. Circulars, each containing a series of questions, will, from time to time, be distributed to regular correspondents in every town in the State, and will eventually cover the whole field of inquiry. The range of questions will be large, and the replies, in all cases, must be the result of intelligent observation. All knowledge is the result of observation, the collection and collation of facts. Sanitary science is no exception. Observed facts elicited from all parts of the State in regard to the prevalence of certain diseases, the accompanying meteorological and geological phenomena, the local conditions as to haze, dust and filth, the decomposition of animal and vegetable refuse, etc., will furnish, when collected, arranged and compared, a basis for sanitary law and judicious sanitary action. It is believed that the Board of Health can become a most efficient arm of State service, and eventually save the State annually from one-quarter of a million dollars upward. To do this there must be an interest on the part of the people. Town boards of health and village health clubs must be formed. Forms of association and methods of investigation will be suggested for such organizations, by the Secretary of the Board when desired.

All persons are requested to communicate the existence of any and all facts or circumstances to them known, prejudicial to the public health, to some member of the State Board or Secretary.

The Board have adopted the following condensed regulations in regard to contagious diseases among domestic animals:

1. No person having the care or ownership of any horse or other animal, having the disease called glanders, or any other disease highly contagious and dangerous to life, shall sell or offer for sale, or permit any such animal to go into or be in any public lane or highway, or expose or keep any such animal within the same building, or within fifty feet of any other animal not so infected.

2. Any person having knowledge of any disease or any facts as set forth in the preceeding section, shall report the same to some member of the State Board of Health immediately.

3. Non-compliance with the above regulations subjects the offender to a fine

not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not above one year, or both at discretion of court.

The names and post office address of the members of the Board are as follows: David King, Newport; Elisha Dyer, Jr., Wickford or Providence; Charles H. Fisher, North Scituate; George W. Jenckes, Woonsocket; William T. C. Wardwell, Bristol; Albert G. Sprague, Centreville.

By order of the State Board of Health,

DAVID KING, Chairman.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16, 1878.

It will be seen that the form and phraseology of the new regulations, differs from the others, in that they cover other diseases besides glanders, that the question of a party knowing a horse or other animal to have the disease called glanders, is left to be settled by evidence in court, and the penalties are given in a few lines showing the greatest amount of fine and imprisonment, for any one offence.

These posters were put up in conspicuous places in all parts of the State, and while the expense was less than advertising in the newspapers while that continued, the posters are still a standing advertisement in all the places where put up.

The occurrence of cases of glanders, in locations distant from the Secretary, or other agencies heretofore employed for their effectual disposal, led the Board to adopt the following rule soon after their organization:

"Any member of the Board is authorized, on information received, to order the examination of any animal suspected of having a contagious disease, dangerous to life; and has hereby also authority to order the killing and burying of any such diseased animal, when deemed advisable."

This rule has been of special convenience in several instances, and a saving of expense to the State.

In regard to the examination of horses suspected of having glanders, by veterinary experts, the following rule was adopted:

"The fee of two dollars shall be the maximum sum allowed for the examination of any horse, having or suspected of having the disease called glanders, and such sum for transportation as will cover the expense of nearest public conveyance thereto, except for such cases as shall seem exceptional in the judgment of the Secretary."



It has been suggested, that when any person had suspicions that a horse or other animal of which he was the owner, or had in charge, had glanders or other contagious disease, dangerous to life, he should at once obtain the opinion of some veterinary surgeon, or expert of recognized skill, and that the fee for such examination be paid by the State, as an inducement to early and prompt action. It is probable, however, that if arrangements were made with responsible experts, by which their fees for examining animals suspected of virulent and contagious disease, should be paid out of the State treasury, that there would be many persons who would discover in such arrangement the opportunity for ascertaining from the best veterinary skill, an opinion in regard to some other form of disease from which their animals were suffering, and that without personal expense. Even if the experts were forbidden to give any but negative opinions in regard to the maladies of animals examined, when not proving to have contagious diseases dangerous to life, there would still be opportunities for fraud unless with the restriction that all parties, suspecting their animals of having such diseases, shall apply to any member of the State Board of Health, or its Secretary, or the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for an order for such examination. And that is practically the case now. For any person presenting an animal having suspicious symptoms of disease, dangerous to other animals, to any one of the parties above named, can obtain an order for an examination by a responsible expert, and that without expense to the applicant.

The great difficulty, however, in regard to glanders in horses is, that nearly all persons suspecting the disease in an animal which they own, not only do not wish to know the fact themselves, but are extremely anxious it should not be known to others. The intention is to trade off the horse as soon as possible, and realize something, or keep him at work as long as his work will more than pay for keeping.

Horses are sometimes bought by small traders, which are known or fully believed to have glanders, for the purpose of speculation. They are given rest, fed well, have the nostrils sponged with a wash that dries up the secretions temporarily, and are then brought into the market, each with a shiny coat, a clean nose, a good harness on, and attached to a respectable carriage, and some unwary buyer is victimized.

The idea of endangering the health of other animals, or the property of other persons has very little consideration.

## AGENCIES EMPLOYED.

As previously reported, the State Board of Health, in assuming the duties of the Cattle Commission, resolved to continue the agencies already employed by the previous Board of Commissioners, until further consideration. Notably among those who had called the attention of the former Commission to the alarming prevalence of glanders among horses, was Dr. N. A. Fisher, General Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to him were the Commission chiefly indebted for the discovery of the cases of that disease which came to their knowledge. His position and occupation afford great facilities for that purpose. He was therefore desired by the Secretary of the Board, to continue to render the same assistance he had previously rendered the former Commission, which he readily assented to, and has to the present time, actively coöperated in many ways, to make the work of the Board as effective as possible. His report, dated January 5, 1878, is included in this report, as it gives information which will be of interest to a large number who have never seen the report then given, and is as follows:

R. I. SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,  
PROVIDENCE, January 5, 1878.

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., *Chairman of Cattle Commission* :

SIR:—Last June we called your attention to the prevalence of glanders and farcy in the city and country. This led to the adoption of measures by the Commissioners to prevent the spread of the disease; and for this purpose you requested that the Agents of this Society should carefully investigate all cases reported to them, or that might come within their observation, giving directions how to dispose of them, and that a record should be kept of the same. This has been done, and the following report will show the results to this date:

But it may be well to state in the first place, that although our statute does not authorize us to interfere when animals are suffering from diseases of any kind, unless connected with them some act of cruelty is alleged, we have always taken particular notice of all cases of glanders or farcy, that have come to our knowledge, and have entered them in our records; consequently we are able to give some idea of the extent to which they prevailed during the six years preceding the last, and we find recorded in all seven cases, as follows: In 1871, none; in '72, one; in '73, two; in '74, three; in '75, one; in '76, none. Of these—all found in the city—five were destroyed, and two were got off into the country before the proper authorities could be moved to secure them.

The whole number of cases of glanders and farcy that have received the attention of the agents of this society from April, 1877, to January, 1878, is twenty-one. Of these, nineteen were killed; one was stolen away after he had been seized by the agent, and one was by permission taken to Massachusetts, where he came from, the owner wishing to try some experiments in the way of treatment, and having given assurance that he should in the meanwhile be placed where he could not endanger other animals.

In eight of the cases, glanders alone was developed; in four, farcy alone; and in nine glanders and farcy existed together. Nine were owned in the city, one in East Providence; one in Pawtucket; one in Centredale; one in Cumberland; one in Burrillville; two in Coventry; five were found on the Cove lands, brought there by the horse traders; two of them from Johnston; one from Cranston; one from Voluntown, Conn.; one from Massachusetts.

Some were in good condition, well used and well cared for; but a majority were old, ill-fed, over-worked and sadly neglected.

How the disease became so prevalent, may be explained, in part, by the following facts: The first four cases were taken from the dealers in old horses; where they came from, or when they came into the State, could not be ascertained; but as they were moved about from place to place, and sold from one dealer to another daily, they no doubt did much to spread the contagion. In June, a circus, with a large number of horses and mules traveled through the different towns, and it was noticed while they were in the city, that many of the animals were affected with something like glanders. It no doubt was glanders, as a few days after it was discovered that the company sold a pair of mules when at Phoenix that had the disease in its last stages, and these must have helped to extend it. Thus glandered and farcied animals have been found worked and driven on the streets, spreading the poison by contact, leaving it at the public watering places, at the hitching and standing places, and wherever they went. In some instances there has been utter neglect to purify the stalls, stables, &c, from which diseased animals have been taken; and much evil has been done by men called "horse doctors," whose ignorance and presumption are only equalled by the confidence of those who employ them. We have found horses, some with glanders in a fearful form, under treatment for catarrh, and others, with swelled legs, discharging from farcy sores, treated for sprains, and in some instances, when the disease was known, it was under treatment by the "doctors," they claiming the ability to cure it, and doing nothing in the meantime to protect sound animals from danger.

The twenty-one cases we have recorded, are not, probably, a quarter of all that have occurred in the State during the year; but they are enough to excite alarm, for of all the diseases to which animals are liable, none is more terrible.

Glanders and farcy are one and the same disease—only different developments of the same specific poison. It is contagious and infectious. Horses and mules seem most obnoxious to it, but other animals and men, may take it by contact; and to all alike it is fatal. Within the last four years, three men in this city and one in Pawtucket, have died of it, the poison having been absorbed through cuts or sores on the hands.

It is difficult to distinguish glanders in its incipient stage from a simple catarrh, and farcy may be mistaken for an injury, or cutaneous affection, not of a dan-

gerous nature. For this reason, and now especially, when the disease is so prevalent, in every case at all resembling it, the best veterinary skill should be consulted. If there is any doubt of its character, the subject should be securely isolated, until it is decided; then, should it prove to be the disease, there is but one course to pursue, the animal should be killed at once and properly buried.

To aid in extirpating the disease, all who have the charge of animals should be induced, if possible, on the least suspicion of its appearance, to have it examined by some one or more competent persons, designated for that purpose, and then be governed by the advice given. If this examination could be had free of charge to the applicant, it would be more likely to be effectual. Much might be done, also, by a careful inspection of public, and in many instances, of private stables from time to time. Then it should be seen, that there is no failure to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the places that have been occupied by such diseased animals, and all the objects used upon or around them.

We would suggest the importance of some provision being made for the removal and burial of glandered and farcied animals. There are those who are prepared to do it, but it cannot be expected that they will perform such disagreeable and dangerous business, without pay from some one, and the owners who suddenly find themselves deprived of their horses, for no fault of their own, it may be, are often to poor to meet the expense.

N. A. FISHER,

*General Agent R. I. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

#### DISCOVERY AND DISPOSAL OF DISEASED HORSES.

During the eight months the Board has been performing the duties of the Cattle Commission, the Secretary has personally visited twenty-six horses suspected of having glanders, and by his order more than two hundred horses coming into the State in troupes, have been examined as a precaution against the introduction of the disease from without.

The number of cases of glanders or farcy that have died within the knowledge, or been killed by order of, the Board or its agents, since its organization is sixteen. Besides these, information of a reliable character, gives the number of eight more, that have been inspected, killed and buried at the expense of the owner.

Many of the cases of glanders are the property of poor men who would feel it too much of a hardship, and have too little sense of responsibility, to bury the animal in a proper place and manner. It has been found best for the interest of the public, to see that every glandered horse should be buried in such a manner as to prevent the further spread of the disease from that source. Arrangements were

therefore made with Mr. W. E. Barnes of Field's Point, who had acted in the same capacity before, to take away, and properly bury in a secluded spot, upon order of the Board or its agents, all the glandered horses found and condemned in the city of Providence, and surrounding towns; and keep a record of the same, the date of death, the color and probable age, name of owner or party in possession, and last place where kept.

Among those who have rendered valuable assistance to the Board and its agents, in determining positively the character of the maladies of the diseased animals, coming under their observation, mention should be particularly made of Drs. C. H. Peabody, and C. H. Scrutton, veterinary surgeons of the city of Providence, and also Mr. Charles H. Thurber of the same city, and local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who has had large experience among glandered and farciéd horses.

The following report of Dr. N. A. Fisher, for the year ending January 1, 1879, will give a summary of the cases of glanders, that have come within his knowledge during the year, and also presents some valuable suggestions in regard to that insidious and incurable disease:

R. I. SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, }  
PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1879. }

CHARLES H. FISHER, M. D., *Secretary of the State Board of Health* :

SIR:—In compliance with your request the agents of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have continued to investigate, to dispose of as directed, and to keep a record of all cases of glanders and farcy that have come to their knowledge since the organization of the State Board of Health, as they did previously at the request of Dr. Snow, Chairman of the Cattle Commission, and the following report is submitted for the year ending January 1, 1879:

The number of cases of glanders and farcy that have been investigated or that have come to the personal notice of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the year is twenty-five; of which three died of the disease, and twenty-two were killed. Besides these, we have had reports from reliable persons of eighteen others; making altogether forty-three cases. All were horses.

Ten of these were found in one stable, four in another, three in another, and two each in two others. Eighteen belonged in the city; one in East Providence; one in Warren; two in Pawtucket; one in Cumberland; two in Smithfield; twelve in Cranston; one in Johnston; one in East Greenwich; two in West Greenwich; one in Coventry, and one in Burrillville. This last was brought from Massachusetts to Burrillville and died a few days after. These, we believe, are about all that have occurred in the State.

From these statements it appears that while the disease has been spread over about the same territory, the number of cases has greatly decreased, there having been but forty-three cases this year to one hundred and ten the year previous. This decrease is owing in a large degree, probably, to a better knowledge on the part of those who have the care of horses, of the early symptoms of the disease, and of the importance of a prompt resort to the only means of controlling it; which are—the immediate destruction of the subject, when the evidence of the disease is conclusive, and the careful isolation of all doubtful or suspicious cases. Also to a better observance of general sanitary and suppression measures, such as ventilation, protection from the severities of the weather by proper shelter, blanketing, etc., and the more thorough cleansing and disinfection of stables and stable utensils where the disease has existed.

Undoubtedly more might have been done to lessen the disease had provision been made for a proper inspection of all stables and localities where it made its appearance. The necessity for this does not seem to be appreciated. Fleming, the best authority on this subject, says: "Horses which have been in contact with others suffering from glanders or farcy, or which are suspected in consequence of cohabitation with them, if they do not exhibit any symptoms of the disease, should remain under veterinary surveillance for a certain period, which must not be less than twenty days, and may even be extended to six months. During the shorter period they ought to be frequently inspected—at least once a week. For the twenty days they should not be allowed to mix with other horses; but if after that time, they remain in good health, they may be used in the locality until all apprehension of danger has passed away."

The removal of animals isolated or suspected, should not be permitted without the knowledge and consent of the inspector; nor should any sale of such animals be made without the knowledge on the part of the purchaser that they are under surveillance for glanders or farcy.

We would call your attention to the importance of having early reports of all cases of glanders and farcy. And for this purpose—since it cannot be expected that parties will voluntarily give information which they think may prove injurious to their own interests—to the necessity of such legislation as shall make it the duty, under penalty, of all veterinary practitioners and of all owners and persons having custody of animals, to report promptly all cases of the disease which come to their knowledge, which reports, when it is possible, shall give the name of the owner or person in charge, the time when, and place where found, and how disposed of, together with a description of color, age and condition, and whatever can be learned of its history that may aid in its extirpation.

The burial of glandered and farcied horses found in and near the city, has been done by Mr. Barnes at Field's Point, after the manner prescribed by Dr. Snow, and approved by your Board.

Whenever there has been any question on the part of the owner as to the character of the disease, we have consulted with Drs. Scrutton and Peabody, veterinary surgeons. We have also, in such cases, made examinations post-mortem; and these, in no instance, have failed to satisfy the doubts of all.

N. A. FISHER.

*General Agent, R. I. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF OTHER ANIMALS.

In the foregoing report of the work on the Cattle Commission, reference has been made exclusively to diseases among horses. In regard to the presence of any contagious disease of a serious character among other animals, the Commission have no knowledge of any out break in any part of the State. A few cases of supposed pleuro-pneumonia have been reported, all in single cases and different localities. Texas cattle are still driven through Kansas and into the western States, contrary to law, and diseased animals are frequently found as far east as Albany, but the stringent restrictions put upon the introduction of beef, and other cattle into the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have for some time been so much of a terror, to drovers and cattle merchants, as to arrest the forwarding of diseased animals into either of these States. There have been some deaths among swine, which have excited temporary local alarm. Portions of diseased organs have been brought to the Secretary for inspection, but no evidence has been shown of contagious disease among them. It is believed the State is free from any contagious disease dangerous to life among animals, except that of glanders among horses.

## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

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Envelopes and letter paper.....	\$53 15
Printing circulars, postal cards, &c .....	16 14
Paper and printing 20,000 tracts.....	99 14
“ “ Blank returns of deaths .....	45 74
Stamps and postal cards.....	40 00
Expressage and distribution of documents.....	3 50
Blank books, desk materials, stationery, books, twine, wrapping, &c.....	42 06
Six Vols. Sanitarian .....	20 00
Fuel.....	5 50
Salary.....	830 75
<hr/>	
Board of Health proper.....	\$1,155 98

*Cattle Commission.*

Advertising.....	\$77 56
Fifteen hundred posters, paper, cloth, and card board.....	36 86
Express and posting.....	10 00
Expenses, veterinary experts... ..	65 50
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Total of bills rendered and certified January 1, 1879. \$1,345 90

The above expenses are less, by one copying-press returned (\$5.75). and transient material on hand, as follows: postal cards and stamps. (\$6.40); five reams and two and one-half quires letter paper; one hundred and eighty envelopes, note size, three hundred and twenty large size, five hundred and fifty yellow note; one quire large wrapping paper; twine and desk material.

The articles furnished the office by order of the Governor, are desk and table accommodations, seating, floor-covering, curtains, and usual articles for sweeping and dusting, and for sink. These are all of the most substantial character, were purchased at greatly reduced prices, and would bring, at this date—after use about eight months—probably first cost. The rest of the furnishing is private property.



## BOOKS RECEIVED.

- 21 Vols. from Secretary of State, R. I. Registration Reports.  
 2 " " " " Copy of Gen. Statutes and Public Laws.  
 1 " " " " State Census, 1875.  
 3 Vols. Chicago Reports, Board of Health, 1870-1877.  
 5 " Michigan " State Board of Health, 1873-1876.  
 1 " " " Vital Statistics, 1872.  
 1 " Ohio " " " 1877.  
 1 " Colorado " State Board of Health, 1876.  
 1 " Reading, Pa., Report, Board of Health, 1877.  
 1 " Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army, Circ. No. 8, Hygiene, U. S. Army.  
 1 " " " " No. 10, Plans for Hospitals.  
 1 " Massachusetts Report, State Board of Health for 1878.  
 2 " " " " " " 1870, Reprint.  
 5 " New Haven, Conn., Reports, Board of Health, 1873-1878.  
 1 " Connecticut Report, Vital Statistics, 1877.  
 5 " New York City Report, Board of Health, 1868 to 1873.  
 1 " " " " Sanitary Code of Board of Health.  
 1 " New Jersey Report, State Board of Health, 1877.  
 1 " " Instructions in Regard to Registry Returns.  
 1 " " Hudson County Report, Board of Health.  
 1 " Virginia State Board of Health.  
 3 " Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Reports, Board of Health, 1875-'6-'7.  
 1 " U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Nomenclature of Disease.  
 1 " Wilmington, Del., Report of Water Engineer on Impurities.  
 1 " " " " Vital Statistics.  
 1 " Connecticut Registration Reports.  
 4 " Wisconsin, duplicate First and Second, Reports, State Board of Health.  
 5 " Sanitarian, Purchased Aug. 26.  
 1 " In Numbers for 1878.  
 1 " From Sec. State, Mass., Report of Sanitary Com., 1850.  
 1 " " " " Board of Health, Mass., Seven Years' Work.  
 1 " " Michigan, Report Sec. State Board of Health, 1877.  
 1 " " Dist. Columbia, Report Dist. Board of Health, 1877.  
 Various Blank Reports and Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths.  
 1 Vol. by purchase.—Food: Its Value, &c. By H. Letheby, Ph. D.  
 1 " " Manual of Practical Hygiene. By E. A. Parker, M. D.  
 1 " " Handbook of Hygiene. By George Wilson, M. D.  
 1 " " Third Vol. American Public Health Association Reports.

## METRIC SYSTEM.

As the *metric system* of weights and measures has intrinsic merit, and is rapidly being adopted by all scientific associations, leading practitioners of medicine and apothecaries, and by contributors to many of the public journals, it seems proper that its terms and equivalents should be brought constantly before the public eye.

The metric system was first suggested by French scientists about the year 1790, with a view of making all measures of length, volume and weight uniform throughout the world. It comprises the following units of measure:

The *meter*, the unit of length — the ten millionth part of the terrestrial meridian, or the distance between the pole and the equator = 39.370432 inches.

The *liter*, the unit of capacity — a cube of the tenth part of a meter = 1.0567454 wine quart.

The *gram*, the unit of weight — the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density (4° Cent.) = 15.43234874 grains. In medicine, the *gram* is the unit of weight, and the *cubic centimeter*, or a measure of one gram of water, is the unit of volume; practically the two terms are equivalent, except with very heavy or very light liquids.

### EQUIVALENTS.

		<i>Grams.</i>		<i>Grams.</i>
One drachm (Troy) —	480 grains —	31.103	or about	32.
One scruple —	60 grains —	3.888	or about	4.
	1 grain —	.0648	or about	.06.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain —	.016	or about	.016.
	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain —	.008	or about	.008.

The average (household) teaspoon holds 5, and the large tablespoon 20 cubic centimeters.

## LENGTH.

1 Myriameter,	Mm.	(10,000 m.)	— 6.2137 miles.
1 Kilometer,	Km.	(1,000 m.)	— 0.62137 mile.
1 Hectometer,	Hm.	(100 m.)	— 328.0833 feet.
1 Decameter,	Dm.	(10 m.)	— 328.7 inches.
1 Meter,	m.	(1 m.)	— 39.37 inches.
1 Decimeter,	dm.	(0.1 m.)	— 3.937 inches.
1 Centimeter,	cm.	(0.01 m.)	— 0.3937 inch.
1 Millimeter,	mm.	(0.001 m.)	— 0.03937 inch.

## SURFACE.

1 Hectare,	Ha.	(10,000 sq. m.)	— 2.471 acres.
1 Are,	a.	(100 sq. m.)	— 119.6 square yards.
1 Centare,	ca.	(1 sq. m.)	— 1.550 square inches.

## CAPACITY.

1 Kiloliter or Stere,	Kl. or st.	(1,000 l.)	— 1.308 cubic yards.	— 264.17 gallons.
1 Hectoliter,	Hl.	(100 l.)	— 2 bush. and 3.35 pecks.	— 26.417 "
1 Decaliter,	Dl.	(10 l.)	— 9.08 quarts.	— 2.6417 "
1 Liter,	l.	(1 l.)	— 0.908 quart.	— 1.0567 qts. (1.761 imperial pints.)
1 Deciliter,	dl.	(0.1 l.)	— 6.1023 cubic inches.	— 0.845 gill.
1 Centiliter,	cl.	(0.01 l.)	— 0.61623 cubic inch.	— 0.338 fluid ounce.
1 Milliliter,	ml.	(0.001 l.)	— 0.061 cubic inch.	— 0.27 fluid drachm.

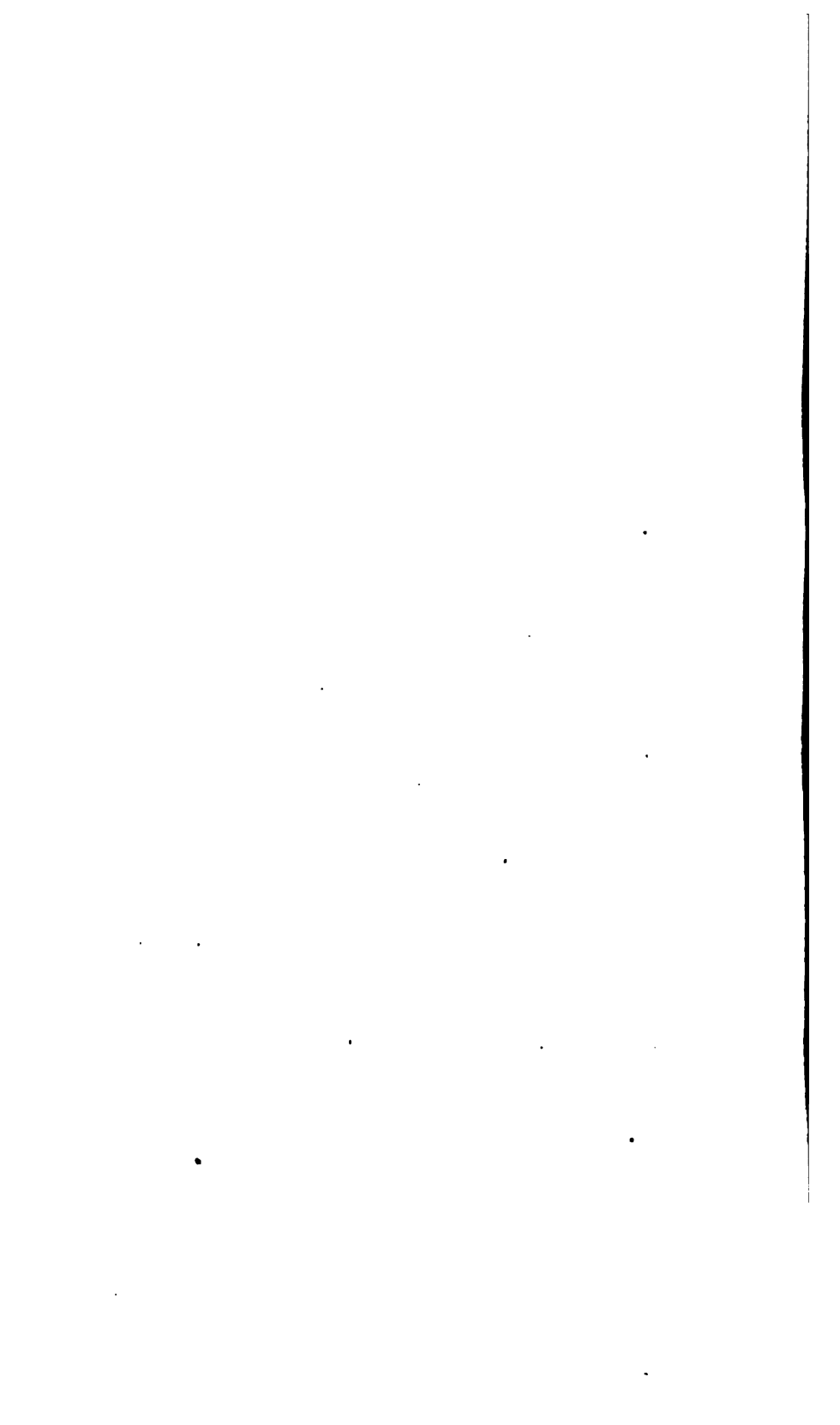
## WEIGHT.

1 Millier or Tonneau, M. or T.	(1,000 Kg.)	— 1 Kl. or 1 Cu. m.	— 2204.6 lbs. (avoirdupois.)
1 Quintal,	Q.	(100 Kg.)	— 1 Hl. or 0.1 Cu. m.
1 Myriagram,	Mg.	(10 Kg.)	— 1 Dl. or 10 Cu. dm.
1 Kilogram,	Kg.	(1,000 g.)	— 1 l. or 1 Cu. dm.
1 Hectogram,	Hg.	(100 g.)	— 1 dl. or 0.1 Cu. dm.
1 Decagram,	Dg.	(10 g.)	— 1 cl. or 10 Cu. cm.
1 Gram,	g.	(1 g.)	— 1 ml. or 1 Cu. cm.
1 Decigram,	dg.	(0.1 g.)	— 0.1 ml. or 0.1 Cu. cm.
1 Centigram,	cg.	(0.01 g.)	— 0.01 ml. or 10 Cu. mm.
1 Milligram,	mg.	(0.001 g.)	— 0.001 ml. or 1 Cu. m.

One kilogram is equal to a weight represented by one liter of distilled water at 4° C. In the centigrade scale 0 (32° + F.) is the freezing point; 100° + (212° + F.) is the boiling point. Five degrees C. corresponds to nine degrees F.

*All measures* in the metric system are derived from the meter, and their names express their values. Some of the names in the French system (like our "dime") are not in practical use; e. g., hectometer, decagram, etc.

One inch = 2.5 centimeters nearly; one quart (wine measure) = 0.946 liter; one pound troy = 0.373 kilogram; one acre = 0.4046 hectare.



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# Treatment of the Drowned.

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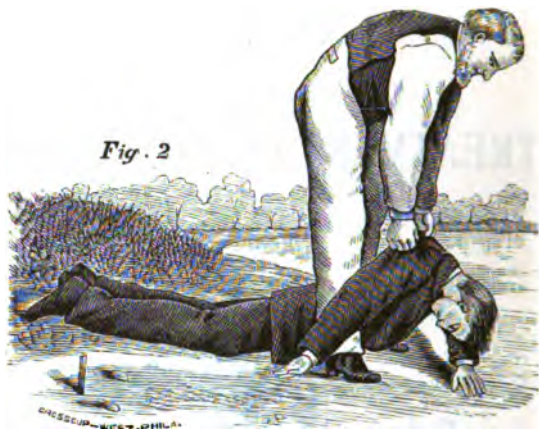
The following methods and rules were devised and prepared by a committee of the Michigan State Board of Health, and are a modification of those previously prepared by Dr. Beech of Coldwater, Mich., and of those published by the Life Saving Society of New York. They have the sanction of other State Boards of Health and of City Boards of Health, and are fully indorsed by the State Board of Health of Rhode Island.

## THE TREATMENT OF THE DROWNED.



**TWO THINGS TO BE DONE:—RESTORE BREATHING; RESTORE ANIMAL HEAT.**

**RULE 1.**—*Remove all obstructions to breathing.* INSTANTLY loosen or cut apart all neck and waist bands; turn the patient on his face, with his head down hill; stand astride the hips with your face toward his head, and, locking your fingers together under his belly, raise the body as high as you can without lifting the forehead off the ground (Fig. 1), and give the body a smart jerk to remove mucus from the throat and water from the windpipe; hold the body suspended long enough to slowly count ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE,—repeating the jerk more gently two or three times.



**RULE 2.**—Place the patient face downward, and maintaining all the while your position astride the body, grasp the points of the shoulders by the clothing, or, if the body is naked, thrust your fingers into the armpits, clasping your thumbs over the points of the shoulders, and *raise the chest as high as you can* (Fig. 2) without lifting the head quite off the ground, and hold it long enough to *slowly count ONE, TWO, THREE*. Replace him on the ground, with his forehead on his flexed arm, the neck straightened out and the mouth and nose free. Place your elbows against your knees, and your hands upon the sides of his chest (Fig. 3) *over the lower ribs, and press downward and inward with increasing force* long enough to slowly count *ONE, TWO*. Then suddenly let go, grasp the shoulders as before and raise the chest (Fig. 2); then press upon the ribs, &c. (Fig. 3). These alternate movements should be repeated 10 to 15 times a minute for an hour at least, unless breathing is restored sooner. Use the same regularity as in natural breathing.





**RULE 3.**—After breathing has commenced, **RESTORE THE ANIMAL HEAT.** Wrap him in warm blankets, apply bottles of hot water, hot bricks, or anything to restore heat. *Warm the head nearly as fast as the body, lest convulsions come on.* Rubbing the body with warm cloths or the hand, and slapping the fleshy parts may assist to restore warmth and the breathing also. If the patient can **SURELY** swallow, give hot coffee, tea, milk, or a little hot sling. Give spirits sparingly, lest they produce depression. Place the patient in a warm bed, and give him plenty of fresh air; keep him quiet.

### B E W A R E !

**AVOID DELAY.** A MOMENT may turn the scale for life or death. Dry ground, shelter, warmth, stimulants, etc., at this moment are nothing,—**ARTIFICIAL BREATHING IS EVERYTHING**,—is the **ONE REMEDY**,—all others are secondary.

## B E P R O M P T .

*Do not stop to remove wet clothing before efforts are made to restore breathing.* Precious time is wasted, and the patient may be fatally chilled by exposure of the naked body, even in summer. Give all your attention and effort to restore breathing by forcing air into, and out of, the lungs. If the breathing has just ceased, a smart slap on the face or a vigorous twist of the hair will sometimes start it again, and may be tried incidentally, as may, also, pressing the finger upon the root of the tongue.

Before natural breathing is fully restored, do not let the patient lie on his back unless some person holds the tongue forward. The tongue by falling back may close the windpipe and cause fatal choking.

If several persons are present, one may hold the head steady, keeping the neck nearly straight; others may remove wet clothing replacing at once clothing which is dry and warm; they may also chafe the limbs, and thus promote the circulation.

*Prevent friends from crowding around the patient and excluding fresh air ;* also from trying to give stimulants before the patient can swallow. The first causes suffocation; the second fatal choking.

**DO NOT GIVE UP TOO SOON:** You are working for life. Any time within two hours you may be on the very threshold of success without there being any sign of it.

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*In suffocation by smoke or any poisonous gas, as also by hanging.* proceed the same as for drowning, omitting effort to expel water, etc., from windpipe.

*In suspended breathing from effects of chloroform, hydrate of chloride, etc.,* proceed by Rule 2, taking especial pains to keep the head very low, and preventing closure of the windpipe by the tongue falling back. Grasp the tongue between the forefinger and thumb, draw forward and hold.

## PERSISTENCE IN EFFORTS TO RESCUSITATE THE DROWNED.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, President of the Michigan State Board of Health, says, in relation to the foregoing circular, and in urgent persistence of efforts to resuscitate the drowned: "This bulletin has been widely distributed by this Board and it has been republished by many papers in our State. It has been adopted by other State Boards of Health and by city Boards of Health. It has thus secured a wide dissemination in our country. How much good has thereby been secured, it is impossible for me to state; but I have good reason to fear that *life is often sacrificed because energetic efforts at resuscitation are abandoned too soon*. I desire once more to urge upon the public *the duty of persistent efforts to resuscitate the drowned* and to repeat with emphasis one direction of the bulletin: 'Do NOT GIVE UP TOO SOON; *you are working for life. Any time within two hours you may be on the very threshold of success without there being any sign of it.*'"

"The efforts which are successful in restoring a human being to life certainly are not useless, and it is wicked to refuse or neglect to make such efforts unless the absolute certainty of death is established. It is not enough to say that the person *appears* to be dead. Persons who gave no signs of life for a long time after being taken out of the water have yet been brought to life by appropriate efforts. I most earnestly protest against treating the drowned as dead merely because they appear lifeless. I am fully persuaded that many such persons die because no adequate efforts are made for their recovery. Persons may swoon and for the time appear to be dead, but we do not assume that they are dead and leave them to their fate, but make energetic efforts to restore consciousness. No more should we assume the fact of death in the drowned, but should make like efforts to restore them to life."

## HOW NOT TO DROWN.

"How to drown is an art that seems to be well understood and frequently practiced the world over. How not to drown is an art not so well understood, and requires some notice at the hands of this Board.

Drowning could be prevented if we could secure either of the following conditions: 1st, that everybody should know how to swim; 2d,

that nobody should ever go into the water. But as we cannot secure either of these conditions in the present order of things, we turn our attention to some means of reducing these accidents to their minimum of danger.

"Much good advice is often thrown away upon persons who find themselves suddenly thrown into the water: "keep cool;" "do not lose your presence of mind," etc. The conditions are very favorable to follow the first advice in a literal sense, for the water itself will assist one to get cool and to keep so indefinitely; but when a person is suddenly compelled to face death in an unexpected form, the advice to "preserve your presence of mind" is usually driven out of the mind by overwhelming terror, and the person too often becomes *absent minded* in an awfully literal sense of the word."

"The solids and liquids of the body are all heavier than water, but the living body on account of the air in lungs, stomach, and bowels, is slightly lighter than water; and so long as these cavities remain filled with air, the body will float in water, and a small part of the body can be kept above the water. While it is true that so long as the lungs, etc., are filled with air, the body is lighter than water, the difference in specific gravity is small, and only a small part of the body will float above water. What part will be above water depends upon the relative position of other parts of the body; if the legs are flexed and the arms thrown in front of the body, the centre of gravity is in the anterior portion of the body, and the top of the shoulders and back of the head only will be above water; the face being under the water, respiration will be impossible under such circumstances. But if the legs are straightened out and the arms thrown behind the body, the face will be brought above the water. In the attempt to float, therefore, *the legs should be straightened out, the head thrown back, and the arms held behind the body*; the face will then float above the water so long as this position is maintained. If one part of the body is thrown out of the water, a corresponding amount of the body will be submerged; if the arms are held out of the water, the head will go under. I remember the case of a boy who thought he would greatly increase his power to swim by tying an inflated bladder to each foot, but when he entered the water he came near drowning, because his feet were kept out of the water but his head under water; and he soon became practically convinced that it was important that his head rather than his heels should be in air."

"If the mouth and nose is kept above water, respiration may go on without interruption, and life may be sustained indefinitely under such

circumstances. This may be secured in still water by merely floating with the face upward, every other part of the body being kept constantly under water. But with very little exertion a person may do more than keep his nose above water, even if he is ignorant of the art of swimming. I have seen persons "tread water" by making the same movements with the legs as in walking up stairs, and thus keep the entire head out of water for a long time. If a person will add to this, certain corresponding movements of the hands—in fact, *make the same movements of both arms and legs that he would in climbing a vertical ladder*, but without lifting his arms out of the water and without closing his hands in the downward movement of the arm, he may keep his head out of the water even when the waves are running high, and may keep from drowning for hours. Whenever a person finds himself in the water and in danger of drowning, let him assume as speedily as possible a vertical position, and at once begin the same movements as in climbing a vertical ladder—*let him climb for life*—and he will be surprised to find with what slight exertion he can keep his head above water; let him be satisfied with this, for he may exhaust himself in vainly attempting more."

The following communication by Dr. MacCormac of Belfast, to the Sanitary Board July 13, 1877, on "PADDLING THE WATER AS A MEANS OF AVERTING DROWNING," is inserted as imparting valuable information on this important subject:

"Already the fine season has been ushered in by a number of deaths, some of them occurring in our very midst, from drowning. The means of safety, or relative safety, which I have to point out, are so very simple, and as I believe, so effective, that I am lost in wonder that no one has thought proper to insist upon them, as in the following remarks it is my intention to do. Swimming, as ordinarily practiced, is not the most sufficing means for escaping the dangers of the water. It needs some instruction to be able to swim, and practice to be able to swim well. No doubt it is desirable to swim and to swim well. But the great majority of persons of both sexes do not know how to swim at all. Yet unless people can swim, and swim well,—and even then they are not always successful, when the emergency comes, in preserving life,—swimming is, I am persuaded, not so effective a preservative as is conjoint paddling and treading water. As a rule, subject to few exceptions, persons precipitated into the water do not swim without previously learning. But paddling with the hands and treading with the feet require no prior instruction, and in the great

majority of cases would save life. In swimming, the mouth is on a level with the water in the intervals of the strokes; in paddling, the head is well elevated; the individual is able to look about; he can deliberate as to what is best to be done, and he is much less liable to take water into the larynx or glottis, a casualty which, I am persuaded, causes the destruction of many. Without prejudice to the art of swimming, I would have children exercise in household tanks from the tenderest age, in the act of paddling and treading water, so as to impart the confidence which unreasoning dread tends to lessen or take away when one is suddenly immersed, in an unusual medium. The animal, the quadruped, begins to paddle at once when cast into water, but as man does not habitually employ the anterior limbs as organs of locomotion, reason must tell him that he may, if he pleases, employ them as organs of locomotion in the water, just as readily as any four-footed animal. To be sure a man has not the habit of using his hands and arms for locomotion, as the brute has, but otherwise how much more available is the paddle-shaped hand than a hoof or a paw. Again, the man with little or no instruction, by throwing his head well back, can float and rest at pleasure, a thing of which the brute has no conception whatever."

"Of course, a little preliminary habitude is desirable, but without any preliminary habitude or instruction whatever, there is nothing to hinder man, woman, and child, were they unable, in common parlance, to swim a stroke, from beating water with the hands and feet just as the lower animals do, and so keep themselves afloat for a protracted period, a period that in a multitude of instances would be found sufficient to invite rescue and preserve life. 'The action of the feet down will sustain the body. The action of the hands down will do so; *à fortiori*, the action of both will prove yet more effective. I have tried myself; one alone, or both together,—nay, with a single hand only,—in bygone years, I am sure, hundreds of times. There is no occasion for fuss or bustle. The body, taken as a whole, is actually lighter than water, bulk for bulk, and a very moderate amount of paddling with feet and hands, will be found perfectly adequate to sustain and guide its movements. In fact, so long as the individual paddles, as I here direct, he cannot sink. A horse, or dog, or cow, or cat, or swine, when immersed in water, begin instantly to paddle, and that without any prior instruction or exercise whatever. Now, a man, or woman, or child has only to do as the inferior animal does, and he, she, or it will float necessarily and inevitably. The place being otherwise safe and boats at hand, boats' and ships' crews, a regiment of

soldiers, schools and the like might jump into deep water and paddle themselves into security without risk or failure. In this, as in many other things, man is too often unaware of his own immense capacities."

"Animals not habituated to the water, will often take to it spontaneously, or, if cast into it, sustain themselves for indefinite periods. A horse, during disembarkation in Portugal, fell into the sea and paddled about the harbor for a matter of six hours before it was secured. Washed or thrown overboard, the lower animals have been known to float for a long time. I knew of a mule, which, having been washed overboard in the Bay of Biscay, paddled itself ashore, and then crossed the country a couple of hundred miles to its previous quarters. The staff-surgeon in charge told me that, after leaving the Peninsula, the horses of the troop had to be thrown overboard in order to lighten the ship in a gale. The poor things, when they found themselves abandoned, faced around, and, so long as the ship commanded a view, were seen to battle with the wrack and wash for miles. A man on the coast of Lincolnshire, mounted on a gray mare or other horse, used to swim seaward to vessels in distress, and thus rescued many lives. Recently, nigh Brooklyn, N. Y., a dog took the water and paddled, it is said, forty miles in search of his master. Dogs often gain the shore when ships and their crews have been lost. Some years ago a dog landed at the Cape of Good Hope, with a letter in his mouth. The vessel to which he belonged had gone down with all hands; but if the men had paddled as the dog paddled, all their lives might have been preserved. Indeed, I know for certain that formerly it was the practice at the Cape for men to paddle out, it was termed "treading water," and bear communications to and from vessels in the offing, where no boat could live. It was, and I believe is still, the case at Madras, similarly. Natives at the island of Ioanna, in the Mozambique Channel, treading water, come out, bearing fruit on their heads to the vessels, miles distant. The young people in the islands of the Pacific, breast the gigantic breakers out of mere sport. The Indians of the Upper Missouri traverse the impetuous current, invariably paddling and treading water."

"Short instructions for paddling and treading water, ought to be posted up in all schools, barracks, and bathing places; wherever, in short, people have to do with the sea or with masses of water. It should be shown how easy it is, with a little well-directed effort, to preserve life, and how the yearly and calamitous destruction which be-sets our shores might, now, and happily for all time to come, be effectively stayed."

One precaution is necessary for a person who is paddling and treading water, to avoid strangling; when cold water is suddenly dashed into the face, an automatic or involuntary inspiratory effort or "catching the breath" is caused, and if the face at the instant is covered with water, strangulation from drawing water into the lungs is the result. When waves are dashing in his face, the person must guard himself against this spasmodic inspiration by holding his breath at such times, or he may even grasp his nose and close his mouth with one hand and thus prevent the possibility of strangulation.



# HYGIENE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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BY

GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D.,

OF WOONSOCKET,

MEMBER OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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The following paper is a part of an Address by Dr. G. W. Jencks  
at the dedication of the Woonsocket High School.

## HYGIENE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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We ought to realize that true education does not consist merely in the acquisition of knowledge, the crowding of the memory with facts, but in developing all the powers of body and mind equally and harmoniously, and strengthening them by vigorous exercise. In pleading for the best education possible for us to obtain through the means at our command, and in protesting that the sharpening of the mental perceptions is but a small part of such education, what I shall say may possibly "smack somewhat of the shop."

It is not beyond the province of one who has given some attention to the study of individual and public health, to question somewhat the routine of school life and education. It is too much the fashion to lay great stress upon the mere intellectual processes involved in the pursuit of a well arranged course of study, which, as a means of mental discipline, may be all well enough, but which fails to be of practical benefit in the after affairs of life in a large proportion of scholars. We establish a curriculum of studies that shall fit for some special vocation in life; we teach something of the customs of communities and the regulations that prevail in business, but we do far too little toward imparting a true knowledge of physical existence. Physical education should go hand in hand with mental education. Health is a part of the higher culture, for body and mind are practically inseparable, and we should know nothing of the workings of the sound mind, were not the bodily senses in healthy condition to provide for the mental needs.

Health stands behind the accomplishment of all great success. It was not an army of invalids that marched with Sherman to the Sea, and broke the back of the rebellion with the force of a mighty blow.

The vigor and hardihood of able bodied soldiers and the supreme energy of an educated will in the commander, were equal, if not superior, agents to the musket and cannon in securing that triumph.

And so it is in every sphere of life. The application of practical force alone can make actual accomplishments of what would otherwise remain the dreams or hopes of a weaker will. Our education tends too much to create wants and expectations beyond our power to realize. Let me quote one who has spoken thoughtfully upon this subject: "Our young men know how to spend more money than they can earn, and our young women too often feed their ambition upon romantic fancies, and fill their stomachs with enfeebling trash! They dream of fortunes and palaces, and do not know how to make a shirt or a loaf of bread, to nurse an invalid or tend a baby, to train a child or rule a household; and sometimes even they crave the jewels and orange blossoms of the bride, while they repudiate the duties of the wife and the destinies of the mother. And the race is in danger of dying out in some quarters because of this repudiation of the queenly dignity and fidelity of the sex." What we need, then, is a careful and systematic education of all the powers of the body and mind, so that while the mental perceptions are sharpened, and the moral attributes cultivated, the physical system shall be placed and kept in such relations to external influences as shall establish the best possible degree of health. There is much wisdom in the old nursery rhyme,

"Early to bed and early to rise,  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,"

in that it gives health the precedence, leaving wealth and wisdom to follow if they may. The saying that "wisdom and virtue cease where dyspepsia begins," is but an extravagant expression of the same truth. The primary fact to be recognized is, that all our education comes through the senses, and the more healthily and wisely they are open to the truths and forces of the universe, the more active and the stronger will be the mental operations resulting. Health begets force, and force applied to knowledge, makes it a power. It is said that "Caesar was a better speaker and writer because he had been a soldier, and could put into his pen, in his commentaries, the point and fire he had won by his sword in his campaigns; and that David was a greater poet because the hand that touched the lyre, had grappled with the lion and the bear, and had hit the Philistine upon the head with a sling, as unerring as the words that have reached the heart of the race, and will reach it evermore." Our very constitution as organic bodies,

determines our duty; all the health and strength of which we are capable are demanded by our possible attainments. Not only to establish this state of health, but to preserve it, is the part of Hygienic study.

Between a state of perfect health and actual disease, when professional aid is sought, there is a wide field, occupied by thousands who generate just enough of vital energy to enable them to maintain a sort of passable existence, but not enough to enable them to mingle in the harder conflicts of life. To remedy this state of things, more of our thought and effort as public educators ought to be directed. According to the reports of many of our Educational Boards, it is the nervous system especially which suffers from our present methods of education. To say nothing of special diseases, such as myopia, chorea, &c., which are on the increase among school children, we have all of us seen something of the pernicious effects of this intellectual high pressure in some of the recent sad instances of cerebral disturbance in public life. Without doubt, a proper amount and well regulated course of study are among the best means of strengthening both mental and bodily powers; and equally, without doubt, much of our present method of education by the amount and kind of work done, by illy selected hours of study, by improperly divided seasons of school work, where a short vacation follows each of two or three terms, and then a long vacation of two or three months of aimless idleness of body and mind, and by other means, such as illy lighted, illy heated and illy ventilated school-rooms, bad seats and bad type in text-books, by useless drills and cramming for special examinations, by rank lists, and by so much routine teaching from text-books rather than the cultivation of the original powers of observation in the pupil, result in an indescribable sense of fatigue at the end of the day's work, and prove the severest possible strain upon the child's natural powers. I speak of these things, Mr. Superintendent and friends, because I wish to urge that the study of Hygiene, practically the most useful science, should be made a marked feature in every grade of education. While the rudimentary truths should be inculcated in every household, the grand principles of the science should be thoroughly taught in every school, from the highest, where the teachers are fitted for their labors, to the lowest, where, either through errors of judgment or an almost unparadonable degree of ignorance, the first steps are taken in devitalizing so much child-force. For instance, how much time have we all seen devoted by teachers in trying to prevent certain motions and changes of position, that had become actual physiological necessities by reason of too long restraint.

Other misconceptions which I cannot particularize, as to the needs, habits and peculiarities of scholars, extend through the whole course. I can only say that if there were a better knowledge of Hygiene, there would be less negligence in the supervision of those conditions necessary to a continuance of intellectual as well as moral virtue in school children, and less ignorance on the part of parents and teachers of the existence of that nameless vice which saps the very foundations of nervous energy.

Properly taught, the study of Hygiene, involving as it does elementary instruction in chemistry and physics, as well as physiology, affords as good means of mental discipline as any other course of academic study, since its principles are the purely logical deductions of demonstrable facts. And beside the discipline thus afforded, the study of this science would have the further advantage of offering practical benefits to every member of the community. The amount and frequency of habitual crime are largely traceable to physical debasement. A knowledge, then, of the philosophy of health and life, would constitute one of the best legacies to posterity by informing those who are to give birth to future generations how best to fulfill their parental obligations, and to transmit to their offspring an unimpaired inheritance of health.

Mr. Superintendent, in committing to your special care the interests of education that shall centre in this building, I would express the hope that the instruction to be here imparted, shall result in giving to this community and State, able-bodied and able-minded citizens. Success in life, whether with the student, the artisan or laborer, can be achieved only by hard work, and hard work pre-supposes vigor of body, power of endurance and an educated will. These are the foundation stones; "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid."

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# WALL PAPERS,

**THE DANGER TO HEALTH ARISING THEREFROM, AND  
HOW PREVENTED.**

**POISONOUS CARDS, LABELS, ETC.**

BY

**ELISHA DYER, JR., PH. D.,**

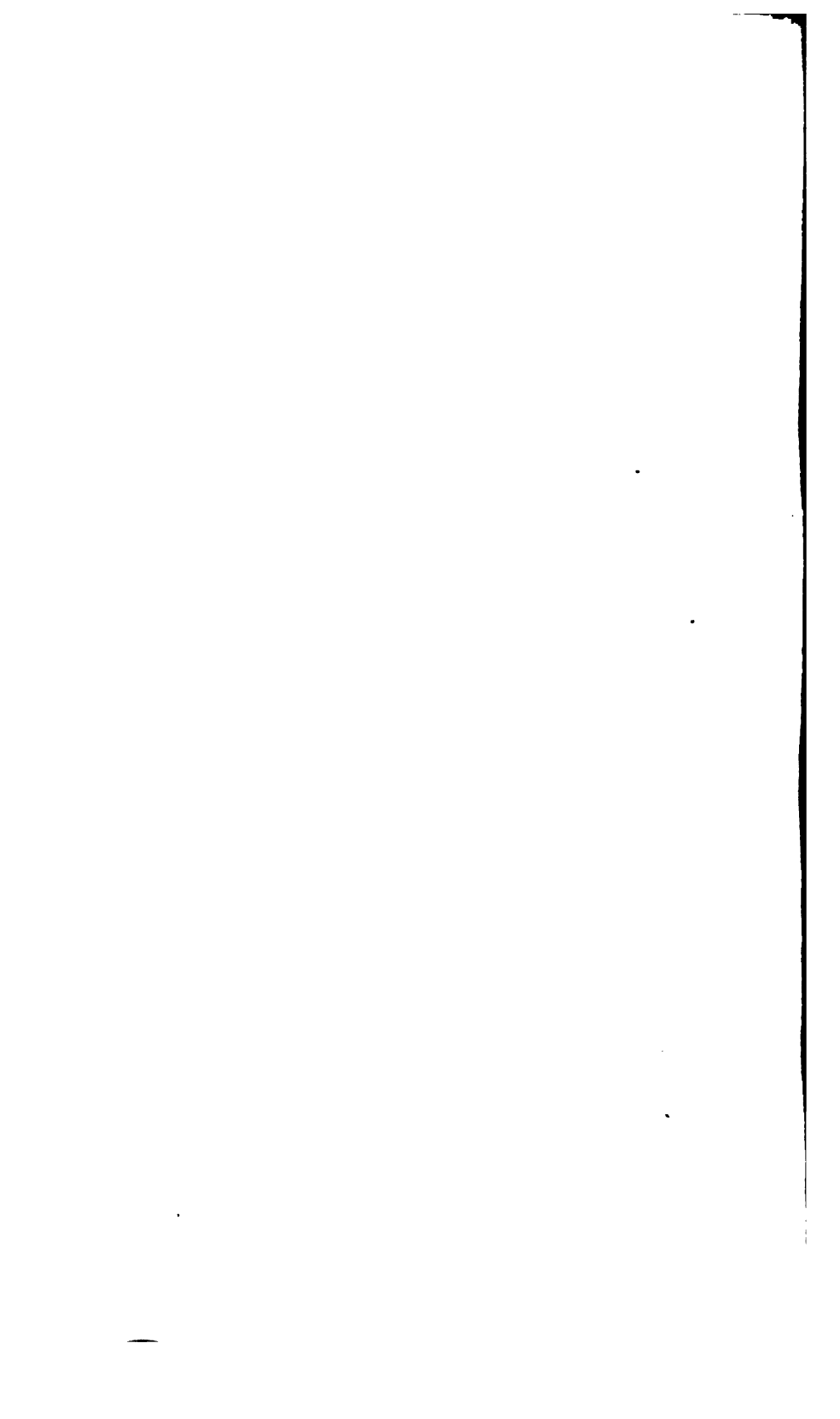
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**MEMBER OF**

**STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,**

**CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON EXPLOSIONS AND CHEMICALS DAN-  
GEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH.**

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## WALL PAPERS,

THE DANGER TO HEALTH ARISING THEREFROM, AND HOW PREVENTED.

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### POISONOUS CARDS, LABELS, ETC.

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Some few years since the discovery was made that arsenic existed to a considerable extent in various wall papers offered for sale throughout the country, and many diseases whose origin had seemed mysterious were readily accounted for when the presence of this active poison became known.

For a while the public were cautious in buying, and green papers were a drug in the market.

The subject, however, soon lost its hold upon public attention, and finally disappeared out of sight and out of mind.

Arsenic, however, was still employed in the manufacture of wall papers, entering more or less into those of other colors and tints than the well-known green. Indeed, it is still an open question whether this well-known green, the very color of which admitted its baseness, was not less hurtful than is the modern fashionable wall papers in whose delicate tint and subdued tone may lurk this deadly poison all the more dangerous to life and health, because unsuspected or undiscovered.

All wall papers are not dangerous from this source, and there are undoubtedly green papers in whose pigment no poison is combined, but if one "must" purchase green wall paper let him first cause them to be tested for arsenic before exposing his household to possible sickness and death.

Although arsenic is the most dangerous element to be looked for in wall papers, it is by no means the only source of probable injury to health.

Every one is fully aware how easily the colors are rubbed off from the surface of many papers; how oftentimes the heaviest, thickest papers wear the shortest time, and how frequently the ordinary dusting of the room detaches the coloring material from the walls.

If this coloring matter thus detached was promptly removed from the room no injury would result save that to the appearance of the walls from constant loss, or apparent fading of the colors of the paper. But this coloring matter remains frequently as an impalpable dust in the room, to be breathed by those in the apartment, settling upon the furniture, hangings and carpet, and disturbed and put in motion, but *not* removed, whenever the room is dusted or swept.

Another source of possible injury to health exists in the decomposition of the sizing and paste used in, and upon, the paper hangings themselves. If arsenic should be present in the paper, it is a grave question whether this decomposition is not rendered exceedingly dangerous to health by the chemical combination thus formed, by the decomposition of the starch and gums with the arsenic, or even with other substances entering into the coloring matter upon the paper.

It is certainly worthy of passing consideration that in all papered rooms, a constant decomposition of the starch and gums is taking place, and persons occupying such rooms are living in an atmosphere more or less contaminated by the decomposition continually going on.

In proportion as houses are kept closed and darkened, does the danger from this cause increase, and the musty odor of a papered room which has been closed and kept darkened for some time, is sufficient evidence of the danger to be apprehended.

Three sources of danger to health, therefore, may be looked for in wall papers.

- I. From those known to contain arsenic.
- II. From those whose coloring matter is easily detached.
- III. From the decomposition of the size and paste employed in the manufacture of the paper, and hanging the same upon the walls.

The danger from these sources may be averted,—

- I. By submitting all doubtful or suspected papers to the tests for arsenic, before putting the same upon the walls.

II. By selecting such papers as are known to contain no arsenic, and where colors are not easily removed either by rubbing with a dry cloth or the hand itself.

III. By removing all the old paper, and thoroughly washing off with hot water, all the paste from the walls before repapering.

The simplest test for arsenic, and one most available for the public is given by R. C. Kedzie, M. D., Chairman of Poisons, &c., Michigan State Board of Health, 1873, and is as follows:

"If the color is a bright grass green it may be safely rejected at once. If a little ammonia poured upon the paper discharges the green color, or produces such a change in the color as indicates the removal of green it should be rejected.

"The two arsenical greens, Scheeles Green and Schweinpuuth Green, are readily soluble in ammonia water—the water acquiring a bluish tint. Other compounds of copper are also soluble in ammonia water, but they are not much used in paper hangings. If you wish to identify the arsenic, drench a piece of the paper in a little ammonia water, pour off the clear water and drop into this a crystal of nitrate of silver, if a yellow precipitate forms around the crystal it indicates arsenic."

#### POISONOUS CARDS, LABELS, TAGS, ETC.

There exists at the present time another prolific source of danger from arsenic, particularly to young children. And that source is found in the "green" business or advertising cards, distributed indiscriminately upon the streets; in the green tickets used for entertainments, theatre checks, &c., and in labels, tags and shop cards. In fact the danger of poisoning from these cannot be estimated.

Every child should be prohibited from having any "green" card or ticket in its possession, and it should be the duty of every parent to impress upon his or her child or children, the dangers likely to arise from handling such cards, &c., especially when, as is often the case, the child's hand is moist, and the poison is thereby easily detached from the surface of the pasteboard and communicated to the person handling it. An advertising card was recently shown the writer, probably one of thousands printed, and given away daily upon the streets, whose very color proclaimed its dangerous character, and the children of the family were forbidden ever to keep such a card, or ever to receive it from any one upon the street.

The estimable report of Dr. Draper, "On the evil effects of the use of arsenic in certain green colors," in the third annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and the article on "Poisonous Paper," by Dr. Kedzie, Michigan State Board of Health, for 1873, will well repay a careful reading by every one interested in the promotion of the public health.

It is impossible, in the short space of an article like the preceding one, to impress upon the general public the importance of the subject matter contained therein.

It is, however, to be hoped that such attention may be given to it, that the evils arising from ignorance of the matter may not be realized in this State, as they have been in numerous instances, not only in this country but in the countries of the Old World.

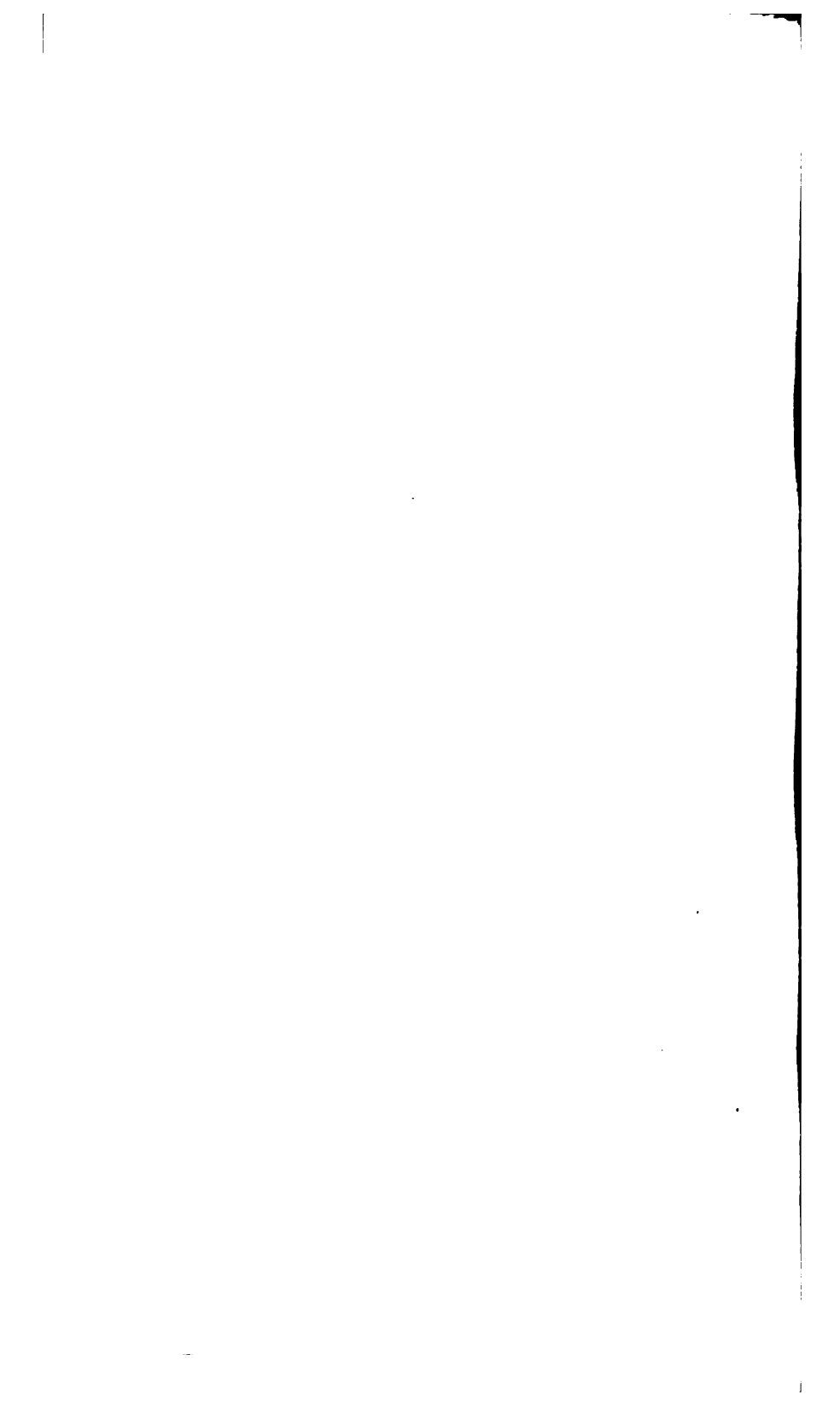
THE PREVENTION OF  
KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

BY

JOHN H. APPLETON

OF PROVIDENCE.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.



## THE PREVENTION OF KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

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Every one knows that kerosene accidents are constantly occurring. Yet I should think that the oil had been used long enough and widely enough for people to have learned how to use it with safety.

I do not think it worth while to explain here the scientific conditions which precede kerosene accidents; I do not think it desirable to discuss here the question whether such accidents are generally due to a mere *blazing up of a quantity of oil, carelessly spilled and set on fire*, or whether they are often caused (as is commonly believed) by *explosions of lamps*. A discussion of these or of other similar questions would probably prove of little service to those who are most likely to become the suffering and dying victims of bad or of misused oil.

I prefer that my remarks shall take the form of an easily understood warning; for I believe that such a warning is most likely to conduce to the protection of consumers of oil.

Now there are three principal conditions attending the use of kerosene oil: these conditions are *first*, the purposes for which the oil is used, *second*, the kind or quality of oil used, *third*, the character of the people using the oil.

**FIRST CONDITION.**—Kerosene oil is used in two well-known ways, namely: *for a wrong use*, as for kindling fires; *for a right use*, in lamps for lighting.

**SECOND CONDITION.**—Kerosene oil as offered for sale, is of two kinds, namely: *unsafe* oil, and *safe* oil.

**THIRD CONDITION.**—Kerosene oil is used by two classes of persons, namely: the careless and ignorant, and the careful and intelligent.

The mere statement of these conditions at once suggests three rules.

### FIRST RULE.

No person ought to use any kind of kerosene oil, good or bad, for kindling fires. When so used, the oil is liable to instantly burst into an enormous blaze which, streaming out of the stove, at once envelope any one near it in a sheet of flame that may cost the user his life.

### SECOND RULE.

No person ought to use unsafe oil. Every careful person will at once admit the force of this proposition. The question naturally arises, "how may we avoid unsafe oil?" I believe that the simplest answer is, "buy only from the most respectable dealers, and take from them only the oil of well-known respectable manufacturers."

It is true that our statutes make provisions looking toward the *complete exclusion of unsafe oils from the State*. But statutes may fail to produce their intended effects. Inspectors may not do their duty. Bad oil may be offered for sale. But there are several large firms engaged in making oil that is uniformly of high test, and safe.

Any honest and respectable dealer can at once mention the names of manufacturers whose oils are unquestionably safe.

### THIRD RULE.

Ignorant and careless persons ought not to be allowed to use kerosene oil at all. They should be required by their employers to use candles, or other extremely safe light.

These rules have so narrowed the subject that we may readily conclude that no anxiety need be felt when

- (first,) intelligent and careful persons,
- (secondly,) use safe oil,
- (thirdly,) in suitable lamps for illumination.

But the statement does not appear to be complete until we enumerate some of the marks which distinguish—in this matter—careful persons from careless ones.



## CARELESS PEOPLE.

Careless people neglect all day-work on the lamp; they leave it to be done at the worst time, that is, after night-fall.

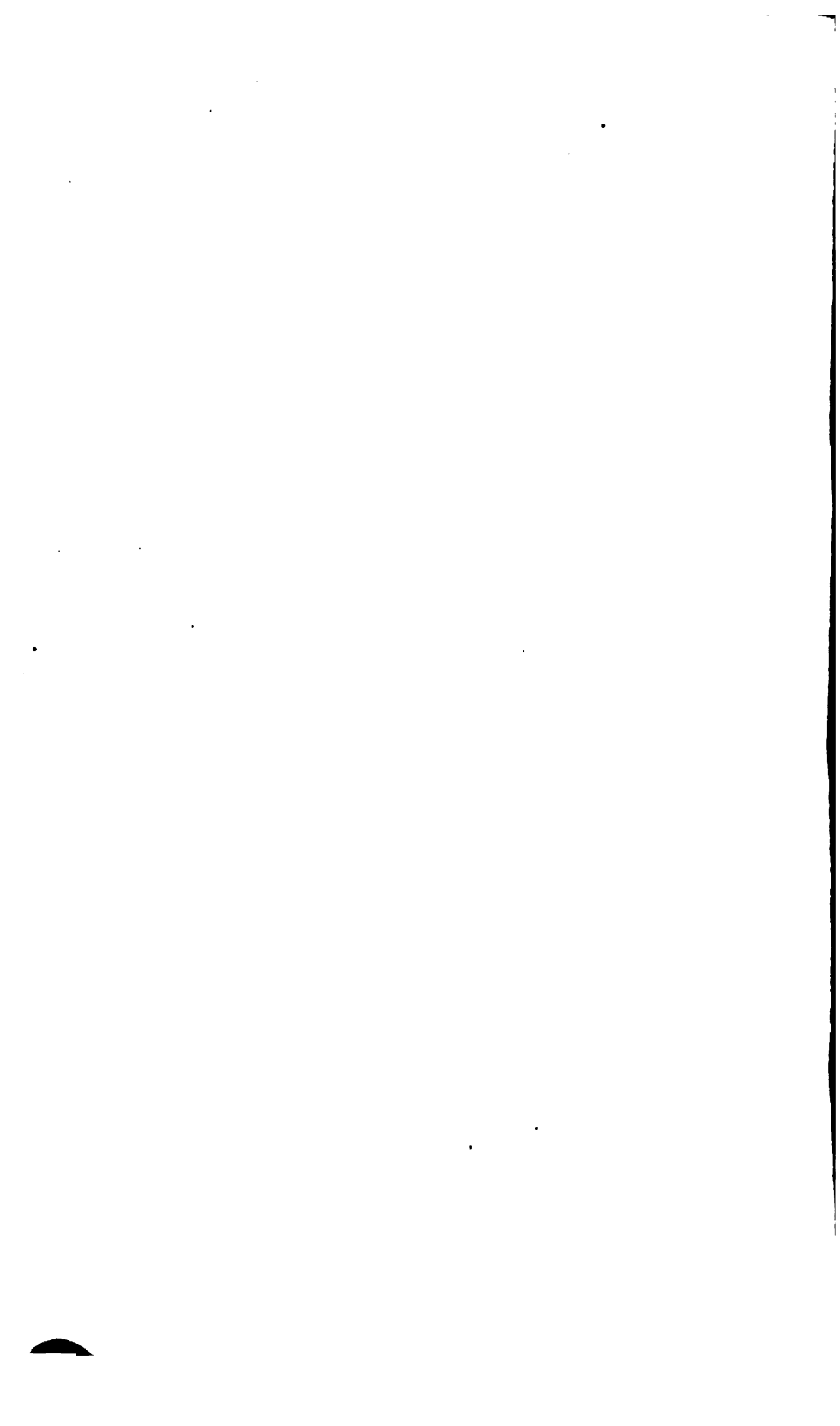
If the careless person's lamp gets out of order or low in oil, he is tempted to keep it lighted while refilling—so he is liable to be burned to death in the operation.

## CAREFUL PEOPLE.

Careful people have more than one lamp; they buy oil in the day-time; they clean the lamps by day-light, filling them and trimming the wicks.

If one of the careful person's lamps gets out of order, *he uses the other*, and so he can fill, or otherwise adjust the other on the next day during the safer hours of day-light.

I leave these plain remarks to the common sense of the reader, feeling certain that, after all, it is common sense that must be the guide in this matter as in most of the business of life.



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# K E R O S E N E .

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BY

H. H. BURRINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

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# KEROSENE.

In compliance with the request of Hon. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Committee of the State Board of Health on *Explosives, &c.*, I respectfully present the following statement of facts in relation to kerosene; and the request comes in good time, as there are matters of importance in connection with the kerosene oil business in this city that need prompt and decisive action:

To make the matter as intelligible as the nature of the case will admit, I have thought it best to commence at the beginning.

As petroleum and its products have become of the greatest utility to the people of this, as well as of other countries, and as the whole business of its distillation, manufacture, &c., has become so systematized and perfected that there is no reason and no excuse why any kerosene oil, intended for illuminating purposes, should be allowed to be placed in the market, or permitted to be sold, that is not safe, or that will not stand a legal fire test, duly inspected, and the package in which it is contained suitably branded by a competent person appointed for that purpose. In the early days of its discovery, many accidents occurred from a want of knowledge of its properties, which might have been excusable, at that time, but are not so now.

The matter of unsafe kerosene oil, sold in this city for illuminating purposes, was first brought to the notice of the City Council, in April, 1866, and was published in the *Daily Journal*, at the time, as follows:

## A STARTLING FACT

was brought to the attention of the Common Council, at its last meeting, by Mr. H. H. Burrington, who introduced the draft of an

ordinance, relative to inflammable and explosive articles, and took occasion to comment upon the dangerous character of much of the kerosene now sold in our city, for illuminating purposes. Mr. Burrington has tested twenty-one samples, and finds much of it as unsafe as gunpowder. Only five of the samples were safe to use as a burning fluid, and they were not entirely free from objection.

In introducing his ordinance, Mr. Burrington remarked: The great consumption of kerosene oil in cities where gas, so called, is used, as well as in villages where gas is not used, loudly calls for a few remarks upon its properties, the benefits, and disadvantages, the safety, and danger attending its use.

In the manufacture of kerosene, the first running of the oil is called benzine, kerosoline, &c., &c. Now benzine has a peculiar property, in which we all are deeply interested: it is that of explosion, and it is the presence of this fluid in kerosene proper which renders the oil explosive. Exclude from the kerosene this explosive part of the fluid—this benzine—and we have an oil as harmless as that of the spermaceti whale, with a far greater illuminating power.

But it unfortunately happens that this explosive product—the benzine—is in large proportion to the whole distillation, and in consequence, a part of it is suffered to remain in, or is intentionally mixed with the kerosene. As is the proportion of benzine to the kerosene, so is the power and danger of the explosion. That some of the kerosene in the market is carefully and properly prepared, and therefore perfectly safe in its use, is abundantly and satisfactorily proved; while it is a fact lamentably ascertained by almost daily experience, that much of the kerosene sold among us, contains too large a proportion of the explosive material. Now, the first question that naturally arises is: how are we to know what oil is safe to burn, and what is not.

It is well known that heat increases the explosive powers of kerosene, by converting the benzine, or a portion of it, into vapor, which instantly ignites on coming in contact with a flame; hence the explosion of a kerosene lamp when it is extinguished by blowing down the glass chimney upon the flame. If too much benzine be present, a little heat is enough to raise sufficient vapor to be dangerous.

By decisive experiments, it is known that kerosene that will bear heat of 120° F. is safe. No danger attends it, if used in a properly constructed lamp, and the heat to which kerosene is exposed, in all ordinary occasions does not equal the temperature named. Kerosene that will not stand the test of 100° F. should be looked upon as so much gunpowder.

In consideration of the above facts, I have been induced to test the quality of twenty-one samples of kerosene now in market, with a kerosene oil fire tester, and with the following result:

One sample exploded at 78° F.; one at 84° F.; one at 86°; three at 88°; two at 90°; two at 92°; one at 94°; two at 98°; one at 100°; one at 102°; one at 104°; one at 106°; one at 108°; two at 110°, and one at 114° F. Thus it will be seen that eight only out of the twenty-one samples stood the test of 100° F., and only five out of the twenty-one are sufficiently free from explosive matters to be safe, and that ought to be allowed under any circumstances whatever, to be kept in market.

In conclusion, let me assure you, that one barrel of the explosive compound is positively more dangerous to property and life than one hundred barrels of the preparation that will stand the test of 110° Fahrenheit.

The result of the above report was the adoption of an ordinance by the City Council, providing that no kerosene oil should be sold in the city that would not stand the fire test of 110° F., created the office of Inspector of Kerosene, and defined his duties, and also provided how petroleum oil, or any of its products, should be stored.

The ordinance gave general satisfaction, and the result was a decrease in the number of accidents occurring from the use of poor kerosene, and so continued for several years.

In May, 1877, the following statement appeared in the *Daily Journal*:

“The alarm of fire, Saturday night was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. We had written mysterious explosion, but we can hardly say that any kerosene explosions in our city are mysterious, in view of the facts set forth in Prof. Appleton’s report on ten samples of kerosene taken from branded casks and submitted to his chemical inspection.

“A feeling of insecurity must pervade the whole community, for the peril is not confined to those who use explosive fluid, unless a rigid enforcement of the law regulating the inspection of kerosene can restore confidence in the city tests and brands.”

The following are the tests of the ten samples referred to:

<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Burning Point.</i>	<i>Marks on Barrels.</i>
No. 1	.....	100°	.....120°
" 2	.....	90°	.....122°
" 3	.....	106°	.....122°
" 4	.....	94°	.....120°
" 5	.....	100°	.....None.
" 6	.....	104°	.....120°
" 7	.....	88°	.....120°
" 8	.....	104°	.....125°
" 9	.....	104°	.....122°
" 10	.....	108°	.....122°

It will be observed by the above report, that the oil tested, is nearly as low test as that tested twelve years ago, when there was no Inspection of Kerosene.

At a recent meeting of the "Providence Franklin Society," I read a paper upon "The Explosiveness of Kerosene Oils." As portions of it are applicable in this connection, I reproduce it here.

In the early days of the discovery of kerosene oil, it was distilled from bituminous coal, and so much pains was taken in its manufacture, that it was but seldom that any accident occurred from its use. It was only after the discovery of the immense quantities of petroleum oil in Pennsylvania that its cheapening was practised.

And during the past few years, the competition in price has become so great, that its usefulness has almost been exceeded by its dangerous qualities. The dealer not being satisfied with it as it comes from the manufacturer, let it be ever so poor, still further reduces its quality, by adding naphtha to such an extent, that it is unsafe and unfit to use for illuminating purposes. It is true that this mixed oil will not always explode, and can be burned in lamps in comparative safety, under certain conditions. When the lamp is full, no vapor can be evolved. and if a match were thrust into the oil, it would be immediately extinguished. Not so, however, if the lamp is put in a warm place and is only half full of oil. Then, as the oil is consumed, its place is filled with an invisible vapor, which will instantly explode when it comes in contact with the flame; or if there should be any defect in the top of the lamp, the vapor would escape, and there would be an explosion, or the vapor might be forced in contact with the flame in the act of blowing down the chimney, a practice that is extremely hazardous, and should never be done, especially when oils of a low grade are used.



Almost all of the northern states have passed laws forbidding the sale of kerosene that will explode at a lower temperature than 110° F. Experience, however, has shown that the explosive point should have been placed at 125° F., instead. Iowa has recently passed a law, compelling 150° F. as the fire test, and all dealers who sell oil of a lower test, are liable to both fine and imprisonment.

It will usually be found that when kerosene lamp explosions take place, as they often do at this season of the year, the lamp was in a very warm place, and the oil used of a lower test than 110° F. About a year ago I procured some half-dozen samples of kerosene oil from the stores where it was for sale, and found that none of them stood a higher test than 100° F.

This season I have done the same thing, and find the kerosene offered for sale, 10° F. poorer than that sold last year, none of the samples standing a higher fire test than 90° F.

The facts to be deduced from the reports and statements above mentioned are, that there are thousands of barrels of kerosene sold in this State every year, from 10° to 25° below the lawful fire test, to the great danger of loss of life and property.

Kerosene oil is a mixture of several elements, which under certain conditions, is of a highly dangerous character, and its natural qualities and phases can best be understood by those who are fully conversant with its chemical properties; and so much depends upon the reliability of its fire tests, that the office of inspector of kerosene should be filled by a practical chemist, or by those who are fully competent to perform its duties.

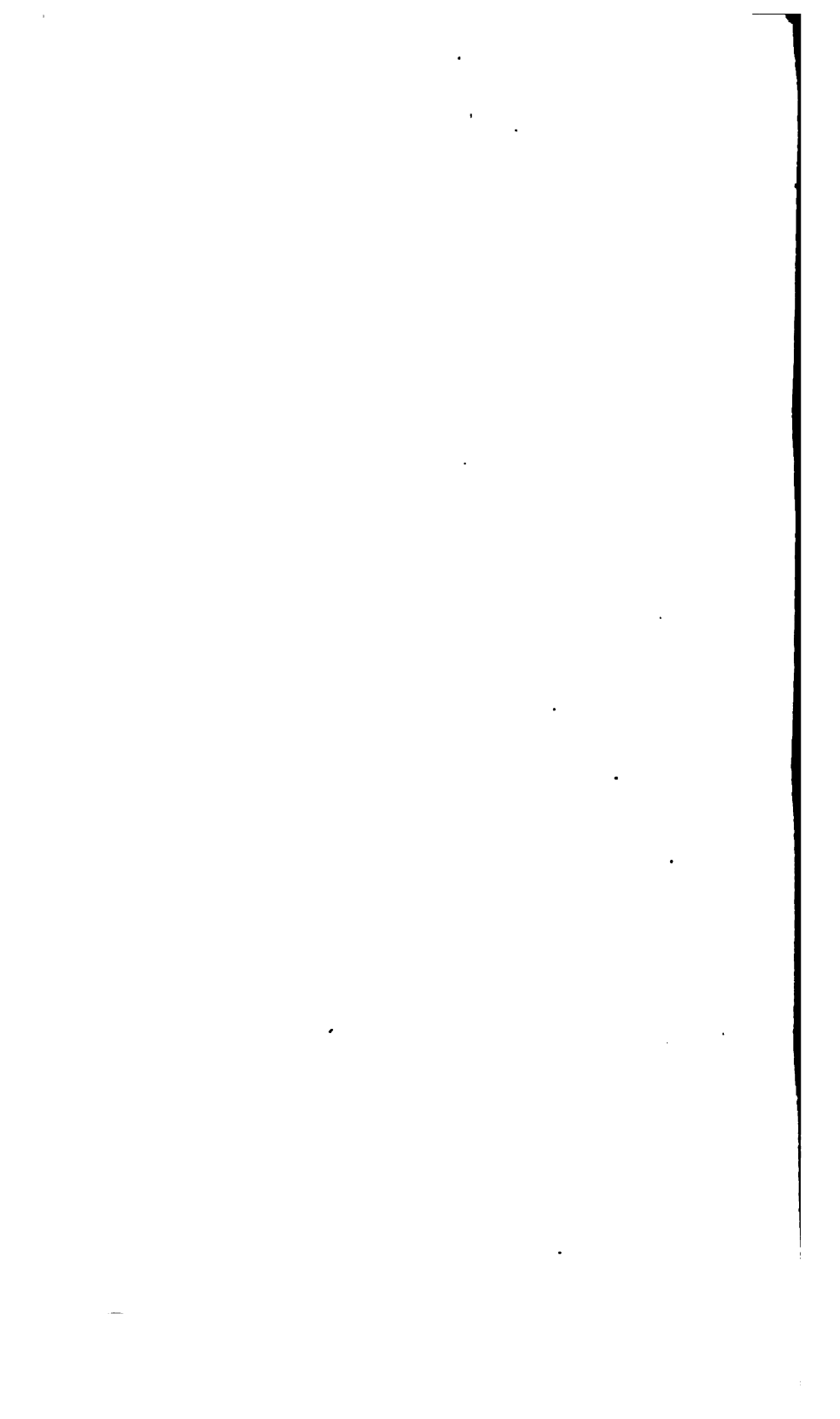
The State laws, in relation to the inspection and sale of kerosene, need revision in some particulars, which it is hoped will be done at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Very respectfully yours,

H. H. BURRINGTON.

Chemist and Druggist.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1879.



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MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY  
OF RHODE ISLAND.

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BY

CHARLES W. PARSONS, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.

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The following paper is a modification of a portion of a report, made to the American Medical Association, as a member of a Special Committee on Medical Topography.

# MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY

OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, WITH A FEW SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations has the smallest territory and the longest name of any of the States of the American Union. In the report on the census of the United States, its area is said to be 1,306 square miles. This, however, is greater than the actual extent of the land of the State, or the aggregate area of its several townships, and must be an estimate including a considerable portion of the waters inclosed within its boundaries. The actual area of the towns of the State; according to the most authentic maps, amounts to not much more than 1,050 square miles. Before the exchange of territory with Massachusetts, in 1862, the area of this State was 1,046.4 square miles. That exchange increased somewhat the territorial extent of Rhode Island. The forty-second degree of north latitude passes through this State, very near its north boundary line.

The most prominent geographical feature of the State\* is Narragansett Bay, about thirty miles long, and twelve miles wide at its broadest part. The principal mainland is a tract measuring more than forty miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west, and bounded on the west by Connecticut. The greater part of this tract is bounded on the east by Narragansett Bay, and its tributary, Blackstone or Pawtucket river; the northeast corner of it, being the town of Cumberland, is east of that river. A second, much smaller division of the State, lies on the east of the Bay, and of the navigable part of Pawtucket river; it is from two to four miles wide, and is divided into two parts by Mount Hope Bay, which enters the Narragansett from the

\* To follow geographical and geological descriptions, see map of Rhode Island, preceding the title page.

northeast. Thirdly, the islands form a very important division of the State. The island which gives name to the State fills up a large part of the width of Narragansett Bay in its lower half. There are other inhabited islands in the Bay; and Block Island, more than ten miles off shore, in the Atlantic Ocean, is a well-peopled town.

The early settlements of the State were mostly on the islands and shores of the Bay, and at its head. All the important villages which grew up before cotton manufactures were introduced were near the water. We may defer, for the present, an account of Providence, which is at the head of the Bay. The other places have depended partly on commerce and fisheries for their support, and have not grown as rapidly as the rest of the State, with one or two exceptions. Their climate is tempered by the Bay open to the south, and by the Gulf Stream, and is more equable than that of more northerly parts of New England. Newport, the largest of these towns on the Bay, was an important seat of commerce before the Revolutionary War, and is now a summer resort of unsurpassed attractions; it is famous for its "delicious and cosmetic climate," modified by the direct breezes from the Atlantic Ocean. The part of Newport occupied by villas and hotels enjoys these advantages of air and situation to the full; but most of the residents of this old town live on the side toward the harbor, where the houses are quite crowded, and the air is more confined. The population of Newport is more than 10,000. The city has not been free from severe visitations of epidemic disease, scarlatina having been very fatal there in the winter of 1857-1858, and typhoid dysentery in the summer and autumn of 1863.

The western portion of the State is occupied by the granitic rocks, mostly gneiss, forming hills of moderate elevation, of which the general direction is from north to south. The whole tract of country from Western Connecticut to Narragansett Bay has this general character. In the western part of Rhode Island, the larger streams are altered in their course by draining eastwardly toward Narragansett Bay; except in the southern towns, where they run toward the southwest, parallel to the general trend of the coast, and empty into the Atlantic Ocean. Still, the small beginnings of these streams often show the influence of the prevailing north and south course of the hills. The gneiss of Western Rhode Island is continuous with that of Central Massachusetts. That portion of the State is generally blessed with plenty of good pure water.

This granite tract is not generally densely inhabited, the most populous parts being the manufacturing villages which line the streams

that furnish water-power. Some of these are not as favorably situated for health as the higher land between them. The houses of the operatives, which are in most villages owned by the proprietors of the factories, are too often built near the level of the streams, subject to the damp and mists of the low valley, the wells being fed more or less from the river-water, which contains organic matter from vegetable and other decomposition. In the hot and sickly season, these valleys are apt to be either sultry at night, or else the temperature falls very much and rapidly. We shall have occasion to give some details on this point, in speaking of dysentery, which appears every August and September in the lower lands of this western region of the State.

As we approach Narragansett Bay, a new geological character modifies the scenery and soil. A basin occupied by the coal-bearing rocks dips under the Bay, reaching a part of each side. The western boundary of this basin passes from near the northeast corner of the State, and runs in an irregular curve a few miles west from the shore of the Bay, till it meets that shore some twelve miles from the ocean. South of this point, the granitic rocks extend quite to the Bay, and indeed, encroach on the southwestern part of its largest islands. Near this western boundary of the basin are many marks of geological disturbance, dislocated strata, metamorphic rocks, and beds of iron and lime. On the east side, the granite reappears in the towns south and east of Mount Hope Bay, and at Mount Hope. This basin, as it enters the State from the northeast, is over fifteen miles wide, and narrows toward the south. The dip of the rocks in all the western part of the basin is toward the east, sometimes southeast, sometimes northeast, and sometimes with great variations in small space. East of Pawtucket river and of the most northerly part of the Bay, the strata still dip eastwardly, draining the soil, not toward the Bay, but toward ponds and small fresh-water rivers. North of Mount Hope, toward the town of Warren, the dip is northerly; in the towns south of Mount Hope Bay, and along the eastern shore of the island of Rhode Island, there is a westerly dip, being the side or wall of the basin. The main rocks of this formation are coarse and fine conglomerates, slates and shales, often containing vegetable impressions.

Some points in the topography of towns lying on the east side of the Bay and Pawtucket river, within the limits of this basin, ought not to be omitted here.

The town of Warren has a small area, and most of its inhabitants live in the village, which is situated on a rather low and level tract, having Warren river, half a mile wide, on the north of it, and a cove

emptying into that river, on the northeast of the village. The soil is underlaid by hard clay. The strata in the hill south of it dip toward this low land. At very high water; the marshes adjoining the village are liable to be overflowed. There is no barrier to shelter this village from the northeast winds coming over this broad expanse of water. The compact part of Bristol is south of the hill which divides the township from Warren; it is sheltered on the north and east, and open to the Bay toward the south. It has been shown by bills of mortality kept for several years, that deaths attributed to consumption are considerably more frequent in proportion to the population in Warren than in Bristol; while Bristol has suffered more from zymotic diseases, such as scarlatina and summer complaints. In a series of years the deaths from consumption were in Warren about twenty-three per cent. of all; in Bristol, about thirteen per cent. In the former place, about one in every 275 inhabitants died annually from consumption; in the latter, about one in 450. These results were published some years ago in the Second Registration Report of the State and in Reports since, very similar statistics are given. It is true that the vagueness in the use of terms throws a shadow of doubt over any such results; but in each town the causes of death were usually ascertained from physicians; in Warren the bills of mortality were kept by an eminent physician of that town; and we know no reason to suppose that any difference in the nomenclature of disease prevailed in the two places.

We have also some interesting testimony from Pawtucket, which we received in a letter from Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, a distinguished physician of that place. The village of Pawtucket lies on both sides of Pawtucket river, at the head of its navigable portion.

Dr. Clapp writes: "After a few years' observation, I became satisfied that consumption was much more prevalent on the east side of the river than on the west. Subsequent observation has clearly demonstrated the fact; there being a fraction over two deaths on the east to one on the west, in proportion to the population. This I gather from the records of the town, as well as my own.

"The Pawtucket or Blackstone river runs a little west of south; the land rising on each side of the river about eighty feet above the level of the water. The tides come up to the falls. The land rises more abruptly on the east than on the west side. As to geological formation, the conglomerate or grauwacke, alternating with clay-slate, occurs abundantly in regular strata, which run north and south, and dip about 80° to the eastward. The dip of the rock is the same on both sides. All the springs on the west side run directly into the river,



while on the east side they run in a southerly direction to the river. The soil on the east side contains more clay, and springs are much more abundant. Then there is a large pond, situated at the edge of Seekonk Plain, and not more than half a mile from the river, directly east of the village; this, when full, must cover 25 or 30 acres. It is situated higher above tide-water than the greater portion of the village. The wells, for the most part, are but a few feet below the ground, the water coming near the surface in the spring of the year. Some of the cellars in the lower streets contain more or less water every spring.

These observations agree quite well with the general results of inquiries made by Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, and presented in the discourse delivered by him before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in the year 1862. The following extracts show the drift of his views: "I believe that all towns, parts of towns, houses even, that *rest on* damp, cold soils, are by that very fact peculiarly liable to the prevalence of consumption. I believe that similar locations *near* wet meadows, rivers, marshes, &c., though less subject to the law, are nevertheless in a lesser degree, promoters of consumption in the families resident thereupon." He also shows a similar influence of north and east winds blowing over water.

In the western part of Providence city, and in a tract extending about ten miles south, and six miles north from it, the carboniferous rocks are overlaid by deposits of gravel and sand, with some layers of clay, forming a pretty level and not over-fertile region.

Over all these formations the "drift" common in all parts of New England is found, with its usual character of gravel and boulders.

There are no large alluvial tracts; and no very high hills, nor large rivers in Rhode Island. We doubt if any point in the State reaches a height of six hundred feet above the level of the sea. Still, the rivers have a considerable fall; in many parts they are narrow and rapid, affording excellent motive power. This fact has had a most important influence on the growth of population, the industry and social and sanitary condition of the State.

The soil is not fertile, compared with large regions which have now been brought into easy communication and competition with us. Still, it is probably more capable of yielding a profit to skilful husbandry, on an average, than the soil of Massachusetts. The northern towns were long ago celebrated for their orchards; the southern towns of the main land export great quantities of poultry; and the large islands con-

tain most beautiful tracts of farming land. But the agricultural industry of the State is far less important, in proportion to its population and wealth, than it was many years ago.

The city of Providence contains nearly forty per cent. of the entire population of the State. It is situated at the head of Narragansett Bay, Pawtucket river forming its eastern boundary. It was originally laid out between that river and Providence river, a mile or two farther west. But the city has grown toward the west, till now more than three-quarters of the population live west of Providence river. This river, with a broad cove, through which the tide ebbs and flows, divides the city into an eastern and western portion. The former lies mostly beneath and upon a ridge which rises by a steep ascent to a height of nearly 200 feet. It rests on stratified conglomerate (grauwacke), overlaid with gravel; the well water is generally abundant, cold, and clear; the uneven surface gives excellent opportunities for drainage. Some streets on this side of the river are low and shut in by higher land on all sides, and mostly inhabited by families not in the best sanitary conditions. On the west side, most of the residences are built on the plateau of gravel and sand already described; this was formally continued toward the river by sandy hills and low, wet land, which has now been reduced to a regular and convenient slope. There was formerly difficulty in obtaining good water here; but very good water is now abundantly supplied to this, and all other parts of the city, from the Pawtuxet, a river about six miles distant. A good deal of made land on this side is now covered with busy streets.

The higher parts of the city are generally occupied by the wealthier and more comfortably situated classes; the poor and laboring class, including a large part of the foreign-born live more on the outskirts and the lower land.

The City Registrar, in his annual report for 1859, mentions the following favorable circumstances in the topography of Providence:

"1. The very great inequalities of the soil within the limits of the city, giving easy and efficient drainage; the speedy removal of surface filth, and a free circulation of air. 2. The comparatively scattered location of the dwellings. 3. The numerous trees and gardens in most portions of the city. 4. The almost total absence of cellar tenements and underground population. 5. The absence of *large* tenement-houses, such as are found in other cities. 6. The absence of narrow courts and closed lanes. 7. The open space of tide-water through the centre of the city."

The most complete, long-continued, and available meteorological records kept in the State are those of Professor Alexis Caswell, D. D., the observations being taken three times a day, with very slight interruptions for forty-five years, on College Hill, Providence.

Rev. Dr. Caswell having deceased January 8, 1877, no reliable records of meteorological changes for the years 1877-'78 are available.

The following tables were compiled by Dr. E. M. Snow, for the Registration Report for 1876, from observations made during that year, by Dr. Caswell:

TABLE I.

*Showing the mean altitude and range of the Barometer, the prevailing winds, the mean relative humidity, the mean cloudiness of the sky, the number of days of rain or snow, and the quantity of rain and melted snow, for each month of the year 1876, and compared with the average for 45 years.*

MONTHS.	Mean height of the Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, and to the Sea Level.	Range of Barometer.	NUMBER OF DAYS OF PREVAILING WIND.				Relative Humidity.	Mean Cloudiness of the Sky.	Number of Days of Rain and Snow.	RAIN FALL.		
			North and East.	East and South.	South and West.	West and North.				Rain and Melted Snow in Inches.	Monthly.	Compared with average for 45 years.
												From January First.
January.....	30.068	1.224	8	5	8	15	77.7	0.49	11	1.28	1.96	1.96
February.....	30.060	2.080	7	4	5	13	76.5	0.49	12	4.42	1.34	0.62
March.....	29.966	1.178	6	9	6	10	72.7	0.52	9	9.75	5.85	5.23
April.....	29.876	0.932	6	3	8	13	56.6	0.50	7	4.24	0.32	5.55
May.....	30.026	0.822	7	11	6	6	76.2	0.44	9	3.23	0.41	5.14
June.....	29.980	0.612	6	11	8	4	73.9	0.46	9	1.40	1.99	3.15
July.....	29.964	0.492	7	6	12	6	71.6	0.36	11	4.14	1.02	4.17
August.....	30.049	0.540	6	11	7	7	76.0	0.29	8	1.82	2.43	1.74
September.....	29.958	0.746	11	5	8	4	78.0	0.54	11	5.73	2.61	4.35
October.....	29.960	0.794	2	5	8	16	62.5	0.41	4	2.15	1.36	2.99
November.....	29.935	0.866	16	1	3	10	81.4	0.67	10	6.95	2.91	5.90
December.....	30.156	1.564	7	1	2	18	76.0	0.55	9	5.25	1.45	7.35
Whole Year.....	29.999	2.080	84	73	81	122	73.3	0.48	105	50.86	7.91	7.91

TABLE II.

*Showing the mean temperature compared with the mean average for 45 years, the highest and lowest temperature, and the monthly range, the mean daily range, and the greatest change in 24 hours, for each month of the year 1876.*

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.					GREATEST CHANGE IN 24 HOURS.	
	Mean.	Compared with aver- age of 45 years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean Daily Range.	Degrees of Rise or Fall of Thermometer.
January.....	31.°4	4.°5+	67°	9°	58°	8.°6	28° f
February.....	29.°3	1.°2+	57°	-2°	59°	9.°1	32° f
March.....	33.°2	0.°6-	62°	8°	54°	10.°8	23° r
April.....	43.°9	0.°8	67°	25°	42°	11.°8	23° r
May.....	54.°8	0.°3	82°	34°	48°	13.°8	30° r
June.....	68.°2	2.°8+	89°	42°	47°	14.°3	27° r
July.....	74.°0	3.°4+	92°	52°	40°	15.°4	22° r
August.....	68.°8	0.°1-	90°	49°	41°	15.°2	22° r
September.....	59.°4	2.°5-	87°	44°	43°	10.°9	20° r
October.....	48.°1	2.°8-	68°	26°	42°	14.°3	23° r
November.....	40.°8	0.°8+	66°	21°	45°	8.°6	23° f
December.....	22.°9	6.°6-	44°	2°	42°	7.°1	33° f
Whole Year.....	47.°8	0.°1-	92°	-2°	94°	11.°6	33° f

The population of the State is probably somewhat more than 260,000. By the census taken in 1875, it was 258,239. Adopting what we believe to be the correct statement of the area of the State, it is more densely peopled than any other State. We make the number of inhabitants to the square mile to have been, in 1875, in Rhode Island, 244.9.

In ten years preceding the census of 1875, the population increased 39.61 per cent. The gain is greatest in the city of Providence and the adjacent towns. The manufacturing villages and townships also increased far more rapidly than the purely farming towns. Several of these are nearly stationary, or even lessening in the number of inhabitants. Thus there is a marked tendency to centralization, the growth being principally in Providence and its neighborhood, in villages where water-power is abundant and convenient, and in a few points which are favorably situated for fisheries and navigation.

This disproportionate growth of the compact and manufacturing places depends in a great degree on the influx of foreign-born inhab-

itants with their families. The number of foreigners in the State according to the census of 1875, was 71,630.

In 1850 the population of foreign birth in Rhode Island comprised 15.66 per cent. of the whole population, in 1860 it was 21.46 per cent., in 1870, 25.48 per cent., and in 1875, it had increased to 27.73 per cent.

The foreign class are found to have a larger proportion of adults in the marrying age, to be more disposed to marriage in hard times, and to have on an average more children to every marriage, than the native class. Hence, a large number of children are growing up, who are born here, but in all their associations, their early training, and the sanitary, social, and moral influences that surround them from their infancy, properly belong to the foreign class. The distinction by *parentage*, therefore, becomes more important than that by *nativity*. By far the largest part of the foreign are Irish.

There were in the State, at the time of the last census, 6,271, colored inhabitants, including a few partly of Indian descent. The colored inhabitants are so few that they have little effect on the general character of the statistics. They usually report more deaths than births, and are particularly liable to consumption. They are thought to be somewhat less subject to epidemic diseases than the whites. In several years, the registered deaths by respiratory diseases among the colored were three times as many as those by zymotic diseases.

The mortality of Rhode Island is very fully illustrated in the annual reports on registration of births, marriages and deaths:

"The number of deaths reported in Rhode Island in 1877, according to the Registration Report of Dr. E. M. Snow, was 4,450; this was 334 more than in 1876, and more than have been recorded in any previous year. The death rate for the year as given on page 48, was one to 58.03 of the population, as given in the census of 1875, or 17.2 in each thousand. In 1876, the rate was one death in 62.7 of the population, or 15.9 in each thousand; in 1875, it was one death in 59.8, or 16.7 in each thousand.

As a large proportion of the deaths occurred in Providence city, which has so large a share of the population of the State, we give the population, number of deaths and rate of mortality separately for the city and the rest of the State:

	Population.	No. of Deaths, 1877.	One Death in	In each 1000.
Providence City.....	100,675	1,938	51.9 or.....	19.25
Rest of State.....	157,564	2,512	62.7 or.....	15.94

The difference in mortality between the city and the rest of the State is not so great as it was in 1876, which was the first year in which the distinction was made. It should be remembered that in some towns in the State the returns of deaths are quite incomplete, which fact will account for some of the difference between Providence and the rest of the State."

The following Table from the same Report gives thirteen principal causes of death in Rhode Island, and shows the order in regard to the number of deaths from each, in each of the last three years, and also in the aggregate of deaths for twenty-two years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31st, 1874:

1877.	1876.	1875.	June 1st, 1852, to Dec 31st, 1874—22 yrs. 7 mos.
Whole Number....4,450	Whole Number. .4,116	Whole Number....4,317	Whole Number....64,514
Consumption..... 661	Consumption . . . . 655	Consumption..... 650	Consumption . . . 10,631
Diphtheria . . . . . 492	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 339	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 400	Old Age . . . . . 1,686
Cholera Infantum. 259	Cholera Infantum. 250	Cholera Infantum. 318	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 1,471
Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 226	Old Age..... 241	Old Age..... 216	Cholera Infantum. 2,173
Old Age..... 213	Heart, Diseases of. 166	Heart, Diseases of. 186	Scarlatina . . . . 1,682
Heart, Diseases of. 182	Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 165	Scarlatina . . . . 185	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 1,222
Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 181	Diphtheria . . . . . 159	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 170	Heart, Diseases of 2,222
Cancer (all kinds). 135	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 126	Apoplexy and Paralysis . . . . 166	Apoplexy and Paralysis . . . 1,065
Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 134	Accidents (all kinds)..... 114	Accidents (all kinds)..... 130	Dysentery . . . . . 1,976
Accidents (all kinds)..... 132	Cancer (all kinds). 106	Convulsions and Fits..... 100	Accidents (all kinds)..... 1,973
Croup..... 96	Croup..... 102	Croup..... 96	Convulsions and Fits . . . . . 1,357
Convulsions and Fits..... 83	Convulsions and Fits..... 89	Cancer (all kinds). 95	Croup . . . . . 1,300
Scarlatina . . . . . 62	Scarlatina..... 80	Diarrhoea..... 70	Hydrocephalus.... 1,664

In examining the diseases to which deaths are ascribed, we are well aware that scientific precision of diagnosis cannot be expected, in records gathered from the clerks of different towns, where the amount of general information and the modes of using terms vary. The law requires that the cause of death be certified by the attending physician; and in many parts of the State this is done. But the defects are great enough to deprive the results of value as the basis of exact and general deductions. Still, it must be remembered that many of the more important diseases are so easily diagnosticated and so generally known, that the figures may be trusted, as showing, with essential accuracy, the proportion of deaths due to them in each successive year, and as illustrating the laws of the several diseases.





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# DIPHTHERIA.

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BY

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, M. D.,

OF EAST GREENWICH.

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## DIPHTHERIA..

The great prevalence of diphtheria in this State, and I may say everywhere throughout the country, the great mortality which attends it, and its very distressing character, have very properly suggested it as a subject for investigation and discussion. It is not without distrust of my ability to do justice to a subject of so much importance, that I have, in obedience to your commands, Mr. President, prepared a short paper, as an opening to a discussion, which I hope may bring out from others something of more value than anything I can present myself. The first death from diphtheria was recorded in the town of Warwick in 1861, and in East Greenwich in 1864. Since that time up to the first of January of this year, the records show from this cause eighty-one deaths in these towns. They have occurred in the following order: In 1861, 12; 1862, 5; 1863, 5; 1864, 11; 1865, 5; 1866, 2; 1867, 1; 1868, 2; 1869, 5; 1870, 7; 1871, 11; 1872, 2; 1873, 2; 1874, 7; 1875, 3; 1876, 2. Four in the month of January, 1 in February, 2 in March, 4 in April, 6 in May, 6 in June, 5 in July, 11 in August, 5 in September, 8 in October, 15 in November, and 14 in December. Sixty-six of these were under six years of age; about equally divided between the sexes. It has at no time been epidemic, generally breaking out, as it seemed, sporadically, in different localities, confining its ravages to one family, or to a very small neighborhood, carrying off three out of five, or four out of seven children in a family, and then disappearing for a whole year, or showing itself three or four times in this way in some years; the farm houses in the country being quite as often selected as the more crowded houses of the village. In the summer of 1866, in the month of August, three children in the family of a well-to-do-farmer died in one week, and there were in that year only two other deaths from this cause in the town of

Warwick. These eighty-one deaths may be said to represent about five times as many cases, for the proportion of fatal cases in these circumscribed, local epidemics has been, as near as I can estimate it, about 20 per cent. The disease as it was first recognized in 1861, had the same malignancy that it has now, one of its features being the fact that the first cases in these local outbreaks were generally the fatal ones. In the year 1877 there have been reported in the towns of Warwick and East Greenwich, forty-seven deaths from diphtheria, more than from any other one disease, diphtheria having this year reached that bad eminence so long held by consumption. Of these reported deaths, one was in April, four in June, one in July, four in August, twelve in September, twelve in October, four in November, and eight in December; thirty-five were children under six years of age, ten were over six and under ten, and four over ten; twenty-four males and twenty-three females. These forty-seven deaths represent approximately two hundred and thirty-five cases in a population of about fifteen thousand. This is the sum of my experience with diphtheria since its first appearance under its proper name. I presume it differs but little from the average practitioner in the country, and that other parts of our State have had about the same proportion as that of Kent County over which my personal observation extends, and that the increase that we had this year has not been peculiar to these towns.

These statistics confirm the statements of Dr. Snow, that the fatal forms of diphtheria are very much confined to children under ten years of age, and that its period of greatest prevalence is in the fall and early winter months.

The first question which presents itself in the discussion of this subject is its history: Is diphtheria a new disease, which has shown itself and prevailed in an epidemic form only in the last half century? This is rather a popular than a professional inquiry, and may be answered without hesitation in the negative. This disease is known to have existed in remote times, and is described by the earliest medical writers. It is only from the fact that it has been brought to notice under a new name, which its most important pathological feature has given it, that this question has in any way arisen. As the *malum Egyptiacum*, *Angina maligna*, *Cynanche maligna*, and as *scarlatina* without efflorescence, diphtheria has been recognized and accurately described by the standard authorities of the last century. In the *Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine*, of Forbes, Tweedie and Conolly, published in England about 1842, and in this country republished, under the supervision of Dr. Dunglison, in 1845, no place is given to diphtheria as a distinct

disease, but it is accurately described, and the work of Bretonneau referred to in the article on diseases of the throat, and again under croup by Cheney, and the latter writer protests against classing with croup, a disease in which there are marks of septic changes in the blood, and in which the pulse is but little accelerated, the skin harsh and dry, the breath fetid, and the debility extreme. Under scarlatina, varieties of the disease are described as scarlatina without efflorescence, which would now be called diphtheria. I can myself remember cases of this kind in my father's practice, and in the early years of my own, scarlatina without the rash, which would now be called, and very properly, diphtheria. It will be generally admitted that this is not a new disease, but that it was recognized and known to prevail extensively as an epidemic in different countries, and that in the due course of pathological investigation, its characteristic features have been found sufficient to give it a place in modern nosology, and separate it from the kindred diseases with which it has been confounded.

What are the causes of diphtheria, and to what can we attribute its marked increase at the present time? There can be no doubt that faulty hygiene, or disregard of the laws that regulate the common affairs of life in every village and in every household, will contribute to the increase and aggravate the malignancy of this disease as well as of all other diseases. Where there are such decided characteristics, such peculiar features, it is reasonable to suppose there must be some specific cause, some noxious agent which breeds diphtheria and nothing else. Whether this noxious agent may be the spore of some fungoid vegetation, which pervades the atmosphere, at certain times, everywhere, but, like the spore of the mushroom, only starts into active growth under favorable conditions of soil and temperature and proper degree of moisture, is a proper question. Seeds of many plants we know remain dormant for many years, sometimes for centuries, and then, under changes, germinate and grow as if recently planted. May it not be so with the seeds of disease, and of this disease especially, everywhere present, but only starting into active life under the conditions which favor their growth; \* these conditions being all those depressing influences which we may sum up under faulty ventilation, defective food and impure water, and the peculiar attraction which the system presents between the ages of two and ten years, and the favoring influences of certain seasons.

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\* An intelligent gardener making up his beds for mushrooms, bestowed much more care with the compost and the amount of light and heat and moisture, than with the seed. Indeed, he said he "would rather take his chance for a crop without sowing seed, than with careless preparation and seed in profusion."

Whether the noxious agent which may be supposed to be the specific cause of this malady is a certain fungoid, cryptogamic vegetation, which attaches itself to its favorite locality, producing first a local disease, and then secondarily, affecting the general system by absorption, or whether the reverse is the order in which the symptoms progress, is not yet fully settled, and is a point for discussion, and an important one; for if we can arrest the disease by destroying at the outset, before the system is affected, these local manifestations, its further progress may be prevented. My own observation, which is, of course limited, leads me to believe that diphtheria does not differ from other diseases of kindred nature, that it has its period of infection and incubation, a series of premonitory symptoms, and then the local affection and general constitutional disturbance.

Whether it is contagious or infectious is another point upon which there is a great difference of opinion; but this, after all, may be more a difference in mode of expression than any great difference in meaning. If we say that a disease is not infectious, unless it is almost invariably the rule that those who are exposed to it, unprotected, take it, as in the case of small pox or measles, then few diseases are infectious; but if, on the other hand, we call all those diseases infectious which a person is more likely to contract by coming within range of their influence, than by keeping out of it, then the number of infectious diseases is very large. If this latter rule applies, diphtheria is clearly infectious. The risk of contracting the disease is much less kept at a distance, than permitted to approach it. When, however, cases occur in clusters, as they generally do, it may not be the infection, but the primary cause which produces it, the same in the successive cases as in the first, and this view is supported by the fact that the first cases are generally more violent than the last, when we might be led to expect that the later cases, if the result of infection, would be more malignant as the virus became more concentrated. There is no dispute about the fact of its contagious character. It is not an unwise precaution to isolate all cases as far as practicable, and to keep all children under ten as far removed as possible, from the presence of the sick room.

We can hardly err in making a diagnosis of a well marked case of diphtheria, for it presents appearances which are seen in this disease alone; and the train of symptoms which follow are such as follow diphtheria and diphtheria only. All cases, however, are not well marked and there may be much uncertainty in deciding at the outset the true character of some slight, obscure or irregularly developed case. All inflammations of the fauces should not be hastily pro-

nounced diphtheria, but only when we are obliged to do so by the pathognomic sign which this disease presents, should we use the formidable name. Not unfrequently the messenger who comes for the physician announces the nature of the disease we are to meet; and generally the announcement is right, although neither the messenger nor any one in the family or neighborhood may have seen a case before.

After a period of malaise varying from a few days to a few hours, a swelling and soreness of the throat is complained of, at the same time there is swelling of the glands of the throat and neck not only immediately outside the inflamed parts within, but under the chin and on the neck behind the angle of the jaw. If examined carefully a white patch, like a piece of soiled white kid, will be seen adhering to the surface of the tonsil or adjacent parts. This spot is not like a cut out ulcer lined with the membrane; but a patch loosely laid on to the inflamed surface, but found to be incorporated with the mucous membrane if the attempt is made to remove it.

The outward swelling of the glands of the throat and neck is a feature almost as marked as the false membrane within—as if these faithful sentinels had exercised their functions to the utmost extent to exclude from the blood the poison which the absorbents had taken up. As the disease progresses, the nasal passages are invaded, the peculiar inflammation extends through the lachrymal duct to the eye and to the ear through the eustachian tube, and spreads downward to the larynx and trachea, too often with fatal results. The countenance is puffed or swollen and of an ashy hue. The blood is vitiated and extravasated into the tissues and escapes in hemorrhages in every form; and the fetor from all discharges is very marked—sometimes plainly perceptible before entering the sick room.

This is a brief description of a case so marked as to be recognized by those who see it for the first time.

When these decided manifestations are not present, we may suspect diphtheria if the constitutional symptoms are disproportionate to the local affection; where there is long continued loss of appetite, and loss of strength and of flesh; and we can have no hesitation when any of the forms of local paralysis which are peculiar to diphtheria show themselves.

With scarlet fever diphtheria has been often intermixed and confounded. In the first we have not only the efflorescence, but high febrile excitement, high temperature and rapid pulse through the whole course of the disease. The swollen glands frequently suppurate

and local and general dropsy, with albumenuria follow, and not the peculiar forms of paralysis, as in the latter. In scarlet fever a second attack is the exception to a general rule,—in diphtheria, after one attack, there is a tendency to a recurrence, rather than exemption.

Are membranous croup and diphtheria identical? This is a mooted point; but generally admitted to be decided in the negative. Diphtheria may result in croup, but croup will not result in diphtheria. There is false membrane in both, but in croup it originates and is confined to the air passages, while in diphtheria the air passages are affected secondarily; in one the fever is active, in the other typhoid; in one the cases are single, in the other they come in groups; in one the local affection predominates, in the other constitutional symptoms are as strongly marked as the local.

In the prognosis of diphtheria we have the same uncertainties as in scarlatina. Some cases are so slight as hardly to be recognized, but still not free from danger, and these as well as the graver cases, are followed sometimes by symptoms which may prove fatal. Albumenuria, as in scarlatina, is a dangerous and very common complication, the swelling of the sub-maxillary and cervical glands is in some degree a measure of the extent of the disease. Hemorrhages, and fetor of the breath and discharges, are very unfavorable indications. A temperature of nearly a natural standard, and a pulse regular and slow, cannot be taken as a sign of encouragement, as it is in other febrile diseases, nor can the fact that the mental faculties remain, sometimes in the worst cases, unclouded and undisturbed to the last moment of life.

The treatment and means of arrest and prevention are points of far greater interest in the discussion than any others. In a disease so variable and capricious, where at one time we find almost all cases fatal under all treatment, and at another all recovering, whether treated or not, it is difficult to fix upon facts or to arrive at correct conclusions. The treatment is local and general. It is important that in pursuing one we should not ignore the other, on either hand; the difference in opinion in regard to the order in which the symptoms make their appearance, should not materially modify the treatment, although greater or less importance may be put upon local applications, as the opinion prevails that the local manifestations take precedence of the constitutional symptoms, or the reverse. One procedure is not incompatible with the other, and both are necessary. If in the order of progress, the local symptoms come first, even then, at the earliest moment of observation, the system is already affected by the rapid development



and absorption of the fungoid vegetation into the circulation and into the tissues, and into the recesses of the body where no local application can reach them. Nor are the local applications of less importance if the system is primarily affected. The advocates of these different theories do not differ materially in their mode of treatment, so that it is of but little consequence, practically, upon which side one's action is based, being essentially the same. The "savage energy" with which powerful caustics were applied to the diphtheritic patches, by recommendation of Trousseau and others, has long since been discontinued, and milder measures substituted, in the form of antiseptic lotions and gargles, less potent and less disagreeable. We can remember with how much reliance we used the solid stick of nit. silver, or very strong solution of the same, in all these cases, as an essential part of the treatment, and how we learned after a while that a weaker solution answered as well, and finally that the weaker we made it the better it was, and now I believe that it is but little used for this purpose. The chlorate of potassa, with the addition of muriated tr. of iron, or muriatic acid, the sulphocarbolate of soda, permanganate of potash, borax, alum, salicylic acid, and other preparations of this nature, have been found to accomplish all that can be done in the way of gargles, lotions and topical applications.

Alcohol, in its various forms is a good topical application. Lumps of sugar, saturated with spirits of camphor, give relief where the patient is old enough to use it and appreciate it. To sustain the system with food, stimulants and tonics, until the malady has run its course is the chief indication: Milk and eggs and broth and juice of beef, with wine and whiskey and brandy. Milk is generally the most agreeable. The great difficulty is to overcome the repugnance to all food. When it is found impossible to administer it by the mouth, it may be given by injections, as may be the medicines. Quinine as a tonic in one, two or three grain doses, suspended in water with powdered liquorice root, is most reliable, and in this way easily taken. Muriated tr. iron, cit. iron and quinine and salicylic acid, with borax, have all been used with benefit as a change, or alternately with the quinine. Hot vapor and sprays are of great service, and sometimes the only means we have of making topical applications in small children, and sometimes in those of larger growth, who happen to be a little perverse. Cologne or rose water, added to the solutions used makes them more acceptable. Vapor of lime water or of vinegar or of simple water hastens the process of suppuration and detachment of the false membrane. Stimulating applications to the outside are of no service,

and perhaps add to the discomfort. If it is thought that these cryptogamic vegetations, which characterize this disease, can be easily destroyed, either by medicine administered internally or by topical applications, we have but to refer to experiments made for the purpose of testing the power of different remedies. It was found by Oertel that exposure for twenty-four hours to 14° and 7° Fahr., and to boiling water for fifteen minutes, failed to destroy their vitality, or even their power of proliferation. And the same result was obtained by treating with the solutions which we so much rely upon for the destruction of these organisms, chlorate potash, chlorine water, quinine, sulphur, &c. These were no more effectual than hot water or the freezing mixture. Alcohol was found to answer the purpose better than anything.

A very nice point comes up very often for prompt decision. In the management of these critical cases, where the false membrane is found to extend to the larynx and air passages, shall we recommend a resort to tracheotomy or not? Can there be no rule to guide us? If there is such a condition as to give little or no chance for recovery without this complication, if the glands of the neck are very much swollen, if the nasal passages are affected, the complexion bad, and the breath fetid, we should but bring odium upon the operation, if we should resort to it; but if without this complication, there is a good prospect of recovery, if the general system is in a good condition, the operation should be recommended and resorted to as soon as practicable after the extension of the false membrane into the windpipe is discovered, for it is certain that this state of parts does not tend to recovery, and unless relief is given by an operation a fatal result is inevitable. The complications which come in the period of convalescence, and the sequelæ which follow the malady are more troublesome, and more often fatal, than in any other disease. Syncope is a common occurrence, and is always dangerous. It does not appear to be owing to mere debility, but to some more serious cause, obstructions in the large blood vessels or heart. The peculiar vegetations, which are supposed to characterize this disease, are not confined to the surfaces upon which they appear, but pervade the tissues and vessels and form collections, which not only plug the capillaries, but the larger vessels. The forms of local paralysis, which constitute one of the chief diagnostic marks of diphtheritic affections, are not only exceedingly annoying, but sometimes dangerous. Muscular fibres, which are covered by micrococci, are said to degenerate and slough, impairing permanently the parts affected. I have known, during the last summer, two cases of complete paralysis of the throat, so that the voice was not only lost,

but the power of deglutition; fluids of the blandest sort flowing back through the nose, and solids causing alarming fits of strangulation. Both of these cases were fatal from debility. Food could not be taken in sufficient quantity to sustain life, although they were nourished as far as possible by injections into the rectum. The tendency in these cases of paralysis is generally to slow recovery. They do not respond very sensibly to treatment with strychnia, or to galvanism in its various forms, means which are generally resorted to and indicated. Prophylactic measures are all important in times of diphtheritic epidemics. Not only should precautions be taken against infection and contagion, but every care taken to remove those unwholesome surroundings which are to be found almost everywhere, and which increase and aggravate all kinds of disease, and may be said to generate this. That all sorts and conditions seem equally affected, is not a proof that faulty household arrangements do not favor its increase. The modern improvements in the way of cess-pools and covered drains, unless properly constructed, are no better than the unsightly open drains and slop receptacles so common in the farm house in the country; and the convenient bath room and water closet are not always an improvement on the more remote privy. It is well to enquire closely into the quality of the air we breathe, particularly in the night time; what water we drink and what food we eat.\*

I have given in this brief way, Mr. President, the sum of my own experience and observations in this malady as it has appeared in the last sixteen years in that part of the State over which my circuit may be said to extend. Not proposing to offer any new theory, but to express an opinion upon some of those points which may be consid-

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\* During the summer of 1877 the brine accumulated daily in making ice-cream, amounting to three or four pailfuls, was thrown into a pit dug in the garden about thirty feet distant from the well, on the up hill side. Early in the fall the water in this well became brackish and unfit for use. Sometime in November, another well across the street, full one hundred and fifty feet from the place of deposit for the brine, was affected in the same way, the water being so salt as to be perceptible in tea and coffee and altogether unfit for use.

The region about was underlaid with rock fifteen feet from the surface having a dip to the north and east, in the direction of the affected well. The overlying earth was made up of sand and gravel and the rock was traversed with seams. If, under these conditions, water holding in solution common salt can be carried so far, is it not possible that holding in solution impurities less palpable but more hurtful, it may take the same course? The cess-pool and covered drain are somewhat modern improvements about the better class of farm houses and in the more recently constructed tenements in factory villages. May not the accumulation of filthy water in these bottomless pits, and of other filth in privy vaults in close proximity to the wells contaminate the drinking water in an insidious way, only to be made known by the prevalence of some disease like typhoid fever or diphtheria? And would it not be a wise precaution to have all these receptacles for filth made water tight? and would it not also be a wise precaution so to examine the natural under-ground drainage as not to locate wells in the course of flowage from contaminated sources, even at the expense of inconvenience as to distance, or cost of digging them?

ered as not yet fully settled. I have stated that in the towns of Warwick and East Greenwich, from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1877, sixteen years, there have been recorded eighty-one deaths from diphtheria; that sixty-six of these were children under ten years of age; that more deaths were recorded in November and December than in any other months, and that the number of deaths may be said to represent about four hundred and fifty cases; that in the last year in these towns, forty-seven deaths have occurred, manifesting the same peculiarities of age and season as in the sixteen previous years. Second—That a disease of such very marked features must have a specific cause. Although, as in other diseases, this noxious, specific agent, whatever it may be, is rendered more actively virulent by any unfavorable conditions of living; that it is infectious, if infection may signify a greater liability in those who are exposed to it than in those who are kept away, but that it is not invariably so, like small pox; that it is contagious beyond a doubt. Third—That it may be taken for scarlatina, from which it differs, however, in some prominent points; the fever is slight after the first few days; the pulse is but little accelerated, and the temperature but little raised. The swollen glands rarely suppurate, and the sequelæ come in the form of local paralysis, and not as dropsical effusion; that diphtheria may be croup, but croup is never diphtheria. Fourth—As to the order in which the symptoms are developed, I am led to believe that the system is generally affected before the local symptoms appear, and that the disease is not arrested, if it were possible to do so, by removing the local manifestations. Fifth—That the prognosis as in scarlatina, is uncertain, as the slightest cases may be followed by grave symptoms which may prove fatal; that the swelling of the cervical glands is some measure of the extent of the disease, and that hemorrhage and invasion of the nasal passages, and the larynx are almost invariably fatal indications. Sixth—That the treatment is with topical applications much milder than those first used; that the constitutional treatment should have for its object the support of the system until the disease has run its course—tonics, food and stimulants—and that it is not possible to destroy entirely the characteristic vegetations with the usual lotions and gargles, even if they could be reached; and also, when in the course of the disease the larynx is invaded we should recommend tracheotomy as early as possible, if the system is in such a condition as to warrant it, and, lastly, that preventive measures are quite as important as the treatment, and they consist of the careful observance of general hygienic rules.

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ON CAUSES OF  
ILL HEALTH AMONG WOMEN.

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BY

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## ON CAUSES OF ILL HEALTH AMONG WOMEN.

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Many of the causes of ill health among women having their origin in the fashions and customs of the day are supposed to have but temporary effects, as may be the case sometimes, but we are apt to forget heredity. The things which are truly only of the present, will change whether they are attacked or not; to get at and to prevent evils we must work now for the next generation, looking upon each child as a future grandparent, and teaching it that it owes a duty to its posterity and through them to the world, which they have the power to bless or to curse.

To begin at the root of the matter, each man and woman should consider the prenatal influences of their offspring, and endeavor to make these as perfect as possible, according to the best intelligence and information they have. The health of women during the child-bearing period, both the mental and moral, as well as physical condition, their work and recreations, their surroundings and their thoughts, are reproduced in their children, and while some attention is given to the so-called and much mis-called mother's marks through frights and whims, and which often only show the weak-mindedness and lack of self-discipline of that mother, little attention has been paid to their prevention, or to the good that might be wrought out by the well trained mind and disciplined character of *both* parents.

After its birth immediately there begins a mismanagement which affects its health and longevity. Through ignorance and superstition every hygienic law of food, clothing, bathing and sleeping, is abused.

Then when nature demands active exercise for growth and muscular development, repression is the only idea, the convenience of the adult being considered of more importance than the well being of the child. The primary public schools, presided over chiefly by young girls who have not themselves learned self-government, are governed also by repression and confinement to one position for a length of time difficult even for adults. Until puberty, the sexes are about equal mentally and physically, but then the idea of repression shows itself more forcibly upon girls. The study of anatomy teaches of the growth and development of bones in the growing child. The pelvic bones which have had several centres of ossification begin to unite at about the thirteenth year, three bones joining into one. The sacrum also ossifies more perfectly, completing this process at about the twenty-fifth year. During these years, when the whole future health of the woman depends upon the perfectness and completeness of this pelvic development, and when girls should be allowed the greatest freedom of muscular movement, *repression* is still more enforced. She must not romp, she must have quiet manners, she must be shut up indoors until her vital powers are reduced. When she does go out she must be dressed to form such a figure as is demanded by the ignorance of fashion; long dresses, the weight at the bottom, furthest from the point of support, the weight and heat of which falls upon the growing pelvis with excessive and unequal pressure, changes the natural gait. Close fitting, if not too tight corsets, misnamed supports, which impede respiration, circulation, digestion and the peristaltic action of the intestines, thus producing one of the chief causes of constipation with all its recognized train of evils, so much more common among women than men; weaken the power of the muscles which aid in child-birth; also pads over the breasts which impede their natural growth and deprives them later on of one of the privileges of maternity. No thought is given to preparing the body to facilitate future child-bearing. The spine is heated and distorted, and though women have and wear more clothes now than did those of the last century, they are ill protected just where most clothing is needed. Cold feet and a hot head is a frequent condition; the feet and limbs are not warmly dressed, the head is heated by false hair and by wearing the bonnet indoors. Much has been said on dress, and efforts made at reform so far as underclothing, and yet even our wealthiest women who have least excuse are insufficiently clad. Efforts in this direction have also had some effect in regard to the size of the waist, but there is still too much compression,



The excitements of social life are greater in this country than in Europe, and girls are allowed them at an earlier age; the late hours and insufficient sleep during the hours authorized by nature, all tend to induce early and excessive menstruation, to disturb the nervous system, and to derange the function of every organ, making us notorious among nations as nervous temperaments and subject to nervous diseases. It is not merely going to places of evening amusement and excitement, as concerts, theatres, balls, &c., but too early partaking in them themselves, as in exhibitions of all sorts. Our public schools set a bad example in this.

Fictitious literature gives girls romantic and unreal ideas as to marriage and domestic life; later, when they come to find the reality different, they grow to hate these cares and become restless for excitement. "*Si votre fille lit des romans a dix ans elle aura des vapeurs a vingt.*"

Among the poorer classes hard work is begun at this time of life, combined with ill ventilated homes, especially sleeping rooms, and such food as does not help in the healthy development of bone. Among the wealthier classes, indulgences in too rich and over stimulating food develop those national diseases, dyspepsia and catarrh. Dyspepsia was entailed upon us by our grandparents, with their salt pork and fried meats eaten by them even through the summer season; now we are passing it on to the next generation by our pies, doughnuts and highly seasoned food; even our school girls must have sweetmeats, cakes and pickles. Out door pursuits and games calculated to create muscular power, are discouraged because they do not accord with the general idea that an appearance of delicacy in form and complexion is more suitable for women. Here, also, we present a contrast to European women. The imperfectly performed light gymnastics drearily gone through with in our schools, is supposed to be sufficient to develop all the muscular power needed. One might as well teach children to play and laugh by rule, so far as any real development of muscle or mental relaxation is obtained. A more healthy performance of natural functions would promote efforts for the prevention of disease and secure more regularly established menstruation with more ease in its performance. "As the importance and relative value of a living being may be estimated by the length of time it takes to attain perfection, I may reasonably infer that the longer the reproductive apparatus lays dormant in women, the stronger will be their constitution, the more harmoniously will its functions be performed, and the more favorable will be the influence of this apparatus on the whole

system.”\* Owing to the various excitements and stimulations above mentioned, first menstruation occurs early in this country and earlier among the higher classes than in the poorer. Unfortunately ignorant of these conditions, many mothers adopt a forcing system by medicines, baths, &c., often thereby destroying good health; while others allow girls to grow up in ignorance of this coming change, and when taken by surprise, the shock, the fright leads them into imprudences which result in hysteria. Many diseases are thus traced to the bad management of girls at puberty. “The effects of a badly passed puberty are seen in an over excitable circulation, excessive nervous susceptibility, dysmenorrhœa, sterility, \* \* \* becoming at last victims of consumption or other disorders of which the foundations had been laid in an improperly conducted physical and moral education.”†

Physiology is taught only in the high schools which a large portion of the future mothers never reach, and there it is taught only partially with much positively needful for the youth, of both sexes, to know, carefully culled out. They are thus left to learn and continue to hand down to posterity, from the ignorance and superstitions of servants, or from the vulgar among their associates and from the obscene literature which is being thrown broadcast among our schools, what they should learn only from parents, or teachers capable of making them respect the highest functions of human nature. If the half time system, which has worked so well in England and Germany, could be introduced into our public schools, at least in the primary and intermediate grades, and the remainder of the time applied to systematic training in industrial work for, and by, both sexes, the working classes of our population would be better prepared for self-support, have a more healthy physical development and become better citizens. The graduates from our high schools are crowded with studies which they have no use for in private life, and which they soon forget, because crammed only to get their averages and percentages of rank, to obtain a diploma, that being the highest and often the only goal and without which they will not easily get situations as teachers, and they are fitted for no other career. They cannot all be teachers, the supply is greater than the demand, meanwhile other fields are waiting for laborers.

I place ignorance among the chief causes of evils, although I am frequently met with the argument that women have had time and op-

\* “Preservation of the Health of Women,” E. J. Tilt, M. D., England.

† “Diseases of Women,” C. D. Meigs, M. D., Phil.

portunity to learn differently. Time is not so much needed as encouragement, or rather the *cessation of discouragement*. Women often see evils before them, know that they are evils, could be and should be remedied, but they do not know how to remedy them. Complaints are met with the idea that the right lies in making the best of, and being satisfied with what is. It may be suggested here that one remedy lies in the dissemination of *proper* knowledge by authoritative bodies, such as the Boards of Health in the various States. I say *proper*, because there is so much worse than useless trash learned through almanacs and the advertisements of empirics.

Women have generally been taught that they are to marry, to be mothers, and housekeepers. They have not been taught how to make marriage beautiful; and neither sex is taught the value of a power of adaptation to each other's character, and when the fruit of an inharmonious marriage is nervous and ill-tempered, the blame is laid on Providence, instead of where it rightly belongs, on the lack of knowledge of the laws which that Providence made, and meant should regulate marriage and procreation. But it is not only with the inharmonious marriages, in the best there exists an ignorance of child-bearing and its results, a forgetfulness that motherhood is the crowning glory of womanhood, which leads to an infinity of methods for the prevention of conception not necessary to refer to directly, for those who are ignorant of them are blessed and rewarded in their ignorance, —for those who do use them, there is always the punishment which nature awards her broken laws. I have frequently given my opinion for years past, that this prevention of conception leads to a large part of the diseases peculiar to women. Poor little Pip, in "Great Expectations," spoke as the representative of a numerous class when he said, "I was always treated as if I had insisted on being born in opposition to the dictates of reason, religion and morality, and against the dissuading arguments of my best friends."

I quote from an address by Prof. Maudsley, of University College, London, the following, because I want these ideas more widely known and meditated upon: "Take notice how little people ever think of the power which they have over their own destiny and over the destiny of those who spring from them! How amazingly reckless they show themselves in this respect! They have continually before their eyes the fact that by care and attention the most important modifications may be produced in the constitution and character of the animals over which they have dominion—that by selective breeding an animal may almost be transformed in the course of generations; they perceive

the striking contrast between the low savage with whom they shrink almost from confessing kindship and the best specimens of civilized culture, and know well that such as he is now, such were their ancestors once; they may easily, if they will, discover examples which show that by ill living peoples may degenerate until they revert to a degraded state of barbarism, disclosing their former greatness only in the magnitude of their moral ruins; and yet seeing these things, they never seriously take account of them and apply to themselves the lessons which lie on the surface. They behave in relation to the occult laws which govern human evolution, very much as primeval savages behaved in relation to the laws of physical nature, of which they were entirely ignorant,—are content with superstitions where they should strive to get understanding and to exert intelligent will. They act altogether as if the responsibility for human progress upon earth belonged entirely to higher powers, and not at all to themselves. How much keener sense of responsibility and stronger sentiment of duty they would have if they only conceived vividly the eternity of action, good or ill; if they realized that under the reign of law on earth, sin and error are inexorably avenged, as virtue is vindicated, in its consequences; if they could be brought to feel heartily that they are actually determining by their conduct in *their* generation what shall be predetermined in the constitution of the generation after them! For assuredly the circumstances of one generation make much of the fate of the next.” Thus it is that people pay no regard in marriage to the evils which they bring upon their children; or in their lives to the sins by which the curse of a bad inheritance is visited upon them, and neglect to apply knowledge to the improvement of the race. When through more enlightened education, parental responsibility shall be placed on higher grounds, not only disease, but crimes will diminish, and in time we may “produce, if not a higher species of beings than we are, a race of beings, at any rate as superior to us as we are superior to our primeval ancestors.”\* Too much cannot be said on the subject of heredity until it is believed, understood, and acted upon, for we have only entered upon research in this direction. As there cannot be good wine without fermentation, so every new movement has its opposers to raise discussion; thus “agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom.” The objection has been raised that the belief in heredity is used too frequently as an excuse for various wrong doings and criminalities. This so far as true is not because the laws of heredity are too well believed and understood, but rather the contrary; and that there

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\* Maudsley.

is a neglect of their proper application, and these cases serve to illustrate that the inheritance was not recognized early enough in the individual and care taken to eradicate it or to stimulate the power and duty of self-control, and such qualities of mind and body as tend to oppose the natural bias, and which, by such care, one of the most fruitful sources of disease and crime may be diminished; for many things harmful to health and character, sound body and sound mind, are under human control. "When deviations or violations of the normal standard of physiology, perfect in structure and healthy in function, are continued through two or three generations, their effects become more marked and intensified. As all these changes are brought about by human agency, the remedy is lodged in the same hands."\* "So to observe nature as to learn her laws and to obey them, is to observe the commandments of the Lord to do them."†

As to housework, with all its monotony of routine, its confinement, often to ill-ventilated rooms, its constant wearying muscular movements, its long hours of work, its lack of change of thought and scene, not one of these conditions changed even during the periods of child-bearing, what wonder that women break down and wear out? What other fate could be predicted for them? These influences can not be salutary either to bodily or mental health. Here, also, ignorance plays a large part. Many persons who consider themselves good cooks would be astonished to be accused of being the cause of indigestion, of diseases of the skin, of the blood, of the nerves, &c., &c., in their families. There is now a movement at work in New York and Boston, and about to begin in Providence, for the training of cooks. Boston has cooking clubs of ladies, not in training for servants, but for their own improvement. These schools are not for the teaching of making doughnuts, pastry and such already too common mixtures and compounds, but to teach hygiene and chemistry, and such principles of physiology, that in the generation to come we shall know what material should be eaten by each individual for the necessities of his or her harmonious and equable growth and development. Such a training school should be encouraged by the whole community. Also, for teaching the preparing of proper nourishment for the sick, to take the place of the wretched slops now too frequently used. Also, training for other kinds of housework, that by more orderly method, time and steps and back-aches may be saved. Much that is valuable has been said and written by practical women on the organization of

\*"The prevention of disease, insanity, crime and pauperism." A paper read before the Conference of Charities, Cincinnati, May, 1878, by Nathan Allen, M. D., Lowell, Mass.

† Maudsley.

household labor; when these ideas meet with more understanding and encouragement, so that they can be acted upon, we shall see fewer worn out women, consequently healthier ones, and healthier offspring.

However good the training it cannot be properly carried out until there is more improvement in the building and arrangement of houses, and for this we need women architects who will best know the necessities of women in this respect. There are in this city thousands of rooms which can *not* be ventilated thoroughly, which are not properly lighted, where work of any kind cannot be done to the best advantage, and which are choked by the fumes of tobacco and sink drains, and the odors and smoke of cooking. Many an overworked woman into whose life few bright leisure hours ever come, has thought seriously, deeply, broadly on these subjects, but feels helpless to change anything. She has no time to study, scarcely to converse with others, and in the attempt to draw her out to take part in some fresher, newer ideas and action, one feels that so long as the daily life is a perpetual struggle for existence, efforts to rouse the mind to other considerations seem unavailing. While speaking of cooking, I cannot forbear quoting a few sentences from an interesting and ably written paper by Mary G. Ware, for the Woman's Education Association, on "Prevention of Crime among Women." "Foul air nauseating the stomach, bad cooking irritating it, insufficient food exhausting it, want of sufficient clothes and fuel chilling the circulation, each or perhaps all together, stimulate the appetite for some kind of intoxicating drink." "Another efficient influence would be schools where women could be taught to cook in such a way that the family table should be a comfort and satisfaction. The dissatisfaction of the stomach which follows the eating of badly cooked food produces a desire for intoxicating drinks, so that the good cook promotes not only health, but morality." "The opening of diet kitchens in several cities is a movement in the right direction," where regulated so as not to encourage idleness and pauperism, "for the prevention of intemperance by the suppression of its causes." With the brain clogged by foul blood because the lungs are clogged by foul air, how can we expect high or even intelligent moral action? How much do the higher classes do to prevent, how much to encourage these evils? It has been said that it is easy to be a good Christian for one who has a sound spine and a sound stomach, so it is easier for one with bodily wants well supplied to resist the temptations of liquor and to refrain from crime.

In addition to cooking schools there is needed instruction on the importance of well ventilated and clean houses, and especially among

the poorer classes, of the necessity for the removal of all *effete* matters, and of the need of a good blood and bone making diet, in place of the half starving diet of bread and tea, which unfortunately has made its way among our working classes of all sorts, but especially of sewing women, as the popular diet. It is not wholly, if at all, a question of means to obtain better food, for tea is not cheap, but to the ignorance of cooking and of what is suitable and wholesome for them.

A cause of ill health among the women who work in mills, beside those included in what has already been said, are injuries to the digestion and to the nerves, by the habit of tobacco "dipping," not confined to the south, but practiced considerably in this State; these women also suffer from overheated air, whether dry or laden with moisture; and in cotton mills, dust from the carding process, (less since the modern improvements than a few years ago.) Among shop girls there is confinement in over-crowded, badly ventilated shops, deficient sunlight and outdoor exercise, air exhausted by gas and heated over repeatedly, too much standing, infrequent and irregular meals. After standing several hours, exhausted and needing good food, they are allowed often so short an interval at mid-day, that there is not time to go to their cheap boarding place or home, and are too poorly paid to afford a meal at a restaurant, they too soon learn what affords the most stimulus for the least money. Said an older shop girl to one recently from the country, "Don't waste your money on pie, get a glass of gin, its cheaper." Those who do not reach this degradation, yet take inordinately of tea or patent tonic medicines. "If the temperament be nervous and the work mental, there is much more danger from the use of stimulants than when the avocations are manual."\* "As a rule, people are under-fed. This is especially true of women. The tone of the system is thus lowered and local congestions of different parts of the body are produced."† Diseases of the digestive organs, consumption and uterine irregularities prevail with this class of women.

The wealthier classes do not escape disease because of not being obliged to work. "In a discourse upon the consequences of employments, the case of the unemployed has really no place; yet this negative condition of doing nothing has its consequences, and very serious ones too, in connection with the health of its possessors. The lack of definite occupation, or of occupation satisfying the mind and conscience, and which is fraught with blessing, is especially the misfortune of

\* Rachel B. Gleason, M. D.

† Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.

women, more particularly so in the case of unmarried women, in so called 'easy circumstances.' Among them may be seen the sad consequences of a purposeless, useless, selfish existence. What a lamentable array of disorders is their lot!—a group of nervous ailments, largely associated with the ill-defined and ill-understood condition called hysteria. "It is a praiseworthy feature of the present day that great endeavors are made to find employments for women, to enlarge the bounds of pursuits calculated to arouse their interest, and to foster physical exertion."\* "In young women without useful occupation, the moral nature becomes perverted in addition to derangement of bodily health; the mother's sympathies too often only foster the morbid proclivities by insisting on the delicacy of constitution, and the necessity of various artificial methods for restoration. Such a girl is not the victim of high pressure or mental strain in her own person, but she may inherit a susceptible brain from an over-worked parent. The remedy is work, not rest, occupation, not idleness—a luxurious life is her curse. Insanity as well as hysteria is developed by such a mode of existence. Life must have an aim, although to achieve it there ought not to be prolonged worry.."† "Skilled industry of the hands makes the brain more orderly in action. The child taught to use the hands skillfully is more apt to become an industrious citizen, and the habit of industry is the basis of orderly life."‡

Of causes directly affecting mental health, in addition to those already mentioned, among the working classes, there is worry from small wages, and intensity of anxiety night and day, causing sleeplessness; this also extends to all classes of women, the married from never having any sum or purse of her own, and consequently the utter misery that cannot be conveyed to the comprehension of the other sex: the ingenuity to make ends meet, the contrivances to avoid asking, especially when the need of economy is pressing upon them, even when the husband is generous and kind, all these, where the strain has been long-continued, the same set of ideas maintained in exhausting recurrence, the same part of the brain is kept continuously at work and a weakness results which may end in insanity.

It is said that insanity is on the increase, especially among the ignorant classes, and that only ten per cent. are cured. If this be correct, it is necessary that its causes should be searched for, and something done for its prevention. It is not an exclusively nervous disease, but

\* Address of Dr. J. T. Arlidge, before the British Medical Association, 1878.

† "Insanity and its Prevention," D. H. Tuke.

‡ Mary G. Ware.



may and does originate in deterioration of the body through intemperance, dissipation in all its forms, over-work, mental and physical, meagre fare, lack of ventilation and neglect of moral culture. All these factors apply to both sexes, but bear more severely upon women, who have, in addition to their greater nervous susceptibility, the care and anxiety of children, menstrual irregularities, miscarriages and the consequent diseases of the pelvic organs. Absence of rational employment of the mental powers leads to indulgence in vices, drinking, &c., especially favorable to insanity in addition to the inheritance from parents who indulged in like habits, for "by free indulgence in stimulants and in tobacco, the parents debilitate their own constitutions, and transmit feeble ones to their children."\* A superintendent of one of our New England hospitals for the insane has said that, "the dissemination of more correct views of the true way of living and a more rigid observance of the laws of health and nature, would greatly diminish insanity." The Commissioners in Lunacy in Scotland in a recent report said, "that insanity is to a large extent a preventable malady, that it is always attended with some bodily defect or disorder of which it may be regarded as one of the expressions or symptoms; preventable diseases will be diminished in amount when education is so conducted as to render the people both intelligent and dutiful guardians of their own physical, intellectual and moral health." "A study of the relation between modern life and insanity, shows that it is of a many-sided and complex character, that a large amount is preventable, that beer and gin, mal-nutrition, a dreary monotony of toil, muscular exhaustion, domestic distress, misery, poverty and anxiety, account largely, not only for the number of the poor who become insane in adult life, but who from hereditary predisposition are born weak-minded or actually idiotic."† "Insanity in women rarely takes place without the concurrence of both physical and moral causes."‡ Physicians have known for a long time that much insanity results from ignorance of the laws of life and health, or a disregard of them, and that it might be prevented by an avoidance of such habits as exhaust nervous power, but the community in general do not know this, and should be instructed. It is also well known to physicians that there are abnormal mental changes in women suffering from various diseases peculiar to their sex; and chief among the causes of these should be placed, forced abortions.

\* Tuke.

† Tuke.

‡ "Insanity in Women." Dr. H. R. Storer.

To the increase of this evil, attention was called by Dr. D. H. Storer, in 1855, then Professor of Obstetrics at Harvard, in his public address introductory to the annual lectures. In 1857, the American Medical Association appointed a committee to report upon criminal abortion with a view to its general suppression, with Dr. H. R. Storer as its chairman; and in the volume of its Transactions for 1859, will be found a series of resolutions by which the Association present the subject to the attention of the several legislative bodies of the Union, desiring that the laws on this subject may be revised. In 1860, Dr. H. R. Storer, published a volume entitled "Criminal Abortion in America," in which he set forth the evils resulting, its increase in this country more than abroad, and the weakness of the laws in those States in which any existed. At that time Rhode Island had no statute, and here, as in some other States, in the absence of special statute, the crime could only be reached at common law, and this only if the death of the woman occurred; no thought being taken for the death of the child, or of the ill health of the woman for the remainder of her life. Thus, in States where a definite statute does exist, it is practically useless and is often avoided, because legislators and the public fail to recognize the true character of the crime. As, for instance, here in Rhode Island, the statute passed in 1872 takes no cognizance of the murder of the child, and if the mother die in consequence of the drugs given or local injuries, done to her, the penalty is imprisonment for a term varying from five to twenty years. "How inconsistent to punish murder, attempted or committed, if by injury to the throat or heart, capitally, and if by injury to the womb, by temporary imprisonment; especially where this latter case always necessitates the slaughter of a second human victim."\* The Rhode Island statute says: "or shall aid, assist or counsel any person so intending to procure a miscarriage," shall incur the same penalties. Could not these words be carried forcibly into every household? Not a day passes but they would apply to some one. The ignorance as regards the guilt and the low morale of the community on this subject, are so perfectly appalling that the boasting of repeated and successful accomplishment passes unreprieved; and the press, such a power in the land, that if it chose, it alone could almost annihilate the crime, apparently openly encourages it, by the advertisements of quack doctors, of medicines and even of so called private hospitals, where the secrets of the victims may be buried with their mortal remains. In 1866, Dr. Storer wrote an essay entitled "Why Not?" to which the American Medical Asso-

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\* "Criminal Abortion in America." Storer.

ciation awarded a prize with an order for its general circulation. This book should be read by every woman and man. Aside from all which a law, however wise or however strictly enforced could reach, are the cases which occur in private, cases known only to the woman herself, through ignorance of the laws of life and health, ignorance of her own anatomy, of her duties to herself, her child, the community and to her Maker.

An erroneous idea prevails, that in the early months of pregnancy, there is no sin, and little danger to the woman's life. This is the very reverse of the truth; for the earlier in pregnancy its occurrence, as a general rule, the greater is the danger to life or to subsequent health, the greater the physical shock, the liability to hemorrhage, the liability to subsequent uterine disease, even to the much dreaded cancer, the active symptoms of which may be delayed until the climacteric,—the liability to repetition from habit or the production of sterility, bringing often disappointment when afterward children are desired. Those who do not look deeply into these causes and effects, say that women are less fruitful now than formerly, and wonder why it is so? The answer is, because they will not let themselves be so. But women are not alone to be blamed for this crying sin of the day; they have also to bear a mental suffering from the discontent of the father, far more acute than that from the fear of, or care for the personal pain and discomfort, often amounting to the temporary insanity of despair, and, therefore, driven as it were, to abortion as the only relief, and often encouraged thereto. Interference with the laws of nature is always productive of disease, and this sin is confined to no class of persons; it prevails among the married and educated, even more than among the ignorant, the poor, the unmarried. The latter might be supposed to have an excuse, if an excuse for a crime could ever be offered. The same argument applies here as was used by Dr. Gerrish,\* in speaking of the social evil, "the chief of these causes is ignorance, \* \* \* that while a lack of ordinary information and learning is conducive to depravity, it is ignorance of the laws of our being which is chiefly responsible for the mischief; that the proper and competent teaching of physiology and hygiene to the young would result in such improvement of morals that, in time, prostitution would largely disappear for want of support and patronage. The limited number of occupations to which women are admitted, their less pay than men for equal work, the obstacles thrown in the way of their learning those kinds of business most desirable for them—these stand as deep and shameful blots on our social

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\* Prof. Mat. Med. Bowdoin. Address before Maine Med. Ass'n, Oct. 1878.

system. As the first step in the right direction, we should have the study of human physiology and hygiene taught in our schools." To this public instruction of physiology, objection has been made that it should be left to the private judgment or tact of individual parents. and to this I reply that, it cannot be so left, for the parents themselves are too ignorant, as I have seen in several instances, and also the terrible results of such ignorance, but the parents should be able to teach their children early in life, the wisdom of subjugating appetites to morality and to cultivate a regard for the rights of others.

That so many women should have no definite occupation throughout the best years of their lives, no aim or purpose, their faculties and talents unexercised or lost, are evils which are fruitful causes of unhappiness and ill health, the effect of which is to be seen in society and is not felt by women alone. "Statistics show that the evil diminishes as means of employment are open to women, and in those cities where most employments are open to them, the lowest proportion of those who lead an abandoned life is found. Every endeavor which is made to open new fields of labor to women is a direct blow at this social evil."\* The moral elevation of women of the lower classes implies and involves that of the men also; they must rise or fall together. Girls should be taught useful industry and skilled handiwork to save them from ill health, sin and crime; to prevent them from becoming a burden to themselves, their parents, husbands, and at last upon the charities of the community and the State. Another cause of this social evil is strong drink, in both sexes—stimulants appear to be necessary to keep up the strength for the life of excitement. The prohibitory law of Maine closed many houses of prostitution—this should give a clew to the management of this evil. They could not keep up this life under that law, and therefore many were driven from the State, and for some years past, in my efforts to work among them, I had observed, before I found the cause, that many came from Maine.

As to the causes of the diseases peculiar to women, the immediate and direct are to be sought in each case, the predisposing causes which are avoidable and are incurred chiefly from ignorance and a disregard of the laws of health are thus enumerated by one of the latest authorities : †

"Neglect of out door exercise,

"Excessive development of the nervous system,

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\* Paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Women, 1874, by Ellen Mitchell, Chicago.

† Dr. T. G. Thomas, of N. Y.

- “Improprieties of dress,
- “Imprudence during menstruation,
- “Imprudence after parturition,
- “Prevention of conception,
- “Induction of abortion,
- “Marriage with existing uterine disease.”

To these might be added, Marriage with existing disease in the other sex. This list serves as a recapitulation of the chief topics of this paper. “No one will doubt the conclusion, that if in cold weather the feet, legs and abdomen of civilized women were clad in some woollen material; if they understood the necessity of caution during the period of menstruation and after labor; if they allowed the uterus to hold its proper place in the pelvis, uninterfered with by pressure; if they kept the sanguineous and nervous systems in their normal state of vigor by exercise, fresh air and plenty of good food, and at the same time avoided any habits which directly produce disease by injuring the genital organs, (including the breasts) much, very much less of uterine and kindred disorders would be seen by the physician. All these reforms would probably bring forth results in one generation, but it would require many generations of reformers to restore woman to her proper physical sphere.”\* Before much result can be obtained in the physical improvement of women, a change of tone in public opinion is needed. Delicacy must not be confounded with refinement, or thinness and paleness admired for beauty, rather than a comely shape well rounded by the full development of muscle and a due proportion of fat. Sickness should be considered as allied to sin,—the sin of breaking the divine laws of nature; a person should be as much ashamed of avoidable sickness as of falsehood and stealing. When women can be made to appreciate these things and to believe that whatever interferes with the full and proper exercise of any function, is likely to produce irregularity in its performance and finally organic disease, then will they cease to be invalids and sufferers. “If we compare the present state of women in refined society over the world, with that of the working peasants of the same latitudes, or with the North American squaws, or the powerful negresses of the southern States, we can with difficulty believe that they all sprung from the same parent stem, and originally possessed the same physical capacities. Observation proves that women who are not exposed to depreciating influences can compete in strength and endurance with the men

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\* Thomas.

of their races, and in savage countries they are sometimes regarded as superior to them."\*

Knowledge of the causes of disease ought to help in the prevention, but does it? And why does it not, but because ignorance and selfishness rule both men and women, and women have in the past, been taught that they must do nothing to help themselves. Now that they have begun to realize that the regeneration of the world must come through them, they are aroused to form various clubs and associations for study and for practical efforts in all questions affecting the moral and physical condition of women, the effects of which will be seen clearly in the next generation.

I have here expressed my belief that *ignorance* is the first chief cause at the foundation of all causes, and that therefore the responsibility should be taken up earnestly by those who have charge of public education and public health. It also concerns legislators who have to deal with questions of laws for crimes, to which ill health leads in either sex, to look more deeply into the preventable causes. My work will not have been ill done if any word herein shall elicit food for thought and action by and for women, for the improvement of the physical condition of the race.

A. E. TYNG.

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\* Thomas.

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WHAT IS THE DIETETIC VALUE  
OF  
WINE, BEER, AND OTHER ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES?

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BY  
L. F. C. GARVIN, M. D.,  
OF LINCOLN.

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Substantially as read before the Rhode Island Medical Society,  
in December, 1870.



## BEER, WINE, ETC., AS TABLE DRINKS.

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The following article is not designed to treat of drunkenness, which, whether habitual or occasional, receives, even in this skeptical age, universal condemnation.

Nor does it aim to deal extendedly with ordinary dram drinking, in which at least two wineglassfuls of ardent spirits, five of sherry or port wine, or a pint and a half of strong beer or ale, are imbibed in the course of a day. Inasmuch as those who follow drinking to this extent are able usually to attend regularly to business, and are never seen "the worse for liquor," it is quite likely that persons may be found among the ill-informed, especially if their judgments are biased by personal indulgence, who defend the practice. Concerning this phase of drinking it need only be said that nearly all scientists, writers, and physicians, who by experiment or observation have qualified themselves to express an opinion, unite in pronouncing it unqualifiedly hurtful. Every medical practitioner is aware that the men who compose this great class, not bearing acute diseases well, swell the mortality of fevers and inflammations to undue proportions; he knows, too, how these persons, whose blood is scarcely ever free from alcohol, become the victims of chronic disorders, which long afflict them with gnawing and growing discomforts, succeeded by months or years of the most intense suffering, and, finally, bring life to a close when it should be in the prime.

To portray the effect upon the individual of so-called moderate drinking would require more time and space than has been allotted me. The best popular treatise upon the subject with which I am acquainted, and one well deserving a place in the education of our children, is by Dr. B. W. Richardson, entitled, "The Temperance Lesson Book."

My task, here, is to consider the question—upon which medical and scientific opinion is still divided—whether alcohol, when taken in the most unexceptionable manner, is serviceable in the maintenance of health. In other words,

#### IS ALCOHOL FOOD?

In defining the term food, we pass over the technical definitions which abound, and present one wholly practical. Food may properly be vended in the open market; whilst potent drugs should be dispensed by a competent apothecary under the direction of an educated physician.

It is scarcely necessary to show that alcohol is not a *necessary* article of diet. It is not present in the ovum, the sole nutriment of the embryonic state; nor in milk, the only support of infancy. It cannot be found in the animal or vegetable productions, pointed out by nature as the sustenance of adult life.

The elements of all these natural aliments correspond almost precisely with the proximate principles of the blood and tissues. Thus, in milk, a sample of the essential foods, exists water, chloride of sodium and potassium; phosphates of soda, potassa, magnesia and lime; iron; saccharine, oleaginous, and nitrogenous compounds, but no alcohol.

Following the lead of Liebig, many physiologists class alcohol with the hydrocarbons. His theory, that starch, sugar, oil and alcohol, act as "respiratory food," has been overthrown; but, since it is certain that the three former articles do have some use in the system, a like value is ascribed to the latter.

The argument is, that alcohol and sugar, for instance, are nearly allied, because chemically they are composed of hydrogen and carbon, and by the simple process of fermentation, the one is derived from the other—only the volatile son of a sweet mother! Why, then, it is asked, may not both subserve the same ends in the system?

The resemblance is apparent rather than real. Glucose, by giving off carbonic acid and water, becomes wine alcohol, an easy transformation, it is true, but a step towards destruction. The process is precisely analagous to the decomposition of animal tissue. The carrion in the field bears the same relation to beef in the market that alcohol does to sugar. Yet while the one tempts the appetite in the form of Porter house steak; the other, introduced into the blood, gives rise to most fatal disease. Lineal descendants do not always reflect credit upon

their progenitors, as may be witnessed elsewhere than in the above examples of putrefaction.

Compare, likewise, their physiological action. Sugar is digested in the intestine, and thence slowly absorbed; alcohol passes immediately from the stomach into the veins. The one never reaches the arterial circulation; the other is found for hours afterwards wherever the blood courses, most and longest in the brain, the abode of manhood. The one, never in health, appears in the excretions; the elimination of the other at once begins by lungs, kidneys, bowels and skin. The one, taken in large quantity, satiates; against the other, the system never rebels, till it has paralyzed the power of deglutition. The one, in excess, merely disorders the alimentary canal; the other, by dethroning the reason, transforms man into a brute.

Certain recent writers have evidently perceived the difficulty of including alcohol among the hydrocarbons. Anstie, who has treated the question most extensively, creates a special class of foods, including alcohol, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, &c. Without attempting to explain their *modus operandi*, he claims that they are capable of "averting death from inanition," and are therefore true aliments. If he stopped with this definition and classification, it might be granted. Theoretically, it is true that these articles, as well as the rest of his list, viz.: Chloroform, the Ethers, Strychnia, Morphia, Hyoscyamia, Atropia, Datura, &c., &c., are, under certain circumstances, maintainers of life.

Alcohol, without doubt, is no less a food than Strychnia or Atropia. But while he fails to recommend the trusting of the above deadly poisons to self-prescription by the people, he does, illogically, as it seems, assign a place to alcohol in ordinary diet. Not to dwell upon the inconsistency, we would consider the various arguments which he presents in favor of its use at the table.

First, alcoholic liquids are said to promote digestion. The action in the stomach is to coagulate any albumen present, and by local stimulation to cause a redness of the mucous membrane, and to increase the flow of gastric juice.

That is true. Is it desirable? Certainly, if one's digestion is perfect, any adventitious aid is superfluous, and had better be held in reserve for a time of need.

But suppose a man begins to realize that he has a stomach, and perceives, occasionally, after dinner, water brash, or a heaviness at the epigastrium, is it a matter of course that a "little wine for the stomach's sake" is demanded? A philosopher would seek the cause;

he might omit this piece of pie, or that dish of sauce, practice more thorough mastication, or accord a longer period of rest after eating. In a word, he would strike at the root of the disordered function.

Usually, in incipient dyspepsia, the removal of the cause is all that is required. But suppose a case be found in which the organ has not the power to prepare the requisite amount of food for assimilation, it does not follow that alcohol is the only or the best remedy. Perhaps it is bismuth, or strychnia, or pepsine, or gentian, or rhubarb that is indicated. These are the very cases which require the judgment of an educated physician. They are removed from the bounds of ordinary health; have become disease.

Again, says Anstie, alcohol is intended for those "ailments which are engendered of the necessary every day evils of civilized life."

Where one preaches that doctrine, thousands practice it. After the manner of a cigar, it produces a feeling of general comfort. Little aches disappear. The roughnesses of the journey of life are smoothed out. A physician, if kept awake all night by professional duty, is to make up the loss in the morning, as far as may be, by a few drachms of brandy. If the approach of an important operation produces in the surgeon a disagreeable feeling of trepidation, he is to steady his heart and nerves by an ounce of whiskey. If the hour of sleep finds him tossing on his bed with anxiety, a glass of wine will invite "nature's sweet restorer." If tired, or cold, or aching, or sleepy, or wakeful, or if in any way the nerves recoil under abuse, drink. Nay, more, since every day has its trials, it is well to accompany each meal with a glass of sherry or champagne, that duty may be made easy in advance. Such, we understand, is the argument in favor of alcohol, as a nervous stimulant in ordinary health. One might suppose that the moderate drinker would be free from all discomfort, superior to every infirmity of the flesh.

Theories are always beautiful until reduced to practice. They may be so perfect as to be irrefutable, except by the logic of experience. We will not, therefore, attempt an elaborate rejoinder to this one, but leave it to the observation of any rational man, whether a panacea has yet been discovered for all the ills to which "humanity is heir."

The power of alcohol to defer inanition, is made use of to prove its value as an article of diet. That it possesses this property is indisputable. Physiological chemistry has substantiated nothing more certainly than that small as well as large doses of alcohol diminish tissue change. Every product of the destructive metamorphosis of the system is decreased in amount by the ingestion of any alcoholic prepara-

**tion.** Less carbonic acid is thrown off by the lungs, less solid matter in the fæces, less urea, uric acid, and phosphates by the kidneys; the temperature of the body, that most accurate measure of vital activity, is reduced. Such prevention of waste necessarily postpones starvation. In shipwreck, a cask of brandy would doubtless protract life longer than the same quantity of water.

But how many in this country are unable to get enough to eat? The greater danger is of gormandizing. In those persons who have enough wholesome food, it is undesirable to lessen the moulting of the organism. Tissue change is a measure of vitality; vitality is a token of health. In a state of debility, the solid excreta of the system are diminished. In sleep, the temperature is half a degree lower than when awake. Is it, then, advisable to imbibe that which reduces the physical condition of daily life to the level of invalidism or torpidity?

On the other hand, the solid excreta of the robust and active man is greater than in the sedentary. Exercise or digestion raises the temperature, and augments the excretion of carbonic acid.

Here, then, an agent is recommended which prevents, to a greater or less degree, the normal manifestations of exalted animal life.

Water, on the contrary, like a true handmaid of nature, promotes the healthy metamorphosis of tissue—prevents, as it were, the clogging of the wheels within the complex machinery of the human body.

Whilst admitting that “alcohol adds no increment to the bulk of the tissues,” Anstie yet relates numerous cases, occurring in the practice of various English physicians, to prove that life has been maintained for a long period chiefly, or even wholly, upon spirituous beverages.

Not one of the very remarkable instances is perfectly substantiated; but he thinks there must be some truth in so much evidence. Perhaps the most wonderful example was a patient of Dr. Inman: “She was about twenty-five years of age, handsome, florid and embonpoint; of very active habits, yet withal of a delicate constitution.” “This lady had two large and healthy children in succession, whom she successfully nursed. On each occasion she became much exhausted, the appetite wholly failed, and she was compelled to live solely on bitter ale and brandy and water. On this regimen she kept up her good looks, her activity, and her nursing, and went on in this way for about twelve months.”

It is evident, as these physicians claim, that the moderate checking of destructive metamorphosis effected by alcohol, would not suffice to explain cases like this. It must be a direct nutriment. Indeed, if

these be facts, it is far superior, as a food, to all the hydrocarbons. Lehman undertook to live exclusively upon a diet of starch, sugar and oil. He became, in consequence, so ill, that at the end of three days he abandoned the experiment. Hammond made himself absolutely sick by ten days dieting upon starch and water. Such a result is not surprising, when we consider that five ounces of nitrogenous matter are excreted daily, and that consequently, at least a like quantity must be ingested, if the tissues remain intact. A non-nitrogenous diet, like alcohol or starch, by *a priori* reasoning, would be insufficient to maintain life. But if there is a substratum of truth in these extraordinary cases, and unless they be the kind of exceptions that do but prove the rule, it is an easy matter to put them to the test. Let Doctor Inman institute an experiment as to how long he himself can live solely upon alcoholic beverages. Only such proof will be convincing, for we are assured that the patients, whose cases they report, if put under strict surveillance, like the hysterical girl recently starved in England, would either eat or die.

As a proof that the special class now under consideration is alimentary, it is stated that there exists for it in man a natural appetite. That although there are individuals who abstain entirely from every form of stimulant, yet throughout the globe there is a general use of alcohol, opium, tea, coffee, tobacco, hasheesh, cocoa, or arsenic. The fact is acknowledged, but this is not the age to assert that all natural tendencies of imperfect humanity are right. On the contrary, the use of these stimulants is no more extensive than depravity. It is the mission of religion and civilization to do away with all manifestations of selfishness, whether of the appetite and passions, or of the heart.

In closing the consideration of alcohol, as belonging to a special class of accessory food, it is well to consider to what an acceptance of this theory logically leads. So far as we can distinguish, every argument in its favor applies to opium as well as to alcohol. If the one is of important dietary value, so is the other. Yet, to judge from the stringent legal regulation of the sale of opiates, and from the care of physicians in their administration, few hold the opinion that the seductive extract of poppy should be thrown open to general use.

The latest work on this theme is by Dr. Calkins, of New York, entitled "Opium, and the Opium Appetite." It probably embodies the opinion of the majority of the profession.

As a collection of facts, it certainly is worthy of all praise. The author arrives at the conclusion that opium eating is worse for men, but rather better for women; than drunkenness. He fears that the

practical effect of the disuse of alcoholic beverages will be to introduce as a substitute the more portable and degrading inebriant, morphia. He bewails the fanaticism that advocates total abstinence from alcohol, but of opium, he says, as a "deduction," in the last chapter of his book "Against the temptation to habitual use, neither individual constitution, nor social condition, provides any certain immunity." "In a practical view, it may be affirmed of the habit, that the same is virtually non-vincible." "Dosing, by gradual augmentations, is the normal course of experience."

These are words that apply to alcohol as well as to opium. If they be true, the cry of total abstinence cannot be pronounced absurd, until experience has shown that such a course is deteriorating to bodily health.

Thus far we have endeavored to show that there is insufficient reason to class alcohol with any sort of food. Now, there remains to be considered, its relation to drugs. In this it is not necessary to select the gentler agents of the *materia medica*, whose action is silent, and whose power for good or evil is scarcely determined. On the contrary, alcoholic liquids will bear comparison with the most potent medicines of pharmacy, such as prussic acid, belladonna and chloroform. Powerful neurotics usually enter the blood directly from the stomach, exert each its peculiar action upon the system, exercising, in an unexplained manner, an especial influence upon the nerves, and then pass out through the excretories, leaving the body once more subject to normal agencies. Like German invaders on French soil, they bring new customs, overthrow the established order of things for a season, and then depart, leaving temporary disturbance behind, with perhaps an ultimate beneficial result. Now, it cannot be said that the whole of a dose of alcohol, or certain other nervines have been detected in the excretions. But it is true that the physiological action is temporary, and that at the end of a short time (not usually more than forty-eight hours) no trace of them can be discovered in the body. If the doses, however small, are so frequently repeated, that the blood is never free from their presence, an abnormal change is effected in the molecular constitution, either of the nerves or vital organs; also, in excessive doses they produce death. These are attributes which, as no words are required to show, belong to alcohol.

Without pursuing a general comparison further, let us observe more closely the resemblance of alcohol to a single admitted drug.

Ether might well be named Rapid Alcohol. The relationship in this case is genuine. The formula for ether is C. 4, H. 5 O.; for

alcohol C. 4, H. 5 O., H. O. The one is oxyd of ethyle, the other hydrated oxyd of ethyle. The former is obtained from the latter, simply by the subtraction of one equivalent of water. Both are volatile, mobile liquids, of a penetrating odor, both combustible, readily evaporating, quite universally solvent. Their boiling points are low, viz: 95° and 172° F. Neither can be frozen by a temperature of 166° below zero. Both produce their effects when inhaled, as well as when administered internally. Of each, the primary action is stimulant, the secondary, anæsthetic. From the first introduction of etherization, Dr. Bigelow and others have remarked how precisely its different stages correspond to those of alcoholic intoxication. It is the same thing condensed into a shorter time; yet we have never heard it advanced that ether is an article of diet, and should be placed in the hands of the people for indiscriminate use.

Of the many who urge the value of alcohol, as a stimulant in health, we know not one who approves it as a narcotic. Anstie believes that its use in disease, even, should be limited to small doses, and that if the desired effect is not thus obtained, its administration is contra-indicated. Whilst unable to prove that small and large doses differ only in degree, we do assert that their action is not so directly opposite as has been described; but that on the contrary they are strikingly analogous. We know not that the experiments of Dr. Edward Smith have been disproved, from which he concluded that a minute quantity of spirits impairs the perceptive power of the special senses.

The first indications of narcosis, are flushing of the face, moisture of brow, or cerebral excitement, caused by paralysis of sympathetic or cerebral nerves.

But before any of these symptoms appear, a so called proper dose, it is said, produces a sense of warmth, at the epigastrium, and of universal comfort, allays hunger, relieves pain and wakefulness, checks excretion, and, unlike an intoxicating quantity, increases the force and rapidity of the heart's action, necessitates no reaction, calls for no subsequent increase.

It is well known that the first six in the above classification of effects, viz.: the causation of local and general comfort, the lessening of appetite, pain, insomnia, and excretions, are brought about, not only to an equal, but to a *greater* extent by large than small doses. It is a fact illustrated by every drunken spree.

As to the augmentation of the heart's activity, being evidence that stimulant and narcotic doses of neurotics are radically diverse, look at Anstie's own experiments. One drachm of ether raised his pulse from



74 to 88, whilst two and a half drachms (an intoxicating dose for him) carried it to 104 beats per minute. Indeed, all have witnessed in the production of anæsthesia, that pulsation is most rapid during the period of greatest excitement, when consciousness is nearly extinct.

Great stress is laid upon the idea that no reaction whatever follows the use of a mere stimulant. Certainly the recoil from a single glass of wine is seldom disagreeable. That it always, however, exists, we may infer from the fact of its severity in certain cases of idiosyncrasy, and because even the normal stimulation of a meal, or bath, is succeeded by moderate depression.

Lastly, it is asserted, that a purely stimulant use of any of this class, does not deprave the appetite, or lead to increase, either in the quantity or strength of the beverage.

This is another assumption, concerning which we appeal to experience for refutation.

I once advised a man subject to extreme cardiac pain to cease the use of tobacco. He was a habitual, but moderate user, rolling it as a sweet morsel under the tongue, rather than chewing it. The effect was merely a feeling of comfort. He gave it up for two weeks, substituting bark, liquorice, &c., in order that the mouth might feel its accustomed tenant. But the system could not be thus cheated. He was obliged to leave off work as a painter. The tremor of hand and disorder of mind completely unnerved him, nor could the brush be resumed till he had gone back to the tyrannical weed,—as much a victim of slavery as any treated of in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

We are all familiar with the effect of opiates upon children under the guise of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and other similar preparations. The result is an increase of dose from month to month, and continuous worrying when not under its influence.

It is to be observed, likewise, that those foreigners, resident in our country, who laud the sprightliness and temperance of Europeans, are themselves in love with the wine cup. They import largely for personal use, and feel lost without their habitual stimulus.

It is probable, as has been before stated, that a man can survive upon a less than average amount of food by the help of some of this liquid tissue preserver. But that moderate drinkers in our country take less food than abstainers, we would fain deny. Ales, wines, and whiskey are prescribed for want of appetite. Is it thought to increase the desire for food, and still have the patient eat less?

Those who "linger long at the table" are wine bibbers. It is this adventitious aid which enables them to digest five or six courses of richly served viands.

While bathing at Newport last summer, during the hour allotted to men, an opportunity was afforded for studying the anatomy of some of our moneyed aristocracy. We were surprised to see their stomachs so much larger than their heads. It suggested, in spite of our reverence for America's prominent men, porkers fatted for the market. While achieving their prosperity, they doubtless were not afflicted with hypertrophy of the stomach.

Finally, it is unfortunate for the theory that small doses are wholly beneficial, and large ones utterly detrimental, that Anstie's extraordinary instance of life, maintained by alcohol, with scarcely an exception, occur in downright toppers. The young woman, for example, whose case has been related, was several times on the verge of delirium tremens.

The facts collated in this paper indicate the true use of alcohol. It is a preservative of the tissues, not by supplying what they need, but by checking their waste. Its application, then, is to that emergency, when, from any cause, destruction is in excess of construction. Hence, its value in low forms of fever, when, as indicated by the high temperature and crowded emunctories, disorganization is taking place with dangerous rapidity: also, in those chronic affections in which emaciation is the prominent symptom. Finally, in those special cases, where even the most concentrated forms of food are rejected by the stomach, brandy may be retained, and temporarily suffice. When given under these circumstances, not an atom would we subtract from its fair fame.

Physicians, themselves, when requiring treatment, seek the advice of a brother practitioner. They know that a sick man, however skillful, is unable to judge correctly of his own case. But alcoholic liquors, classed among the most potent drugs of the *materia medica*, every man, however ignorant, may prescribe for himself. Is it strange that such self-made doctors often kill their patients?

The persons who enter upon the use of stimulants are not those who are afflicted with dyspepsia, whose circulation is sluggish, and who seem to require an extraneous aid to keep even with the duties of daily life. The habit is begun in the vigor of youth, when vitality is superabundant, when mince pie, cheese, and doughnuts can be eaten at bed-time with impunity, when ambition is exuberant, and hope is buoyant. At a period when judgment and experience alone are unde-

veloped, the young man is tempted on every hand to stimulate. The consequences may be read in the poverty and crime of Rhode Island.

We have shown that alcohol is not one of the essential foods; by comparison, that there is little physical or physiological resemblance between it and the hydro-carbon foods; whilst the relation between it and anæsthetic drugs is extremely intimate. That, as a member of a special class of aliments, it is only nutritious in the same sense as opium and arsenic. In fine, theoretically, there is reason why it should be subject to the same restrictions as other potent drugs. Is it not likewise true practically? If the beverages presented for public sale contained but two or three per cent. of alcohol, philanthropy might reserve its forces for greater evils. But the best wines in American market contain from twelve to twenty per cent. of alcohol, and the least hurtful adulteration to be hoped for is the increase of that proportion. Indeed, so soulless are the men who engage in this traffic, that no poison is too dangerous for them to make ready for the stomachs of their fellow men.

In consideration of the scientific facts known to the profession, and the daily effects known to all men, we believe it both a right and a duty to stop the sale of stimulating beverages by irresponsible persons, and to confine them to their proper place in the drug store.



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# THE CAUSATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

BY

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,

OF NEWPORT, R. I.,

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The Trustees of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held in Providence, June 12, 1878, announced that they had awarded a premium of two hundred dollars for the best dissertation on The Causation of Typhoid Fever to an essay bearing the motto, "*Qui n'a santé n'a rien*;" and on breaking the seal of the accompanying packet they found the author to be George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I.

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## THE CAUSATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

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The long-continued and somewhat thorough investigations of the ultimate methods of the causation of this disease have failed of a scientifically accurate result. The question whether typhoid fever always springs from the presence of specific poison produced by a parent case of the disease, or whether it may, under certain circumstances, arise *de novo*, is still in doubt. It is hardly worth while, in a paper prepared for the use of medical practitioners, to restate the facts and observations which support one or the other of these theories; this would lead only to the inconclusive result which has always thus far attended the discussion.

By far the majority seem to sustain the opinion of Dr. Budd and his followers, that the disease can originate only from the presence of a specific poison produced by a previously existing case. It should be remembered, however, that as most physiological investigators have confined their observations to dense communities, where the disease has prevailed, their observations are more or less clouded by the probability that previous cases have had an influence upon those under consideration.

Although their number is far smaller, other investigators have devoted themselves entirely to very sparsely settled districts, whose isolated families have so little communication with the rest of the world and with each other, that it is easy to determine the exact circumstances of contact. The occurrence of typhoid fever in a house standing miles away from all others, where it is rare that any member of the family goes from home, and where a visitor as rarely comes, furnishes strong presumptive evidence of the correctness of Dr. Murchison's theory of a possible *de novo* origin.

To show the testimony upon which opinions are based, we may cite the instances described in various reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. In that State the annual deaths from this disease are about one in one thousand, and it is estimated that one-tenth of the cases are fatal; so that about one per cent. of the population are attacked by the disease. There, as elsewhere, typhoid is peculiarly a disease of the country rather than of the town. The observations of ten years show that among a population of 1,044,294 persons, living in large towns, the typhoid death-rate was 0.755; and that among a population of 213,468 persons, living in small towns, the rate was 1.189.

The case is reported of a house in Hadley, built by a clergyman, where a well existed in the cellar into which foul air from the sink drain had access. Vegetables were kept in the cellar; the windows were never taken out; there was no escape for the foul, damp air; and water stood in drops upon the ceiling and walls.

"After a few months' residence in the house the minister's wife died, of fever, so far as I can learn. He soon married again, and within one year of the death of the first wife the second died, from, as I understand, the same disease. The children were also sick. He lived in the house about two years. The next occupant was a man named B—. His wife was desperately sick. A physician then took the house. He married, and his wife died of the fever. Another physician was the next tenant, and he, within a few months, came near dying of erysipelas. All this while matters had remained as before described with reference to ventilation. A school-teacher then rented the house, and tore up the closed box, but did not cover the well. This was about eight years after building the house. The sickness and fatality were so marked that the property became unsaleable. When last sold every sort of prediction was made with reference to the risks of occupancy, but, by a thorough attention to sanitary conditions, no such risks have been encountered."

The case of the Maplewood school, at Pittsfield, fully and thoroughly reported upon by Drs. Palmer, Ford, and Earle, is too well known to be detailed here. Of seventy-four resident pupils, sixty-six had illness of some sort; fifty-one had well-marked typhoid fever. Of the whole family of one hundred and twelve persons, fifty-six had typhoid fever, and sixteen of these died. The cellar was used for storing vegetables; the privy vault communicated with the main hall of the building; the kitchen drain discharged near by; the privy vaults were filled nearly to the surface; and, in the summer season, the house was pervaded by



**foul** odors. The school was dismissed; the sanitary condition of the **establishment** was thoroughly improved, and the institution became **and** has continued free from disease.

**In** a boy's school in Pittsfield the well stood under the wash-house, **and** was fouled by its leaking drain. Coinciding with this condition **there** was a serious outbreak of typhoid. The well being closed, and **the** water supply being taken from another source, the fever subsided. **In** another instance, men engaged in draining a meadow drank from a **well** supplied only from the water of the meadow, and were attacked **under** circumstances which seemed to connect the disease with the **drinking** of this water. In another an attack followed the drinking **of** water from a sluggish brook fouled by town sewage.

Evidence is given in these reports of outbreaks which were traceable **to** the tainting of an air-box, which supplied a furnace, by exhalation **from** the house drain; by the draining of a mill-pond which contained **no** sewage matters; and by the proximity of a stagnant ditch which **had** no obvious source of excrementitious fouling.

**In** Sutton an outbreak of typhoid coincided with the flow of barn-yard waste into a well three rods distant on the occasion of a sudden **thaw**.

The correspondent from the town of Oxford says: "So firm is my belief of this [referring to exhalations from foul drains, cellars, privies, and pig-sties] as a cause of typhoid fever, that when I meet with a case **of** typhoid fever, not readily traceable to some of these causes, I infer that the truth has not been told me, or that my perceptive faculties have been at fault."

**At** Martha's Vineyard and in Newton there seems to be evidence that the prevalence of typhoid is effected by geological conditions, clay subsoil or underlying rock covered with rich soil favoring the disease. The very local character of most epidemics indicates defects of soil rather than of air. A physician in Pittsfield reports four cases and one death occurring among charcoal burners occupying two houses standing high up on the mountain side, and supplied with pure spring water. The first case had been exposed to no other than local agencies. The house was built into the hill-side, and on its upper side there was a foul pool of house-slops standing several feet higher than the level of the floor. This seemed to have caused the first attack of the disease, which subsequently extended to the other house, there being frequent communication between the two. The outbreak took place in August, when the windows overlooking this foul water were probably kept open.

At Coltsville, slops were thrown out near the well, and a foul barn-yard pool stood near it. The condition of the well was the only traceable cause of the disease which followed. In another case the fever occurred after the use of water from a well near a barn-yard. Indeed, in all of the records of typhoid investigations, here and abroad, there appear innumerable instances where drinking-water wells were contaminated by infiltrations from manure heaps, swill, slops, cesspools, and privy vaults. In other cases, where there has been no conspicuous contamination of the drinking-water, outbreaks of the disease have coincided with the emptying of mill-ponds for the purpose of repairing the dams. Again, the infection of well-water by the infiltration of soap-suds in which the clothing of fever patients had been washed seems to have caused an outbreak.

One of the most striking examples of investigation of the ætiology of typhoid fever occurring in very sparsely settled districts is to be found in a paper by Dr. W. H. Bramblett, of Newberne, Va., published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, May, 1877, page 109. Dr. Bramblett practices along both sides of New River, which flows through a mountainous country broken into numerous valleys and gorges. There are no ponds or marshes whatever, and the elevation is from twenty-two hundred to twenty-five hundred feet above the sea. His investigations lead him to the belief that typhoid fever may originate without the least possible connection with a previous case. He cites seventeen cases, which had seven distinct starting-points, entirely unconnected with one another and with any other traceable source of contagium. The drinking-water seems to have been always pure, mountain-spring water; the privies appear to have been well placed with respect to the house; and, so far as can be gathered from Dr. Bramblett's report, there was an entire absence of all of the conditions which usually attend outbreaks of this disease. The description of symptoms indicates that the cases were all true typhoid fever. Among his conclusions Dr. Bramblett suggests the following: that "typhoid fever often originates spontaneously," or that "the contagium to which the disease owes its specific character originates *de novo*."

In estimating the value of this report it is to be considered that the reporter believes typhoid fever to be directly contagious,—a conclusion diametrically opposed to the recorded observations of those who have had experience in great fever hospitals.

While the voluminous records of investigation as to the origin of typhoid fever fail utterly to decide the question between those who do and those who do not believe that it can originate *de novo*, and while

they leave in doubt the question between "living germ" and "specific poison,"—while, in other words, they leave the purely scientific problem still unsolved,—they are full of instruction as to the causation of the disease as we almost uniformly know it in practice. From the point of view of the medical practitioner, although much is still to be learned, we already know enough for the complete stamping out of typhoid fever as an epidemic. Sporadic cases may still occur, but if the physician knows what he may now learn, if he is energetic in the performance of his duty, and if he is sustained by private opinion and by public authority, he may, in every instance, prevent the extension of the disease to a second subject. Practically, so far as the health of the public is concerned, we may be said to possess already very nearly all the knowledge that we need.

There is no longer any dispute concerning the chief vehicles by which the specific contagium of typhoid fever is conveyed. These are the air that we breathe and the liquids that we drink. Perhaps we may narrow the question still more, and ascribe to the action of the air only the indirect conveyance of the contagium to the stomach; for there are indications that as the contagium of typhoid fever proceeds from disorders of the alimentary canal, so it is only the surfaces of the alimentary canal which are susceptible to its attack.

The poison of the air may be direct or indirect. That is, it may be due to the exhalations of decomposing matters in dung-heaps, pig-sties, privy vaults, cellars, cess-pools, drains, and sewers; or it may be due (according to Pettenkofer) to the development of the poison deep in the ground, and its escape in an active condition in ground exhalations. The water, milk, etc., which we drink may be contaminated by the absorption of foul odors from air with which they are in contact, or by the direct admixture of organic matters bearing the elements of infection. There is such a multitude of possible sources and channels by which the infection may be brought to us that it is often almost impossible, in first cases, to determine which has been actually in operation; but the original case being established, it becomes comparatively easy to trace the channel of its influence in the production of further cases.

It is with these well-known and clearly traceable agencies of development and communication, by which the initial causation is favored and the extension of the disease insured, that the practicing physician and the health officer have chiefly to do. If it is true that prevention is better than cure, then it should be the first care of the physician to insure the absence of all conditions which do or may favor the origin and spread of the disease.

Typhoid fever has in this connection an especial importance, not only as being a wide-spread scourge of almost unequaled magnitude, but as being the typical "pythogenic" disease. Its development and extension are due to conditions which equally promote the spread of diphtheria, diarrhoea, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, and the long list of minor ailments which, without destroying life, make living almost worthless,—diseases which undermine happiness, sap the springs of energy, and overwhelm the patient with listlessness and *ennui*. It is the best known and the most widely spread of the long list of preventable diseases; and as the circumstances which favor the extension and aggravate the character of the whole of these are those which have the strongest influence over itself, so by removing the conditions which foster them we shall do much to restrict its contagion.

All the learning of the ages has taught us no better formula to express a perfect sanitary environment than the old one of Hippocrates: "Pure air, pure water, and a pure soil."

If we would turn typhoid from our doors, and literally stamp it out as an epidemic, we need only to insure this condition in its integrity. We may still import single cases from less cleanly neighborhoods, but it will be our fault if we permit it to attack even one of our own community.

Turning now to the practical bearings of the question, we may safely assume that typhoid fever is not conveyed by simple personal contact with the diseased body. According to Dr. Murchison, in the London Fever Hospital, where two thousand five hundred and six cases of typhoid fever were treated in fourteen and one-half years, there occurred during the whole time only eight cases which originated in the hospital. Other instances are almost as striking, and in some cases the disease originated in isolated wards, such as small-pox wards, where personal contact was impossible, but where a conveyance of the infection by drains, air channels, etc., was clearly detected.

It may doubtless be assumed that the agency in the spreading of the disease from an original case exists entirely in the dejections from the bowels. Dr. Budd thinks that the surface of the bowels throws off the specific poison, as the surface of the skin throws off the poison of other diseases. The infecting material, whatever may be its character, is believed never to be active until it has undergone a certain development in connection with subsequent fermentation or decomposition of the dejections. Its vitality is very great, and seems little dependent upon circumstances other than the effect of a very high temperature. Dr. J. M. Lazzell, in the Transactions of the Medical Society of West

Virginia for 1877, publishes a paper on the contagiousness of typhoid fever, in which he describes an outbreak in the family of one Thomas, which in time produced such terror that no nurse or washer-woman could be induced to come to the house. The bed linen and clothing, soiled with typhoid dejections, were boxed up and packed away. Three months after the disease had disappeared from the country, and when the general health was good, a girl came from six miles distant to do the house-work. Among other things she washed this boxed-up clothing. In ten or twelve days she was taken sick, and went home. Dr. Lazzell was called to her five days later, and recognized the same form of typhoid fever that had occurred in the Thomas family. Eleven members of her household were exposed, and eight of them took the disease. It did not attack a single person not so exposed.

The evidence is copious and conclusive that typhoid infection is transmitted often to a long distance, and after the lapse of considerable time, by running water to which the dejections have obtained access.

In Wicken Bonant the stools of a typhoid patient were thrown into a vault which stood near to the edge of a brook thirty-five yards above the parish well. The water-course carried the infection to the well. Forty-five cases occurred: five of them among one hundred and eighteen persons who did not drink the water from the well, and the remaining forty among eighty-eight persons who had no other source of water supply. That is to say, of those who used the water from the parish well forty-six per cent. were attacked, and among those obtaining water from other sources less than three per cent. were attacked. This statement is taken from the twelfth report of the medical officer of the privy council of England.

I have previously cited the case of the outbreak at Over Darwen, in England, as follows:

“There has recently been an investigation into the origin of an outbreak of ‘filth fever’ in Over Darwen, England, the origin of which for a long time eluded the careful search of the authorities. It was finally worked out by a sanitary officer sent from London. The first case was an imported one, occurring in a house at a considerable distance from the town. The patient had contracted the disease, came home and died with it. On first inquiry it was stated that the town derived its water supply from a distance, and that the water was brought by covered channels, and could not possibly have been polluted by the excreta from this case. Further examination showed that the drain of the closet into which the excreta of this patient were passed emptied itself through channels used for the irrigation of a neighboring field.

The water-main of the town passed through this field, and, although special precautions had been taken to prevent any infiltration of sewage into the main, it was found that the concrete had sprung a leak and allowed the contents of the drain to be sucked freely into the water-pipe. The poison was regularly thrown down the drain, and as regularly passed into the water-main of the town. This outbreak had a ferocity that attracted universal attention; within a very short period two thousand and thirty-five people were attacked, and one hundred and four died."

Liebermeister says that typhoid dejections, conveyed in night-soil spread as manure upon the gathering ground of an aqueduct, so contaminated the water supply as to produce an epidemic of typhoid fever among the population using the water.

Similar instances might be cited almost without number. Indeed, there is among investigators no difference of opinion as to the communication of the disease by means of drinking-water thus polluted. There are many instances recorded of the contamination of the water of wells by the transmission of fecal matters through the soil from adjacent privy vaults and cess-pools. One of the most striking of these is that of an outbreak in the village of New Boston, in Erie County, N. Y., in 1843, investigated and reported upon by Dr. Austin Flint, Sr. From its early date this case is worthy of description here. No case of typhoid fever had ever been known in the county. The community numbered forty-three persons; twenty-eight of these were attacked with fever, and ten died. All of those affected obtained their drinking-water from a well adjoining the tavern; but one family, living in the midst of the infected neighborhood, owing to a feud with the tavern-keeper, did not drink this water, and escaped infection. Two families lived too far away to use this well. This immunity on the part of the enemy of the tavern-keeper led to a charge that he had maliciously poisoned the well,—a charge which resulted in a suit for slander and the payment of one hundred dollar damages. At that time the idea that typhoid fever might be communicated by infected drinking-water had not been advanced; but its truth receives strong confirmation from the fact that a passenger, coming from a town in Massachusetts, where typhoid prevailed, and traveling westward in a stage-coach, having been taken ill, was obliged to stop at this tavern. Twenty-eight days after his arrival he died of typhoid fever, and thus, doubtless, transmitted in some way to the water of this well the germs of the disease, which speedily attacked every family in the town except the three which did not resort to it for their supply.

Not only does water itself serve as the direct vehicle of contagion, but it has in several striking instances, caused the serious contamination of milk which had been directly diluted by it, or which had been stored or carried in vessels washed with it. The most noteworthy of the reported cases of this character is that of an outbreak in Marylebone and the adjoining parts of London, reported by Radcliffe in the second number of the new series of reports of the medical officer of the privy council. Two hundred and forty-four cases were distributed through one hundred and forty-three households. There was at that time no corresponding increase in neighboring districts, and the metropolis generally was unusually free from typhoid. The conclusions arrived at were the following: (1) the outbreak was caused by milk infected with enteric fever material; (2) this milk came from a particular farm; (3) the water used for dairy purposes on this farm contained excremental matters from a patient suffering from enteric fever immediately before and at the time of the outbreak. Of one hundred and ninety-one cases occurring in nine weeks, one hundred and sixty-seven were in households taking this milk, and only twenty-four in households not taking it.

All evidence points to the long vitality of the infecting material, which lies dormant at times for many months, and then, under favorable circumstances, acts with violence.

Not only does the infection follow the course of water to which it has gained access, or find its means of dissemination in the exhalations of decomposing filth, and thus contaminate the air which we breathe, but these exhalations are readily absorbed by water, which is capable of holding the poison, to the detriment of those who may drink it, and of transmitting it again to air with which it may be in contact. Many cases have been reported similar to that cited by Dr. Carpenter, health officer of Croydon, who traced the origin of an outbreak to the drinking of water from a house cistern, to which air from the public sewer had been led by the pipe serving as an overflow for the cistern.

Especial danger attaches to the use of water-traps, or water held in the bends of waste-pipes, soil-pipes, etc., when these are the only barrier between the interior of the house and a sewer or cess-pool containing typhoid dejections. The retained water absorbs the poison at its outer or sewer end, becomes saturated with it, and gives it off to the air in the house end of the pipe.

The conclusion from the foregoing is clearly this: that the dejections of typhoid patients are always to be regarded as dangerous material, capable of developing and spreading the fatal infection under a great

variety of conditions; that the only sure means for preventing the spread of the disease must be sought either in the speedy, complete, and distant removal of the material, or in its complete disinfection. If to be retained in the vicinity of human habitations, it must be disinfected, or subjected to decomposition, under such conditions that its poisonous material shall be destroyed; if to be removed, it must be removed to a point beyond the reach of the community, and to a point where it can in no wise contaminate the source from which drinking-water is taken.

The contagium of typhoid fever is not a poison in the sense in which strychnine and arsenic are poisons,—attacking alike each body into which it may be introduced,—but, like the contagium of other diseases of its class, it depends upon a certain condition of susceptibility on the part of the subject. This infection, like many others, is inoperative except upon a system prepared to receive it. In other words, we must have not only the seed but also the soil. In discussing the causation of this disease with the practical object of seeking the means for its prevention, we have to regard not only the source of the contagium, the vehicles of its transmission, and the method of its attack, but in almost equal degree those influences which tend to dispose the human body to succumb. This double condition (that there must be, if not absolutely always, at least very generally, an actual element of contagion, whether germ or specific poison, and also that there must be a state of susceptibility on the part of the subject) greatly improves our chances of success in contending with the disease. We know where the morbid material resides, and so are enabled to avert its approach; and, on the other hand, we know what conditions of living induce the susceptibility, and so have it in our hands, by improving these conditions, to increase the power of resistance.

So far as the prevention of typhoid fever is concerned, aside from tonic medication, the means to be employed are of a purely hygienic character; it is a question of the skill of the practitioner as a sanitarian rather than as a physician. He has two objects to attain; first, the removal of the infecting cause; second, the provision of healthful conditions of living. If the theory is correct that, as Dr. Murchison supposes, typhoid fever may originate *de novo* from the decomposition of organic matter, then the two objects are to a certain extent blended, in so far as atmospheric conditions, which might induce susceptibility, are also capable of causing the disease. In effect, our practice will be safely guided if we regard the two objects as separate and distinct.

Starting with the proposition that typhoid fever is produced only by



**the** operation of a specific cause borne in the dejections of typhoid patients; that it is innocuous when first voided, but becomes active after **a** certain exposure in the decomposing fæces; that it has great vitality; **that** it is capable of being carried by flowing water, by water percolating through the earth, and by the vapor of water floating in the air; that it may be absorbed and retained and exhaled by water; and **that** it may be retained, developed, and transported by clothing and other articles soiled by its medium, we see that the greatest possible vigilance and the most skillful care are to be applied to the treatment of typhoid dejections. Some of the experiences of England indicate the truth of the statement of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners, that so far as the cause of infection is concerned "filters do not filter and disinfectants do not disinfect." It will at least be safe to assume that in the case of water-carriage the immediate distant removal and the most complete atmospheric exposure are much more effective than any treatment of sewage by the usual methods of filtration; also, that any attempt at chemical disinfection must be more than ordinarily thorough. There is reason to suppose—reason almost sufficient to secure reliability—that the poisonous element is developed and made effective only when the decomposition of the fæces containing it takes place in the absence of a supply of fresh air sufficient to carry it on in the most rapid and healthy way. In other words, active oxidation, whether produced by oxidizing disinfectants, by the operation of atmospheric oxygen, or by the intensified oxidizing power of the contained gases of porous material, seems to prevent decomposing fæces from assuming a condition favorable to the development of infection. The evidence in support of this theory is of course of a negative character, but it is extensive, and, so far as the writer knows, it is accepted by leading physiologists.

Typhoid fever is not produced by exhalations from the surface of lands irrigated with the discharge of such sewers as have a rapid and continuous flow, and thereby deliver all they receive before it has had time to undergo decomposition. There is no evidence that typhoid fever is caused by the contained air of thoroughly ventilated soil-pipes. The most active professional enemies of the earth-closet system have never adduced an instance where typhoid fever, or any other cognate disease, has followed its well-regulated use. In *The Lancet* of March 6, 1869, Professor Rolleston, setting forth his objections to the earth-closet, said: "If I am told that the earth-closet is inoffensive, and that the privy is foetid, I answer that a rattlesnake is none the less

dangerous because its rattle is removed; and that, for anything shown or known to the contrary, odor is to infection, deodorization to disinfection, what the noise of the serpent is to its bite." It is nine years since this was written, and amid all the voluminous reports upon the dry-earth system there is no word to sustain Dr. Rolleston's fears. On the other hand, together with much else of similar purport, the evidence of Dr. Monat reports that in those jails of India where the earth system is used, even at the time of the most serious cholera epidemics, this disease, which is so like typhoid in its mode of transmission, never gains a foothold. One would almost be justified in replying to Professor Rolleston, that it is not a question of removing the rattle, but of killing the snake. Investigations made to determine the manurial value of closet earth used many times over indicate a total and absolute destruction, not only of the odor but of the whole combustible material of the added fæces. The result has shown as complete destruction as would attend burning in a furnace.

This destructive oxidation depends upon the well-known concentration upon the surfaces of the interior particles of aerated porous substances. The intensity of the action is in proportion to the fineness of the material, or, in other words, to the total area of its interior surface.

It is perhaps not safe to assume that, in dealing with such dangerous material as typhoid excreta, treatment with dry earth, or ashes, or charcoal will suffice to render it harmless, but it will be more effective in this direction than anything else of which we have knowledge, and will at least prepare it for safe removal.

The physician in considering the treatment of the material in question has one of two sets of conditions to deal with. The fæcal wastes of the household which he is attending are either removed by water-carriage, or thrown into privy vaults. If by water-carriage, they are delivered into a public sewer or into a cess-pool. Sewers, as they usually exist, and cess-pools always and invariably, are so circumstanced as to favor the thorough development and multiplication of the morbid material under consideration. Unfortunately, sewers and cess-pools are so connected with the interiors of houses, with others as well as with that where the disease originated, as to make them too often the means for converting a sporadic case into a centre of infection. Even the house drains and soil-pipes through which the excrement passes on its way to the cess-pool or sewer are very generally as bad as these final receptacles themselves, while almost always the only barrier to the free return of their air and its poisonous freight into our very living rooms is the

water retained by a depression in the pipe (the trap), which water constantly absorbs and transmits the gases presented to it.

Where these water barriers are supplemented with one of the many mechanical check valves recently introduced, this means for the return of the infection is shut off. Where the soil-pipe and drain are freely open at both ends for the transmission of a current of atmospheric air, the danger of the development of the poison is greatly reduced, if not entirely removed. But even here, although we may feel secure so far as the immediate household in question is concerned, it is to be remembered that, at least in the case of a public sewer and of a cess-pool common to several houses, the matter deposited may produce its injurious effect in other families which are less well protected against it. Even where the cess-pool is connected with one house only, to permit the specific poison of typhoid fever to enter it and to spread itself through its accumulated filth is to incur a danger akin to that of establishing a gunpowder vault in one's back yard.

When infected fæces are to be thrown into a water-closet or drain, they should at least be treated with the strongest and most destructive chemical disinfectants, carbolic acid being by no means sufficiently so.

When the fæces of the household are received in a privy vault, it must be accepted as an imperative rule that typhoid dejections must never, under any circumstances, find access to this. Abundant and conclusive evidence shows that such accumulations of fæces only await the introduction of the least germ of any diarrrhœal disease to become by means of their exhalations and of their pollutions of the soil, active agencies of development.

Even when the earth-closet system is employed, none of the regular apparatus should be used by the patient, or become the receptacle of his dejections; this for the simple reason that it should be our first object to secure the most complete isolation of the tainted matter from every substance which might foster the increase of its tainting element.

It would be better, perhaps, to stop with this general statement of principles, leaving each practitioner to apply them according to his judgment, but one is tempted to recommend what one believes to be the most efficient process, and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting that a chamber or bed-pan, filled to the depth of an inch with dry earth, or with sifted anthracite ashes, or with powdered charcoal, be used to receive the evacuation; that this be immediately covered with a further inch in depth of dry material, and that the whole be turned into a *shallow* hole in the ground and covered with earth not more than two inches deep, so that it may go through with its decomposition in the upper

soil within easy reach of the oxidizing air. If to be removed quite away from the premises, the earth containing the dejections may be thrown into a barrel or box, each deposit being covered with fresh earth, and *carefully protected against rain.*

It would be out of place here to enter into all the details of the hygienic law. In a paper written for the profession this would be, too, a work of supererogation. At the same time it may be advisable, in this connection, to refer briefly to the manner in which, and the degree to which, the general health is influenced by exhalations from decomposing organic matters in sewers, house-drains, vaults, cess-pools, and cellars. It must have been the frequent experience of all physicians that every question as to the tainting of the air of a house from these sources is met by the assertion that no bad smell has ever been perceived. In the first place, the accustomed nostril is dull to detect a constant odor. and in the next it is hard to make people believe that, where they can smell no offense, there still may be danger. We ourselves know that the juices of the cadaver are most fatally dangerous before offensive decomposition has set in. Those who have given attention to the influence of drain-air in causing disease know very well that the action of this upon the health bears no relation to the intensity of its accompanying odors.

The only safety is to be sought in the absolute freedom of the air that is breathed, and of the water that is drunk, from every species of contamination due either directly or indirectly to organic decomposition. A little rift in the waste-pipe of a wash basin, so slight as to be detected only by the application of tissue-paper, has kept a whole family miserable and complaining, and susceptible to every species of contagion, for years together. Decaying vegetables in a cellar, and decaying filth in the waste-pipe of a kitchen sink, may be regarded as the bane of the existence of half the women in America. Those more serious defects which come of ignorantly arranged plumbing work—by no means of good plumbing work, which is the sanitarian's best aid—are responsible not only for most of the zymotic diseases appearing in the better class of houses, but in like degree for the generally ailing condition of so many of those who pass most of their days and nights in these houses.

The regulation of all these helps to healthfulness is a matter of detail which may well engage the best attention of the profession. Even the cataloguing and classification of the subject here would be impossible. The fundamental principle should always be borne in mind that neither in a sewer, nor in a cess-pool, nor in a house-drain, nor in a soil-

pipe, nor in the smallest waste-pipe should decomposition be allowed to proceed without such an abundant presence of fresh air as will secure its most rapid and complete progress. The same condition of obstructed decomposition which fosters the development of infecting agencies is precisely that which leads to a generally unwholesome and debilitating atmosphere. All investigation of this subject, and all discussion of the *modus operandi* by which unwholesome influences lead to the spread of epidemic diseases and to the lowering of the general health, bring us at the end to the firm belief in the principle covered by Hippocrates' prescription: "Pure air, pure water, and a pure soil."



# APPENDIX.

## LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND.

### IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, AND THE DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

#### GENERAL STATUTES.

##### CHAPTER 72.

SECTION 1. If nuisances or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants of any town, shall not be removed by the person permitting or erecting the same, pursuant to any order or regulation of the town council of the town, the town council shall thereupon adopt such measures as they shall deem effectual for the removal of such nuisances, or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforesaid, at the proper charge and expense of the person erecting or permitting the same.

SEC. 2. The sheriff, his deputies, and the town sergeants and constables of the several towns, shall execute all such precepts and orders as shall be to them directed by said town councils, for carrying into execution the provisions of the section next preceding.

SEC. 3. The town councils of the several towns may designate and establish the place or places where the business of slaughtering cattle and other animals shall be carried on, which designation shall vest in the occupant or owner thereof a right to the use and occupancy of said place or places for the purposes aforesaid, until the same be withdrawn or suspended in the manner hereinafter provided, or until the same shall have been abated as a public nuisance.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in the judgment of the town council of any town, the convenience or health of said town requires that the right of slaughtering, as provided in the section next preceding, should be withdrawn or suspended, the said town council may suspend or withdraw said right, first giving to the owner or occupant of such place or places two months' notice, in writing, of the intention to suspend or withdraw the same.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall, after such notice has been given as aforesaid, commence or continue to exercise or carry on the business of slaughtering cattle or other animals, in such place or places, shall be fined fifty dollars for every day during which he shall continue to exercise or carry on the business aforesaid.

SEC. 6. In case of the suspension or withdrawal by any town council of the said right to slaughter cattle or other animals, the said town shall be liable to the person to whom such right has been granted, for any loss or damage consequent upon the withdrawal or suspension of said right, by any town council, to be recovered at a special court of common pleas, in the manner provided by law for cases within the jurisdiction of said court.

SEC. 7. Whenever the town council of any town shall have designated and established therein a place in which the business of boiling bones, depositing filth, keeping swine, or slaughtering cattle or other animals, may be carried on, as herein provided, every person who shall carry on such business in any other place, shall be fined fifty dollars for each day in which he shall carry on the same.

SEC. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any farmer, not engaged or concerned in the business of slaughtering cattle or other animals, from erecting or continuing to use any building on his premises, for the purpose of slaughtering his own cattle or other animals, from time to time, as before accustomed to do.

SEC. 9. No person shall carry on the business of expressing oil from fish within any town, but at a place within such town to be designated by the town council thereof.

SEC. 10. Every person violating the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. Town councils of the several towns may prohibit burials in the compact or thickly populated parts of any town, and may make such by-laws and ordinances relating to the same, and the use of grounds for burials in such localities, as they may think necessary for preserving the health of such neighborhood, and may enforce such ordinances in the manner provided in the first and second sections of this chapter.

SEC. 12. The provisions of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of this chapter shall extend to the place of any manufacture of, or of working in, any article or substance, the manufacture of which shall not be deleterious to the health of the neighborhood: *Provided*, that prior to any action of the town council under this section, public notice of the pendency of any petition therefor shall be given, in such mode, and for such time, as said council shall prescribe.

SEC. 13. The town councils of the several towns may make such rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary, to regulate and control the construction and location of all places for keeping swine, privy vaults, sinks, sink-drains, sink-spouts, cess-pools, and the outlets thereof, and may provide for the summary removal or reconstruction of all such as shall be by them deemed prejudicial to the public health, and may make rules prescribing the location of stables, and the time and manner of removing manure therefrom, or from privy-vaults or slaughter-houses, and for the driving of animals through the highways of their several towns; and every person violating any ordinance, rule, or regulation, made in pursuance of this section, shall be fined twenty dollars, to be recovered upon complaint and warrant before any justice court, to and for the use of the town wherein such violation shall occur.



## CHAPTER 74.

## OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION 1. Every commander of any vessel which shall come into any port or harbor of this State, and shall have any person on board sick of the small-pox or any contagious or infectious distemper, or which has had any person sick of such distemper in the passage, or which shall come from any port or place usually infected with the small-pox, or where any other contagious or infectious distemper is prevalent, who shall bring such vessel to anchor in any of the ports of this State within the distance of one mile of any public ferry, pier, or landing-place, or permit or suffer any person on board such vessel to be landed, or any person to come on board such vessel, without a license first had and obtained from the town council of such town where such vessel shall arrive, shall be fined four hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Such commander, on his first arrival in any port in this State, shall hoist and keep his colors in the shrouds of such vessel, as a signal of having come from any such infected place, or having infection or contagion on board.

SEC. 3. If any person shall come on shore from on board such vessel, without license first had and obtained as aforesaid, the town council may send back such offender immediately on board such vessel, or confine him on shore in such convenient place as to them shall appear most effectual to prevent the spreading of any infection; and the person so offending shall satisfy and pay all charges that shall arise thereon, and shall also be fined forty dollars.

SEC. 4. The town council of the town where such vessel shall arrive shall send a physician, or other suitable person, to examine into and make report to them of the true state of such vessel and the people on board, at the charge of the master or owner of such vessel; and they shall forthwith put on board such vessel some suitable person or persons to secure said vessel, and effectually prevent any communication therewith, at the like charge of the master or owner thereof.

SEC. 5. The town council of such town shall confine on board such vessel, or send to some hospital, or other suitable place, all persons who came in said vessel, for a convenient time, until such of them as have, or are liable to have, the small-pox or other infectious or contagious distemper, are perfectly recovered and cleansed from said distemper, or have passed a suitable quarantine; and also all persons who have gone on board said vessel without license as aforesaid, at the charge and expense of such persons respectively.

SEC. 6. The town council of such town shall appoint suitable persons to take effectual care that all goods, wares, and merchandise imported in such vessel, which they think liable to hold and communicate the infection or contagion, are landed in some suitable place to be appointed by such council, and cleansed in the manner by them directed, before they are permitted to be brought into any house, shop, or warehouse, other than where they are cleansed as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Whenever such goods are sufficiently aired and cleansed, said persons shall give the owners or possessors thereof a certificate to that effect; and the town council shall allow and order said goods, wares, and merchandise, to be

delivered to the owners thereof; and the charge and expense of airing, landing, and cleansing such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be borne by the respective owners; and such charge shall be a lien on such goods, wares, and merchandise.

SEC. 8. All goods that are judged by the town council not to be infected shall be delivered to the owners without delay and expense of airing, and as soon as may be consistent with the safety of the town in regard to other parts of the cargo; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into any town by land from any place infected with the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, shall be aired and cleansed at the discretion of the town council of such town, and at the expense of the owners thereof as aforesaid, or destroyed if necessary.

SEC. 9. All goods imported in such vessel as aforesaid, that shall be clandestinely landed or brought into any house, shop, or warehouse, without a certificate and allowance as aforesaid, or that shall be imported by land as aforesaid, and not cleansed or aired by order of the town council as aforesaid, shall be forfeited; one-third to the use of the State, and the other two-thirds to the use of the person who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 10. The town councils of the respective towns shall fix, settle, and adjust all wages and charges demanded by persons employed by them, to secure such vessel, or to air and cleanse such goods, or to attend upon and nurse such persons as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. If any owner, freighter, mariner, or passenger, as aforesaid, shall refuse to pay such wages and charges so settled, adjusted, and fixed, then the town treasurer of such town shall sue for and recover such wages and charges, and the court where such action is brought shall tax double costs for the plaintiff, if he recover in his said action.

SEC. 12. Whenever the small-pox, or any other infectious or contagious distemper, shall be prevalent in any place or town, all persons who shall come from any such infected place or town into this State by land, before the expiration of ten days after they shall have left such infected place or town, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 13. The town council in any town may appoint proper persons at all ferries or places that to them may seem necessary, to examine on oath all persons suspected of violating the provisions of the section next preceding, and on reasonable cause of suspicion, may bring such offenders before some magistrate, that they may be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 14. Every householder or person shall immediately inform the town council of the town wherein he dwells, of any person in the house or tenement occupied by him, who has been taken sick of the small-pox, or any other contagious or infectious distemper, or suspected to be so.

SEC. 15. Every person violating any provision of the section next preceding, shall forfeit twenty dollars to the use of the town, to be sued for in the name of the town treasurer.

SEC. 16. Whenever the town council shall be so notified, they shall make proper examination by some physician or other skilful person; and if it be the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, wherewith such person is sick, they shall immediately set a proper guard to prevent the spreading of the contagion or infection, and shall remove said person to any such place in the

town as they shall think the most proper to prevent the spreading of the infection or contagion, or continue the said guard as aforesaid, according as to them shall seem necessary; and likewise they shall confine all such persons as may be by them suspected of having taken the distemper, in some proper place, until they are recovered and cleansed from the said distemper, or have performed a suitable quarantine.

SEC. 17. Whenever the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, shall break out in any house, and the infected persons be confined to such house, the town shall be at the expense of guarding the same, and the owner at the charge of cleansing the same, to be settled by the town council, which charges of cleansing, upon refusal to pay the same, shall be recovered by the town treasurer.

SEC. 18. In case the small pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, shall break out in any house or family in any town, the town council thereof may remove any inhabitants of said town, visited with the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, to the hospital in said town, or other convenient place, in order to prevent the spreading of the infection; or otherwise, at their discretion, place a guard around the dwelling-house of the infected person, as to them shall seem necessary.

SEC. 19. So long as the town council of any town shall endeavor to prevent the spreading of the small-pox, any persons who shall visit any person suspected to have the small-pox, or shall go into the house where suspected persons are confined, without a license first had from the town council of the town, or of the attending physician, shall forfeit for every such offence twenty dollars; one-half to the use of the town where such offence is committed, and the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same; and such persons, on information of their offence, shall be liable to be confined until they are suitably aired and cleansed, or have performed suitable quarantine, at the discretion of the town council to whom complaint of the same shall be made.

SEC. 20. Whenever any person shall be found to be infected with the small-pox, it shall be the duty of the householder in whose house such infected person may be or reside, within twenty-four hours thereafter, to place a white flag not less than three feet in length and two in breadth, with the words "small-pox," in large black letters on both sides thereof, and so suspended as to be easily read, at or near the front door or principal entrance to such house, on the outside thereof, and to keep said flag up so long as there shall be any danger of taking the infection from said house.

SEC. 21. Every person who shall be convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, within this State, shall be imprisoned for one year; and if any person shall die in consequence of the spreading of the small-pox, or other contagious or infectious distemper, as aforesaid, the person who shall be convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the same, as aforesaid, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than five years, nor less than one year.

SEC. 22. If any physician, surgeon, or any other person lawfully required by any town council to do any duty relating to the prevention of the spreading of the small-pox, or executing any part of this chapter, shall refuse or neglect to perform the same, the performance thereof being in his power, such physician, surgeon, and other person, shall, for every offence, be fined forty dollars.

SEC. 23. In case any person shall hereafter be sick of any malignant, pestilential, or infectious disease, in any town, so as to endanger his life by being removed, or in case it shall appear that the disease be so spread that the atmosphere, in the judgment of the town council, has become so contaminated as to endanger the lives of those persons who reside or go into the neighborhood of the sick, the town council of such town may cause all such persons within such neighborhood to be notified to remove therefrom within three days; and if after that time any person shall remain there, the said town council may cause him to be forthwith removed at his own expense: *Provided*, that the expense of the removal of the poor, or such as are unable, in the judgment of the town council, to remove themselves, shall be paid out of the town treasury.

SEC. 24. The town councils in the several towns shall provide annually for the gratuitous vaccination of the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 25. Such councils shall contract with and provide a suitable number of vaccinators to vaccinate as aforesaid; and order the treasurers of the several towns respectively to pay them such compensation as may be previously agreed upon; and the said vaccinators shall give due and reasonable notice of the time and place of meeting for the purpose of vaccination

SEC. 26. Such vaccinators, as soon after fulfilling said contract as may be convenient, shall place in the several town clerks' offices a book, in which shall be by them respectively recorded, in a fair and legible hand, the name and age of every patient by them vaccinated as aforesaid, and also such other remarks and observations as they may deem useful.

SEC. 27. Such clerks shall safely keep said books for the accommodation of such vaccinators and others, without any compensation, and deliver the same over to their successors; but they may charge lawful fees for searching the same, or for any copies.

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## CHAPTER 75.

### OF QUARANTINE.

SECTION 1. Each seaport town, or the town council thereof, may appoint a health officer for such town, who shall visit all vessels which shall be subject to examination or quarantine, and carry into execution all regulations established by the town council, and shall be at all times accountable to said town council, and shall receive for his services such compensation as said council may allow, to be paid by the owners, agents, or commanders, of such vessels as may be subjected to quarantine or examination.

SEC. 2. Such town council shall cause to be published in one or more newspapers printed in this State, within or nearest the town wherein such rules and regulations shall be adopted, and at the proper cost and expense of the town, all rules and regulations made by them respecting quarantine.

SEC. 3. They shall prescribe from time to time the several ports, places, or countries, from which vessels arriving shall be subject to examination or quarantine.

SEC. 4. They shall designate the particular place in their harbor, bay, or river, adjacent to such town, where all ships or vessels arriving, subject to examination or quarantine, shall come to anchor; and shall define the limits of such quarantine ground, and assign the time for which such ships or vessels shall be detained, and where and how unladen.

SEC. 5. They may appoint a sentinel, who shall be paid by the town and be stationed in some convenient place on shore, or in some boat or vessel properly situated, to hail all ships or vessels which may arrive in such river, bay, or harbor; and if such sentinel shall find any ship or vessel is subject to quarantine, he shall direct the commander thereof to come to anchor within the limits of such quarantine ground, and there remain until visited by the health officer, and to place a signal in said vessel's shrouds in such manner as to be seen at a proper distance.

SEC. 6. Every commander of a ship or vessel who shall, upon being hailed and directed by such sentinel, refuse or neglect to bring his ship or vessel to anchor within the limits as above described, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, to the use of the town.

SEC. 7. The town council may order such ship or vessel to be anchored on the quarantine ground, at the expense of the owners, master, or commanding officer thereof, there to remain until legally discharged therefrom.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall leave any ship or vessel under order of quarantine, without permission from the health officer or the town council of such town, shall forfeit not exceeding twenty dollars; and said town council may order such person to be returned on board of such vessel, there to remain until said council order him to be dismissed.

SEC. 9. If any vessel shall arrive in the waters of this State, bound to the port of Providence, at any time while the quarantine regulations of said city are in force, no person on board such vessel shall enter into the city of Providence, the village of Pawtuxet, or the compact part of the town of Cranston, until such vessel shall have been visited and examined by the health officer of said city, and permission shall have been given by such health officer, or by the board of aldermen of said city, to such person, to enter therein.

SEC. 10. Every person so entering into said city, village or town as aforesaid, without such permission first had and obtained, shall forfeit not exceeding twenty dollars; and said board of aldermen may cause such person to be returned to such vessel in case she is under quarantine, there to remain until permitted to depart therefrom.

SEC. 11. Every sheriff, deputy sheriff, town sergeant, and constable shall carry the rules and regulations of the town council within his precinct, into effect.

SEC. 12. Every forfeiture for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be sued for in the name of the town treasurer of the town where the offence was committed, and shall enure to such town.

## CHAPTER 76.

## OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE AMONG CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMALS.

(As amended April, 1878.)

SECTION 1. Every person bringing into this State any neat-cattle or other animals which he knows to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease, or who shall expose such cattle or other animals, known to him to be so infected, to other cattle and animals not infected with such disease, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The town councils of the several towns may pass such ordinances as they may think proper, to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among cattle and other animals within their respective towns, and may prescribe penalties for the violation thereof, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence.

SEC. 3. *Repealed at January Session, 1878.*

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health may prohibit the introduction of any cattle or other domestic animals into this State. And every person who shall bring, transport, or introduce any cattle or other domestic animals into this State, after said State Board of Health, or any one of them, shall have issued an order forbidding the same, or after the said Board shall have published for five successive days an order in such newspapers published in this State as the Board may direct, forbidding such introduction, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars for every offence; and every officer or agent of any company, or other persons who shall violate such order, shall be subject to the fine aforesaid. In case of the introduction into this State of a number of cattle or other domestic animals, contrary to the orders of such Board, the introduction of each animal shall be deemed a separate and distinct offence.

SEC. 5. Said Board shall endeavor to obtain full information in relation to any contagious disease which may prevail among cattle or other domestic animals near the borders of the State, and shall publish and circulate such information at their discretion; and should any such disease break out, or should there be reasonable suspicion of its existence among cattle or other domestic animals in any town in this State, they shall examine the cases, and publish the result of their examination, for the benefit of the public.

SEC. 6. Said Board may appoint suitable and discreet persons, on or near the several highways, turnpike-roads, railroads, and thoroughfares in the State, who shall inquire into all violations of this chapter, and report the same to the Board for immediate prosecution.

SEC. 7. If any person, during the existence of said Board, shall sell, or offer to sell, any cattle or other domestic animals, or any part or parts thereof, known to him to be infected with any contagious disease, or with any disease dangerous to the public health, or shall sell, or offer to sell, any milk from any such cattle or other domestic animals, he shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. The said Board may make all necessary regulations for the prevention, treatment, cure, and extirpation of such disease; and the value of all cattle or

other domestic animals killed by the written order of the Board, shall be appraised by three disinterested persons to be appointed by the Board, such appraisal to be made just before the cattle or other domestic animals are killed, and the amount of such appraisal shall be paid by the State to the owner of such cattle or other domestic animals; and every person who shall fail to comply with any regulation by them so made, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 9. Whenever the said Board shall make and publish any regulations concerning the extirpation, cure, or treatment of cattle or other domestic animals infected with, or which have been exposed to, any contagious disease, such regulations shall supersede the regulations made by the authorities of the several towns and cities upon the same subject; and the operation of such regulations made by said authorities shall be suspended during the time those made by the Board, as aforesaid, shall be in force.

SEC. 10. The said State Board of Health shall keep a record of their doings, and make report of the same to the January Session of the General Assembly next after the time of their appointment, unless sooner required by the Governor.

SEC. 11. All orders, appointments, and notices from the said Board, except the order of notice provided for in section 4, shall bear the signature of the president or chairman, and secretary.

SEC. 12. Every prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be commenced within thirty days from the commission thereof.

## CHAPTER 77.

### OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

*(As amended April, 1878.)*

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or in lieu thereof, any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, may appoint for that purpose, are hereby authorized and required to obtain, chronologically record and index, as required by the forms prescribed by the third section of this chapter, all information concerning births, marriages, and deaths, occurring among the inhabitants of their respective towns; and on or before the first Monday of March, annually, to make duly certified returns thereof to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, for each year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, accompanying the same with a list of those individuals, required by law to make returns to him, who have neglected the same, and with such remarks relating to the object of the law, as they may deem important to communicate.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make and publish, not exceeding one thousand copies, a general abstract and report thereof, in form as

prescribed by section third of this chapter. The Secretary of State shall then cause said returns to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, the whole to be bound in convenient sized volumes, and carefully preserved in his office, for which he shall receive the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall, on application, be furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town clerks, clerks of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially after the following forms, viz.: The record of a birth shall state the date and place of birth, name and sex of the child, whether living or still-born, the name and surname, color, occupation, residence, and birth-place of the parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a marriage shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence, and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, age, color, occupation, and residence of each, condition (whether single or widowed), what marriage, if second, third, or other marriage, the occupation, birth-place, and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of deaths shall state the date of death, name and surname of deceased, the sex, color, and condition (single or married), age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birth-place of parents, disease, or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

#### OF MARRIAGES.

SEC. 4. Every Society of Friends, clergymen and all others, authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, in manner and form aforesaid, and return the same on or before the second Monday of every month, for the last preceding month, to the clerk of the town in which such rite shall have been performed; and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have signed and delivered to the authority about to solemnize it, or to the clerk of a Society of Friends, a certificate containing the information required for the record of a marriage, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter.

#### OF BIRTHS.

SEC. 5. The clerk of every town shall, annually, in the month of January, collect the facts required by section third of this chapter, in relation to all children born in the town during the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding, and for each full report of a birth so obtained, the clerk shall receive ten cents, to be paid by the town in which the birth is recorded.

#### OF DEATHS.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person shall die in the State, it shall be the duty of the physician attending in his or her last sickness, within forty-eight hours after the death, to leave with the family, if any, or persons having the care of the deceased, or to give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating the name of the deceased, the date of the death, and the disease or cause of death.



## OF UNDERTAKERS.

SEC. 7. There may be appointed, by the town authorities of every town, a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of the authorities.

SEC. 8. The undertaker, or the person who shall conduct a funeral, or who shall bury or deposit in a tomb the body of any deceased person, shall obtain the facts, required by section third of this chapter in relation to deaths, concerning such deceased person, together with the physician's certificate of the cause of the death, if a physician was in attendance, and on or before the second Monday of the next succeeding month, shall make a return of the facts obtained, together with the physician's certificate, to the clerk of the town in which the death occurred.

SEC. 9. Any town may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects herein contemplated: *Provided*, they do not conflict with the main and specific object of this act, viz.: to procure the most perfect registration.

## OF FEES.

SEC. 10. The town clerks, or persons recommended and appointed as aforesaid, shall receive for each record of a death made and returned as required by law, and for each record of a marriage made and returned as required by law, twenty cents, to be paid to them out of their respective town treasuries: *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to be paid out of the town treasury as aforesaid, to any one town clerk or person appointed as aforesaid, who shall faithfully perform the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall not be less than five dollars. Undertakers and others making returns of deaths as required in section eight of this chapter shall receive for each full report of a death made to the town clerk, five cents in the cities of Providence or Newport, and ten cents in the other towns of the State.

SEC. 11. If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other persons, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on, or required of him, by this chapter, he shall, at the discretion of the court trying the cause, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the use of the person who shall complain of the same.

SEC. 12. In order that it may be more surely ascertained that no clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, or clerk of the Society of Friends, neglects to make the returns specified in this chapter, each of the said parties shall cause his name and residence to be recorded in the clerk's office of the town where he resides.

SEC. 13. No letters of administration, or letters testamentary, shall be granted by any court of probate, upon the effects or estate of any person, until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 14. Such books or registers, or a certificate duly certified by the town clerk, or person appointed as aforesaid, as containing a full copy of the record

of any marriage, birth, or death, shall hereafter be admitted in any court in this State, as *prima facie* proof of any marriage, birth, or death.

SEC. 15. Births, marriages, and deaths of non-residents, shall be distinguished from those of residents, in the returns, by being arranged separately.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the State Board of Health may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary, to effect the object of this chapter.

SEC. 17. *Repealed January Session, 1878.*

SEC. 18. The town clerks or other officers appointed under this chapter, to collect, record, and return the births in the several towns, shall receive fees therefor as follows: For collecting the facts required in relation to births, fifteen cents each; for making record and return of these facts as required by law, twenty cents each for the first fifty entries in each calendar year, and ten cents each for each subsequent entry and return.

SEC. 19. The returns required to be made by clerks of the supreme court, in relation to divorces, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, or a prepared abstract thereof, shall be published in the annual report upon the births, marriages, and deaths in the State.

## CHAPTER 119.

### OF MEDICINES AND POISONS.

SECTION 1. No person, unless a registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist in the employ of a registered pharmacist, or unless acting as an aid under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, or a registered assistant pharmacist, within the meaning of this chapter, shall retail, compound, or dispense medicines or poisons, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Every person, in order to be a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist, within the meaning of this chapter, shall be either a graduate in pharmacy, a practicing pharmacist, or a practicing assistant in pharmacy. Graduates in pharmacy shall be such as have obtained a diploma from a regularly incorporated college of pharmacy, and shall have presented satisfactory evidence of their qualifications to the State Board of Pharmacy. A practicing pharmacist shall be deemed to be a person who, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, kept, and continued thereafter to keep an open shop for compounding and dispensing the prescriptions of medical practitioners, and for the retailing of drugs and medicines, and who shall give to the State Board of Pharmacy satisfactory evidence of his qualifications, and shall have declared his intentions in writing of keeping open shop for the compounding of prescriptions and the retailing of drugs and medicines; and such other persons as shall have given to the State Board of Pharmacy satisfactory evidence of their qualifications, and shall have declared their intentions in writing of keeping open shop for the compounding

of prescriptions and the retailing of drugs and medicines. A practicing assistant in pharmacy shall be deemed to be a person who shall have served three years' apprenticeship in a shop where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Pharmacy shall consist of seven persons, to be appointed by the Governor from the registered pharmacists of the State, and shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their successors are appointed. The members of the pharmaceutical board of the State, appointed by the Governor, shall constitute, for the term for which they were appointed, the State Board of Pharmacy, within the meaning of this chapter. On the first of July, A. D. 1873, and in every third year thereafter, the Governor shall appoint the State Board of Pharmacy; and in case of vacancy at any time, arising from resignation, death, or removal from the State, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy from the registered pharmacists of the State. Four members of said board shall constitute a quorum. Said board shall organize by the election of a president and secretary; both of whom shall sign all certificates and other official documents. Said board shall meet twice a year, and shall have power to make by-laws and all necessary regulations, not repugnant to law, for the proper fulfillment of their duties. The secretary of said board shall also be registrar of pharmacists. The duties of said board shall be, to examine all applicants for registration; to direct the registration by the registrar of all persons properly qualified or entitled thereto, and report annually to the General Assembly on the condition of pharmacy, together with the names of all registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists. The duties of the registrar of pharmacists shall be, to keep a book in which shall be entered, under the supervision of the State Board of Pharmacy, the name and place of business of every person who shall apply for registration. The registrar shall note the fact against the name of any registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, who may have died or removed from the State, or disposed of or relinquished his business, and shall make all necessary alterations in the location of persons registered under this chapter.

SEC. 4. Every person applying for examination and registration shall pay to the State Board of Pharmacy ten dollars, and on passing the examination required, shall be furnished, free of expense, with a certificate of registration. Every registered assistant pharmacist may, with the consent of said board, be entitled to registration as a registered pharmacist, and shall be furnished with a certificate of registration, for which certificate he shall pay the registrar one dollar. Every certificate issued by said board shall be renewed annually, for which renewal one dollar shall be paid to the registrar. The fees received for examinations, registration, and certificates, shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the State Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 5. Every person, not a registered pharmacist, who shall keep open shop for the retailing and dispensing of medicines and poisons; or who shall take, use, or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon the first conviction, be fined fifty dollars, and upon the second, and every subsequent conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars; and all fines recovered shall enure, one-half to the State,

and the other half to the complainant: *Provided, however*, that in towns or parts of towns where there is no registered pharmacist within three miles, it may be lawful for any person to sell the usual domestic medicines put up by a registered pharmacist, and marked with his label; such person procuring annually a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy therefor, and paying one dollar for such certificate.

SEC. 6. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall apply to any practitioner of medicine, who does not keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of medicines or poisons, nor prevent him from administering or supplying to his patients such articles as he may deem fit and proper; nor shall it interfere with the making and dealing in proprietary medicines (popularly called patent medicines), unless such medicines be wholly or in part composed of some of the articles enumerated in schedule A, of this chapter; nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying medicines and poisons to registered pharmacists and physicians, and for use in the arts.

SEC. 7. No person shall hereafter sell, either by wholesale or retail, any of the poisons enumerated in schedule A, of this chapter, without distinctly labelling the bottle, box, vessel, or paper, and wrapper or cover in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word POISON, and the name and place of business of the seller; and every registered pharmacist selling or dispensing any of said poisons shall first enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose only, and subject always to inspection by the State Board of Pharmacy, or any officer or agent thereof, or other proper authority, and to be preserved for at least five years, a record of the same in accordance with schedule B, of this chapter: *Provided*, that if any of said poisons form a part of the ingredients of any medicine or medicines compounded in accordance with the written prescription of a medical practitioner, the same need not be labelled with the word poison; but all prescriptions, whether or not composed in part or in whole of any of said ingredients, shall be carefully kept by the pharmacist on a file or in a book, used for that purpose only, and numbered in the order in which they are received or dispensed, and every box, bottle, vial, vessel, or packet containing medicines so dispensed, shall be labelled with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist so dispensing said medicine, and be numbered with a number corresponding with that on the original prescription, retained by said pharmacist on such book or file. Such prescription shall be preserved at least five years, and shall be open to the inspection of the writer thereof, and a copy shall be furnished free of expense, when demanded by either the writer or the purchaser thereof.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall knowingly adulterate, or cause to be mixed, any foreign or inert substance with any drug or medicinal substance, or any compound medicinal preparation recognized by the pharmacopœia of the United States, or of other countries, as employed in medicinal practice, with the effect of weakening or destroying its medicinal power, or who shall sell the same knowing it to be adulterated, shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in section five hereof, forfeit to the use of the State, all articles so adulterated found in his possession, and shall be deprived of the right of practicing as a pharmacist in this State thereafter. Whenever complaint shall be made of any violation of the provisions of this section, the State Board of Pharmacy, on being notified



## CHAPTER 289.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 74, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every physician, householder or other person, having knowledge of the existence of small-pox in any town shall immediately give information thereof to the town clerk of the town in which the person sick with the small-pox resides, or may be, and in cities shall give like information to the superintendent of health.

SEC. 2. Whenever the town clerk of any town shall have knowledge, or shall have received information as provided in the preceding section of the existence of small-pox in his town, he shall forthwith give or cause notice thereof to be given to the town council of such town, at the expense of the town, to be audited and allowed by the town council.

SEC. 3. Every physician, householder, town clerk, or other person, violating any provision of the two preceding sections, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days, either or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Whenever any person shall be found to be infected with the small-pox any town, the town council of such town and the superintendent of health in the several cities, shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving information thereof, cause a white flag with the words "SMALL-POX" in black letters, not less than six inches in length, inscribed thereon, so suspended or fastened as to be easily read, to be placed at or near the front door or principal entrance of the building in which such infected person may be or reside, and to keep such flag so placed so long as there shall be any danger of taking the infection from said building.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall deface or remove any such flag without the permission of such town council or superintendent of health, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 6. Every person in any house where there is any one sick with the small-pox or other contagious or infectious disease, or who is in any small-pox hospital, who shall voluntarily leave the same without a permit from the town council, or the physician employed by such town council, or from the superintendent of health in cities, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 488.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 77, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The words in Section 1 of said Chapter 77, "upon the written recommendation of an authorized committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society," and the words in Section 10 of said chapter "recommended and," are hereby stricken out.

SEC. 2. Section 6 of said Chapter 77 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this State, it shall be the duty of the physician attending at such bringing forth or last sickness, if any physician so attended, within forty-eight hours after such death or bringing forth, to leave with the family, if any, or person having the care of the deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, or to give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating in case of a death the name of the deceased, the date of the death and the disease or cause of the death, and in case of the bringing forth of a still-born child, the date and the cause of such child being brought forth still-born."

SEC. 3. Section 8 of said chapter is amended so as to read as follows: "The undertaker, or the person who shall conduct a funeral, or who shall bury or deposit in a tomb, or who shall remove from this State or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person or still-born child, shall first obtain the physician's certificate required by Section 6 of this chapter, if a physician was in attendance upon such person who has deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, and shall return the same, together with his own certificate of the facts required by Section 3, as hereby amended, on or before the second Monday of the next succeeding month, to the clerk of the town where such death or bringing forth took place."

SEC. 4. Section 14 of said chapter is amended so as to read as follows: "The person appointed as provided in Section 1 of this chapter, shall be entitled to have the custody of all records of births, deaths or marriages of the town or city for which he is appointed, whether made under the statute, now in force or any former statute, and a certificate signed by him as town or city registrar, certifying that any written or printed statement of any marriage, birth or death is a true copy of the record in his custody, shall be admitted as *prima facie* proof of such marriage, birth or death."

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 680.

## AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the State Board of Health. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by this State. The Governor may remove any member for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the Board.

SEC. 2. The six persons first appointed, shall be appointed for one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, and hereafter, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one member of the Board annually, for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the State, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the General Assembly, or by the Governor when the General Assembly is not in session.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals, and perform all the duties which have been delegated to the Board of Cattle Commissioners in Chapter 76, of the General Statutes of the State.

SEC. 5. Section 3, of Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the Board of Cattle Commissioners heretofore constituted under authority of said section, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 6. In every section of Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, where the word "commissioners" occurs, it shall be construed to mean State Board of Health.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall receive the returns of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, and shall prepare the annual report upon the registration of the same as now required by law, but after the report is prepared, the returns shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, to be bound and indexed by him as heretofore.

SEC. 8. Wherever the words "Secretary of State" occur in sections 1, 2, 3, 16 and 19, of Chapter 77, of the General Statutes, they shall be construed to mean Secretary of the State Board of Health, and in the sixth line of Section 2, of said



chapter, the word "he" shall be construed to mean Secretary of State. Section 17, of Chapter 77, of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The Board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the Board, except the Secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the Board, shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 10. The Board shall elect a well qualified physician as their Secretary.

SEC. 11. The Secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this law and such other duties as the Board may require, and he shall receive such salary, not in excess of twelve hundred dollars per annum, as the Board may determine. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Board, but may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members thereof.

SEC. 12. The Governor shall provide a suitable office for the Board, in the city of Providence, and the actual expenses of the Board and of the members thereof, when certified by the Chairman and approved by the Governor, shall be paid from the treasury of the State.

SEC. 13. The Board shall make a report in print, to the General Assembly, annually in the month of January, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the State as they shall deem important.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. The several town councils and boards of aldermen shall still be *ex-officio* boards of health in their respective towns, as is now by law provided; *provided, however*, that the city council of any city may appoint a board of health for such city, which shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of aldermen as a board of health.

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NOTE.—There are, also, in addition to the preceding Chapters, other Statutes having relation to the public health and protection of life, and providing for the inspection of milk, of meats, of kerosene and other coal oils, of saleratus, soda, cream of tartar, etc.



# INDEX.

	PAGE.
Act establishing State Board of Health.....	10
Accidents from Kerosene, Prof. J. H. Appleton.....	85
"        "        "        How avoided.....	88
Appleton, Prof. J. H., on Kerosene accidents.....	87
Address of Chairman at first meeting of Board.....	13
Alcoholic Beverages, dietetic value of, by Dr. L. F. C. Garvin.....	145
Animals, Contagious diseases among domestic.....	14, 45, 47, 55
Appendix.....	175
Births, Returns of, Remarks concerning.....	17
"        "        Suggestions concerning collecting of.....	18
"        "        Form of blank.....	19
"        Law in relation to.....	183
Burrington, H. H., on Kerosene.....	93
Books received.....	57
Cattle Commission, State Board of Health to constitute.....	11
"        "        Report of.....	45
"        "        Agencies employed by.....	50
"        "        Regulations of.....	45, 47
"        "        Resolutions and Rules of.....	46, 47, 48
"        Contagious disease among.....	182
Certificate, Blank of Marriage.....	22
"        "        Death, for physicians.....	28
Circular or Poster calling attention to purposes of the Board.....	46
"        A—To the medical profession.....	31
"        B—To Town Clerks in relation to returns of deaths.....	23
"        C—To Town Councils in relation to vital registration, etc.....	25
Children, Female, culpable training of.....	128
Contagious Diseases, Restriction and prevention of.....	39
"        "        Among domestic animals.....	55
"        "        "        horses and other animals.....	14, 45, 47, 50
Causes of ill health among women.....	127

	<i>Page.</i>
Contaminated well water.....	37
Cellars, uncleanly, dangers from.....	37
Closets, " " ".....	38
Councils, Town, as local boards of health.....	193
Deaths, Returns of, Remarks concerning.....	23
" " Circular to Town Clerks in relation to.....	23
" " Statements of Town Clerks in reply to Circular B.....	24
" " Proper time for making.....	25
" Law in relation to.....	183
Death, thirteen principal causes of, number in twenty-five years.....	110
Disinfectants and deodorizers.....	36
Diphtheria, by J. H. Eldredge, M. D.....	115
" Local history of.....	115
" Causes of.....	117
" Nature of.....	118, 134
" Differential diagnosis of.....	119, 124
" Treatment of.....	120
Diseases, contagious, laws for prevention of.....	177
Drowned, Treatment of the.....	63
" Persistence in efforts to resuscitate the.....	67
Drown, How not to.....	67
Drowning, Paddling and treading to prevent.....	69
Dyer, Jr., Hon. Elisha, appointed a member of the State Board of Health..	12
" " On poisonous wall papers, etc.....	81
Domestic Animals, contagious diseases among.....	14, 45, 47, 55
Economy of early sanitary measures.....	6
Expenses of State Board of Health.....	56
" Cattle Commission.....	56
Eldredge, M. D., James H., on Diphtheria.....	115
Farcy in Horses, Regulations in relation to.....	14
" " New regulations in relation to.....	45, 47, 48
" " Remarks concerning.....	14, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54
Filth, Dangers from accumulated.....	35
Fever, Typhoid, Causation of, by George E. Waring, Jr.....	159
" Scarlet, Restriction and prevention of.....	39
Fisher, M. D., Chas. H., appointed a member of the State Board of Health,	12
" " " Elected Secretary " " " " "	14
Glanders in Horses, Regulations concerning.....	14
" " New regulations in relation to.....	45, 47, 48
" " Remarks concerning.....	14, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54
" " Report of Dr. N. A. Fisher, January, 1878.....	50
" " " " " " " 1879.....	53
" " How discovered and disposed of.....	50, 52

	PAGE.
Glanders and Farcy identical.....	51
Garvin, M. D., Lucius F. C., on dietetic value of alcoholic beverages.....	145
Germ, use of the word.....	43
“ or particle the cause of disease .....	35, 40
Health, State Board of, origin of.....	1
“ “ “ Report of Legislative Committee on.....	2
“ “ “ Why needed.....	7
“ “ “ Objects of.....	8
“ “ “ Act establishing.....	10
“ “ “ Duties of .....	11
“ “ “ Organization of .....	12
“ “ “ By-Laws of.....	16
“ “ “ Work of the... ..	14
“ “ “ Plans of work.....	30
“ “ “ Work on Cattle Commission.....	45
“ “ “ Public attention called to purposes of.....	46
Health, National Bureau of.....	4
Heat as a cause of disease.....	38
Health, public, value of.....	3, 4, 5, 39
Heredity, influence of.....	127
Hygiene in Public Schools, Dr. George W. Jenckes.....	75
“ importance of, in public instruction.....	76, 77
Infectious Diseases, how prevented.....	41
Index.....	195
Isolation of the sick.....	41
Jenckes, M. D., Geo. W., appointed a member of the State Board of Health, .....	12
“ “ “ On school hygiene.....	75
King, M. D., David, appointed a member of the State Board of Health... ..	12
“ “ “ Address to members of Board.....	13
“ “ “ Elected Chairman of “ .....	14
Kerosene, Accidents from, by Prof. J. H. Appleton.....	86
“ “ “ how to avoid.....	88
“ Uses of.....	87
“ By H. H. Burrington.....	93
“ Constituents of.....	94
“ Explosive properties of.....	94, 96
“ How exploded in lamps.....	96
Laws, in relation to Nuisances .....	175
“ “ “ Infectious and contagious diseases .....	177
“ “ “ Quarantine.....	180
“ “ “ Contagious disease among cattle.....	182
“ “ “ Births, deaths and marriages.....	183

	PAGE.
Laws, in relation to medicines and poisons.....	186
"    "    "    Small Pox.....	190
"    "    "    Duties of State Board of Health.....	192
Marriages, Remarks on returns of.....	30
"    Form of    "    .....	21
"    Certificate of.....	22
"    Law in relation to... ..	183
Medicines, Law in relation to.....	184
Metric System.....	58
Metric tables and equivalents.....	58, 59
Nuisances, Laws in relation to.....	175
Parsons, M. D., Prof. Charles W., on Medical Topography of Rhode Island, 191	
Public Health, value of.....	3, 39
"    Moral and financial aspects of .....	5
"    Tract, No. 1.....	35
"    "    2.....	39
Pipes, sewer and soil, ventilation of.....	36
Physicians, Circular A, sent to.....	31
"    Correspondence solicited from.....	31
"    The conservators of public health.....	7
"    Duty of, to report deaths.....	25, 39
"    Certificate of death, blank for.....	28
"    Reports from, in relation to prevailing diseases.....	34
"    Number of regular correspondents among.....	32
"    To advise, in relation to contagious diseases.....	41
"    Sanitary observations of.....	33
"    Penalty for neglect to make certificate of death.....	29
Poisons, Law in relation to.....	186
Practical sanitary hints.....	35
Quarantine, Law in relation to.....	180
Report of Secretary of Board.....	1
"    "    "    Presentation of.....	v
"    Cattle Commission.....	45
"    Agent, Dr. N. A. Fisher, January, 1878.....	50
"    "    "    "    1879.....	53
"    Joint Committee of the General Assembly.....	2
"    State Board of Health.....	vii
Regulations, in reference to glanders in horses. ....	14
"    Condensed, in regard to contagious diseases among domestic animals.....	47
Resolutions and rules in relation to glanders in horses. ....	46, 48
Returns of Births, remarks on.....	17

	PAGE.
<b>Returns of Births, form of blank</b> .....	19
"    Deaths, "    face.....	28
"    "    reverse .....	29
"    "    Remarks on .....	23, 27
"    "    Circular B, to Town Clerks in relation to.....	23
"    "    Right time of making.....	25
"    Marriages, remarks on.....	20
"    "    Form of.....	21
"    "    Certificates of.....	22
<b>Registration of diseases</b> .....	32
<b>Restriction and prevention of contagious diseases</b> .....	39
<b>State Board of Health, Origin of</b> .....	1
"    "    Report to General Assembly concerning.....	2
"    "    Why needed.....	7
"    "    Objects of a .....	8
"    "    Act establishing.....	10
"    "    Duties of.....	11
"    "    Organization of.....	12
"    "    By-Laws of.....	16
"    "    Work of the.....	14
"    "    Plans of work of the.....	30
"    "    Work on Cattle Commission.....	45
"    "    Public attention called to purposes of.....	46
<b>Secretary of State, How construed in Chapter 77, of the General Statutes</b> ..	11
<b>Scarlet Fever, restriction and prevention of</b> .....	39
<b>Secretary of State, Returns to be deposited in office of</b> .....	11
<b>Schools, Hygienic instruction in public</b> .....	76
<b>Sprague, M. D., Albert G., appointed a member of the State Board of Health,</b>	12
<b>Statistics, Meteorological</b> .....	107, 108
"    Vital, remarks concerning.....	16, 25, 109
"    Of mortality.....	109, 110
"    Meteorological, Barometric.....	107
"    "    Thermometric .....	108
<b>Small Pox, Law in relation to</b> .....	177, 190
<b>Treatment of the drowned</b> .....	63
<b>Topography, Medical, of Rhode Island, by Prof. C. W. Parsons, M. D.</b> ..	101
"    "    Bristol .....	104
"    "    Pawtucket.....	104
"    "    Providence.....	106
"    "    Warren.....	103
<b>Town Clerks, Circular B, in relation to returns</b> .....	23
<b>Tyng, M. D., Miss Anita E., on causes of ill health among women</b> .....	127
<b>Town Councils, Circular C, in relation to vital registration</b> .....	25
<b>Typhoid Fever, causation of</b> .....	159

	PAGE.
Vaccination, Necessity of.....	26
"    Condition for admission to public school.....	26
Vital Statistics, Remarks concerning.....	16, 25
"    Circular C, to Town Clerks in relation to.....	25
"    Value of.....	17, 25
Waring, Jr., George E., Causation of Typhoid Fever.....	159
Work of the Board.....	14
Women, Causes of ill health among, by A. E. Tyng, M. D.....	127
Wall Papers, by Elisha Dyer, Jr., Ph. D.....	80
"    Danger to health from.....	81
"    Poisonous, how detected.....	82
"    "    how to avoid.....	82, 83
Wardwell, Esq., W. T. C., appointed a member of the State Board of Health,	12
Wine, Beer, etc., as table drinks.....	145





